

C D INSTALLATIONS (UK) LIMITED

FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

C D INSTALLATIONS (UK) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07441003

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	2,928	2,743
		<u>2,928</u>	<u>2,743</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		480	-
Cash at bank and in hand	5	3,162	32
		<u>3,642</u>	<u>32</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(30,647)	(23,862)
Net current liabilities		(27,005)	(23,830)
Total assets less current liabilities		(24,077)	(21,087)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(20,000)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	-	(466)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(466)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(44,077)</u>	<u>(21,553)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(44,177)	(21,653)
		<u>(44,077)</u>	<u>(21,553)</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question 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 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr C Despotovic
Director

Date: 31 August 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

1. General information

C D Installations (UK) Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England.

Registered Office:

George Court

Bartholomew's Walk

Ely

Cambridgeshire

CB7 4JW

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the continued support of its directors and shareholders.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- 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 Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-25% reducing balance
Office equipment	-25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 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.

2.9 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.10 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 December 2019	3,441	6,931	10,372
Additions	-	1,160	1,160
At 30 November 2020	3,441	8,091	11,532
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2019	3,182	4,447	7,629
Charge for the year on owned assets	65	910	975
At 30 November 2020	3,247	5,357	8,604
Net book value			
At 30 November 2020	194	2,734	2,928
<i>At 30 November 2019</i>	259	2,484	2,743

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5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	3,162	32
	<u>3,162</u>	<u>32</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	4,778	10,551
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	599	-
Other creditors	23,850	10,551
Accruals and deferred income	1,420	2,760
	<u>30,647</u>	<u>23,862</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	20,000	-
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>-</u>

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8. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(466)
Charged to profit or loss	946
At end of year	480

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(557)	(466)
Tax losses carried forward	1,037	-
	480	(466)

9. Related party transactions

At the financial position date the company owed the directors £13,802 (2019 - £63) by way of an interest free loan.

10. Distributable reserves

During the year, dividends of £18,200 (2019 - £21,653) were paid to shareholders when there were insufficient reserves to do so. The directors are of the opinion that future profits will result in positive reserves.

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.