COMPANIES HOUSE

AFFORDABLE CREMATIONS SCOTLAND COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

Milne Craig
Chartered accountants
Statutory auditor
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA





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COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

DIRECTORS:

E d'Aboville

J N Gibson P McColgan A K Ohri

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Orkney Street Enterprise Centre

18 Orkney Street

Glasgow G51 2BX

REGISTERED NUMBER:

SC566867 (Scotland)

AUDITORS:

Milne Craig

Chartered accountants Statutory auditor Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road

Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the period 24 May 2017 to 31 March 2018.

INCORPORATION

The company was incorporated on 24 May 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are providing affordable cremation services.

DIRECTORS

The directors who have held office during the period from 24 May 2017 to the date of this report are as follows:

E d'Aboville - appointed 19 July 2017 J N Gibson - appointed 19 July 2017 P McColgan - appointed 24 May 2017 A K Ohri - appointed 24 May 2017

All the directors who are eligible offer themselves for election at the forthcoming first Annual General Meeting.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

	hour	
E d'Ab	oville - Director	
Date:	10/12/18	

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF AFFORDABLE CREMATIONS SCOTLAND COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Affordable Cremations Scotland Community Interest Company (the 'company') for the period ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF AFFORDABLE CREMATIONS SCOTLAND COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mitne Craig

William Vernall (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Milne Craig Chartered accountants
Statutory auditor
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

Date: 10/12/18

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	£
TURNOVER		21,025
Cost of sales		<u>(11,055</u>)
GROSS PROFIT		9,970
Administrative expenses		(49,003)
		(39,033)
Other operating income		4,167
OPERATING LOSS and LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(34,866)
Tax on loss	4	
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOR		(34,866)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF PERIOD		(34,866)

AFFORDABLE CREMATIONS SCOTLAND COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC566867)

BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	_		70 000
Tangible assets	5		52,879
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	4,205	
Cash at bank		19,373	
CTTTT CDG		23,578	
CREDITORS	7	24.656	
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>34,656</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(11,078)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES			41,801
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than on	e		
year	8		76,667
·			
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(34,866</u>)
DECEDIAC			
RESERVES Retained earnings			(34 866)
Actamos Carinings			<u>(34,866</u>)
			(34,866)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on its behalf by:

E d'Aboville - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Affordable Cremations Scotland Community Interest Company is a private company, limited by guarentee, registered in Scotland. The Company's registered number is SC566867 and registered office address is Orkney Street Enterprise Centre, 18 Orkney Street, Glasgow, G51 2BX.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are to provide affordable cremation services.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 £.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Turnover

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. Consideration is given to the point at which the Company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided 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;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Equipment - 33% on cost Motor vehicles - 33% on cost

Page 7 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 transactions 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.

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 creditors, 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging:

Depreciation - owned assets

£ 4,178

4. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
		Equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
	COST Additions	20,024	37,033	57,057
	At 31 March 2018	20,024	37,033	57,057
	DEPRECIATION Charge for period	1,092	3,086	4,178
	At 31 March 2018	1,092	3,086	4,178
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2018	18,932	33,947	52,879
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEA	AR		
	Trade debtors			£ 4,205
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE Y	ÆAR		£
	Other loans (see note 9) Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income Deferred government grants			2,500 9,161 4,829 1,500 16,666
				34,656
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE YEAR	THAN ONE		•
	Other loans (see note 9) Deferred government grants			£ 47,500 29,167
				76,667
9.	LOANS			
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:			
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand: Other loans			£ 2,500
	Amounts falling due between one and two years: Other loans - 1-2 years			10,000

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

9. LOANS - continued

£

Amounts falling due between two and five years: Other loans - 2-5 years

37,500

The loan falling due after more than one year is repayable in sixty monthly instalments beginning January 2019, with interest being charged at 5% per annum.

