


CHARLES CECIL STUDIOS LIMITED

Company No. 05183273

Information for Filing with the Registrar

31st December 2018

FRIDAY



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SPE	18/10/2019	#57
COMPANIES HOUSE		
A09	29/10/2019	#72
COMPANIES HOUSE		
A8GBP3FM		
A09	18/10/2019	#293
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CHARLES CECIL STUDIOS LIMITED
DIRECTORS REPORT REGISTRAR

The Directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 31st December 2018

Principle activities

The Company is Dormant. Principal activity of the company during the year under review was Statuary filings for Companies House and HMRC.

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows:

N Carmody
C Cecil

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the board



C Cecil

Director

10 October 2019

CHARLES CECIL STUDIOS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET

At 31st December 2018
Company No. 05183273

	Notes	2018	2017
Fixed Assets		-	-
Current Assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		17,889	19,032
		17,889	19,032
Creditors Amount falling due within one year	2	(1,325)	(1,503)
Net Current Assets		16,564	17,529
Total assets less current liabilities		16,564	17,529
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
		15,564	16,529
Total equity		16,564	17,529

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006
For the year ended 31st December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the companies Act 2006.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and respect the accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted under section 444 (54) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Register a copy of the companies profit and loss account.

Approved by the Board on 10th October 2019.

And signed on its behalf by

C Cecil
Director

CHARLES CECIL STUDIOS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
REGISTRAR
for the year ended 31 December 2018.

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 – The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
 - the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
 - the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
 - it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

CHARLES CECIL STUDIOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

Taxation Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Trade and other debtors Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currencies Transactions in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Company, are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary items denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. all differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured at historic cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

2	Creditors:	2018	2017
	Accruals and deferred income	1,325	360
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3 Additional information

CHARLES CECIL STUDIOS LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales.

Its registered number is: 05183273

Its registered office is:

23 Ogleforth

York

N. York

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