Company Registration No. 03468851 (England and Wales)

C.M. LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	20 £	21 £	20 £	20 £
Fixed assets Investment properties	2		2,189,072		2,189,072
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	3	79,180 194,516		10,025 194,521	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	273,696 (2,043,897)		204,546 (1,814,922)	
Net current liabilities			(1,770,201)		(1,610,376)
Total assets less current liabilities			418,871		578,696
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	5		2 418,869	·	2 578,694
Total equity			418,871		578,696

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Geoffrey G Mortimer

G G Mortimer

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

C.M. Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Coach House, Mansion Gate Drive, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, LS7 4SY.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Director's Report.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", including the adoption of the amendments issued in December 2017 ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The company had net current liabilities of £1,843,226 (2020 - £1,610,376) at the year end. The director and controlling shareholder has provided financial support to the company and has undertaken not to withdraw his support.

The director has carried out a review of the company's resources and is confident that it has access to sufficient funds to enable it to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the approval of the financial statements. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rental income and is shown net of Value Added Tax.

Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, other borrowings and accruals, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

For investment properties measured at fair value, deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the property.

2 Investment property

		2021 £
Fair value At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021		2,189,072

The valuation of the investment property has been considered by the director at 30 September 2021 by reviewing current market conditions and rental yields. The director is of the opinion that the current market value of the property does not differ materially from its carrying value in the financial statements.

3 Debtors

	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Corporation tax recoverable	3,420	-
Other debtors	6,155	10,025
	9,575	10,025
Deferred tax asset	69,605	-
	79,180	10,025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
		£	£
	Other borrowings	1,167,500	1,167,500
	Trade creditors	44	44
	Corporation tax	-	19,973
	Other creditors	829,329	605,585
	Accruals and deferred income	47,024	21,820
	•	2,043,897	1,814,922
			=

On 23 January 2020, the company took out a loan of £1,167,500 from Mansion Gate Investments Limited. Interest accrues each month at a rate of 2% + Bank of England base rate. The loan will be repayable in full on 23 March 2022.

5 Called up share capital

	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

6 Related party transactions

G Mortimer is a director of Construction Marine Limited. During the year the company charged Construction Marine Limited £70,000 (2020 - £79,150) for the rent of the property known as The Coach House, Mansion Gate Drive, Chapel Allerton, Leeds. The company was also recharged refurbishment costs of £264,738 (2020 - £74,166) from Construction Marine Limited. The amount due to the related company at 30 September 2021 was £277,008 (2020 - £52,926). No interest is charged in relation to this balance and it is repayable on demand.

G G Mortimer is a director of Mansion Gate Investments Limited. In the prior year the company took out a loan of £1,167,500 from Mansion Gate Investments Limited. Interest is charged each month at a rate of 2% + Bank of England base rate and is repayable in full on 23 March 2022. During the year, interest of £24,929 (2020 - £19,595) was charged on the loan. The amount owed to the related company at 30 September 2021 was £1,212,024 (2020 - £1,187,095).

Included within other creditors at 30 September 2021 is £542,321 (2020 - £542,321) due to G G Mortimer. No interest is charged in relation to this balance and it is repayable on demand. During the year the company repaid £nil (2020 - £nil) and no further amounts were advanced to the company by G G Mortimer.

7 Controlling party

The company is controlled by G G Mortimer.