Company Registration No. 03470812 (England and Wales)
CIVIL & INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		5,990		5,586
Current assets					
Stocks		23,613		164,040	
Debtors	5	33,546		70,325	
Cash at bank and in hand		113,580		2,767	
		170,739		237,132	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(220,353)		(372,743)	
Net current liabilities			(49,614)		(135,611)
Total assets less current liabilities			(43,624)		(130,025)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	_				
than one year	7		(43,333)		
Net liabilities			(86,957)		(130,025)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			(87,957)		(131,025)
Total equity			(86,957)		(130,025)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 January 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27 January 2022

Mr R Marsden

Director

Company Registration No. 03470812

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Civil & Industrial Products Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is First Floor, 73-75 High Street, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, SG1 3HR.

1.1 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" ("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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

1.2 Going concern

The company made a loss in the period and has net current liabilities.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis that assumes the continuing support of the shareholder.

The director has considered the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the business and does not believe there to be any change in the going concern status of the company.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements over the term of the lease

Plant and machinery over 4 years
Furniture and fixtures over 4 years
Office equipment over 4 years
Motor vehicles over 4 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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 in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

In the director's opinion there are no significant judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

			2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total		3	5
4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildingsna	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 February 2020	68,000	80,084	148,084
	Additions		4,500	4,500
	At 31 January 2021	68,000	84,584	152,584
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 February 2020	68,000	74,498	142,498
	Depreciation charged in the year		4,096	4,096
	At 31 January 2021	68,000	78,594	146,594
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 January 2021	-	5,990	5,990
	At 31 January 2020		5,586	5,586

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

5	Debtors	0004	0000			
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £			
	Trade debtors	17,207	60,986			
	Corporation tax recoverable	1,734	1,734			
	Other debtors	12,438	5,438			
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,167	2,167			
		33,546	70,325			
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
		2021 £	2020 £			
		_	~			
	Bank loans	6,667				
	Trade creditors	114,317	155,777			
	Taxafion and social security	43,950	9,865			
	Other creditors	53,722	204,523			
	Accruals and deferred income	1,697 ———	2,578			
		220,353	372,743			
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2004	nana			
		2021 £	2020 £			
	Bank loans and overdrafts	43,333	-			
8	Operating lease commitments					
	Lessee At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:					
	, •	2021	2020			
		£	£			
	Within one year	13,000	23,848			
	Between two and five years	40,083	50,917			
	In over five years		1,083			
		53,083	75,848			

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.