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 24 MAY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

	£	£
Sales		21,025
Cost of sales		
Purchases		11,055
GROSS PROFIT		9,970
Other income Grant income		4 167
Grant income		4,167
		14,137
Expenditure Rent Light and heat	2,500 219	
Repairs to property Telephone	435 3,045	
Post and stationery	2,649	
Advertising Travelling	23,839 1,419	
Motor expenses	1,145	
Training & recruitment Sundry expenses	2,297 1,955	
Consultancy costs	3,624	
Auditors' remuneration	1,500	44,627
		41,027
		(30,490)
Finance costs		_
Bank charges		198
		(30,688)
Depreciation		
Equipment Motor vehicles	1,092	
IVIOLOI VEHICLES	_3,086	4,178
NET LOSS		(34,866)

CIC 34

Community Interest Company Report

	Please leave blank)	
Please complete in	Company Name in full	AFFORDABLE CREMATIONS SCOTLAND CIC
typescript, or in bold black capitals.	Company Number	SC566867
•	Year Ending	31 March 2018

Please ensure the company name is consistent with the company name entered on the accounts.

This template illustrates what the Regulator of Community Interest Companies considers to be best practice for completing a simplified community interest company report. All such reports must be delivered in accordance with section 34 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and contain the information required by Part 7 of the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005. For further guidance see chapter 8 of the Regulator's guidance notes and the alternate example provided for a more complex company with more detailed notes.

(N.B. A Filing Fee of £15 is payable on this document. Please enclose a cheque or postal order payable to Companies House)

PART 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT In the space provided below, please insert a general account of the company's activities in the financial year to which the report relates, including a description of how they have benefited the community.

Company began trading on 6 February 2018. First staff were employed including a bereavement counsellor. First premises were fitted out. Thorough staff training was undertaken and development of policies/procedures including quality management policy, environmental management policy, staff policies, data protection policies and H&S policies.

A new brand and website, "Caledonia Cremation – simple, dignified, caring" was developed and launched.

Provided dignified funerals at a fixed, low cost of £995 (an average funeral costs over £3500). 25 families supported with funerals.

Influenced funeral poverty agenda through meetings with Scottish Government, local authorities and other stakeholders.

Provided one to one support in person and by phone to recently bereaved families. Established national funeral advice helpline.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

PART 2 – CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS – Please indicate who the company's stakeholders are; how the stakeholders have been consulted and what action, if any, has the company taken in response to feedback from its consultations? If there has been no consultation, this should be made clear.

Heriot Watt University worked in partnership with us in 2017-18 to design and review the service. Their report is due shortly (Dec 2018).

We worked with Scottish Government to fund and design the service.

We worked with Local Authorities (especially Glasgow City Council) to fund and design the service.

We networked with bereavement sector stakeholders to form better referral pathways.

We worked with existing funeral directors to design a robust and safe service – this influenced our approach to fitting out the premises and marketing.

We were signed off as approved by the Scottish Funeral Director Inspector.

Members of the public were engaged through focus groups in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

PART 3 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION – if you have provided full details in your accounts you need not reproduce it here. Please clearly identify the information within the accounts and confirm that, "There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed" (See example with full notes). If no remuneration was received you must state that "no remuneration was received" below.

No remuneration was received

PART 4 – TRANSFERS OF ASSETS OTHER THAN FOR FULL CONSIDERATION – Please insert full details of any transfers of assets other than for full consideration e.g. Donations to outside bodies. If this does not apply you must state that "no transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made" below.

No transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made

PART 5 – SIGNATORY

The original report must be signed by a director or secretary of the company	Poly Cola-	(delete as approp	Date	1 · 3 · 2019
You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is				
a query on the form. The contact information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public		Tel	 .	
record.	DX Number	DX Exchange		

When you have completed and signed the form, please attach it to the accounts and send both forms by post to the Registrar of Companies at:

For companies registered in England and Wales: Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ DX 33050 Cardiff

For companies registered in Scotland: Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh or LP – 4 Edinburgh 2

For companies registered in Northern Ireland: Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG

The accounts and CIC34 cannot be filed online

(N.B. Please enclose a cheque for £15 payable to Companies House)