COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03062747

Castigliano Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 December 2021

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26/04/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

GREGORY PRIESTLEY & STEWART

Chartered Accountants
Alexandra House
123 Priestsic Road
Sutton-in-Ashfield
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NG17 4EA

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets		•	
Tangible assets	5	47,636	7,091
Current assets			
Stocks		407,024	358,395
Debtors	6	432,718	330,501
Cash at bank and in hand		112,350	152,176
		952,092	841,072
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	793,595	620,818
Net current assets		158,497	220,254
Total assets less current liabilities		206,133	227,345
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	166,667	216,667
Net assets		39,466	10,678
Capital and reserves			100
Called up share capital Profit and loss account		100	100
FIUIL and 1055 account		39,366	10,578
Shareholders funds		39,466	10,678
			

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 December 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 March 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr C Body Director

Company registration number: 03062747

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is The Old Church, Quicks Road, Wimbledon, SW19 1EX.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured 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.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & machinery - 10-15% Straight line
Fixtures & fittings - 15-25% Straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Software - 20% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Government grants (continued)

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 15 (2020: 17).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

5. Tangible assets

		Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Software £	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals	22,559 - -	69,980 . . 138	22,851 31,845 (22,851)	17,050 	115,390 49,033 (22,851)
	At 31 December 2021	22,559	70,118	31,845	17,050	141,572
	Depreciation At 1 January 2021 Charge for the year Disposals	21,502 153	63,946 4,640 	22,851 1,990 (22,851)	1,705 	108,299 8,488 (22,851)
•	At 31 December 2021	21,655	68,586	1,990	1,705	93,936
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2021	904	1,532	29,855	15,345	47,636
	At 31 December 2020	1,057	6,034	<u> </u>		7,091
6.	Debtors				· .	
	Trade debtors	·	·		2021 £ 263,055	2020 £ 158,621
	Other debtors				169,663 432,718	1 <u>71,880</u> 330,501
7.	Creditors: amounts falli	ng due within	one year			
					2021 £	2020 £
	Other loans and overdraft Trade creditors Amounts owed to connect Corporation tax		S		50,000 92,712 363,851 	33,333 43,443 363,851 30
	Social security and other Other creditors	taxes			23,132 263,900	4,674 175,487
					793,595	620,818
8.	Creditors: amounts falli	ing due after r	more than one y	year		
	Other loans and overdraf	te			2021 £ 166,667	2020 £ 216,667
	Oniei Idans and Overdiai	ເວ			100,007	210,007

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Darling the year the anothers officion who	2021					
	Balance brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance outstanding £		
Mr C Body	(167,907		(7,514)	(175,421)		
	2020					
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding		
Mr C Body	(153,360	5,453	(20,000)	(167,907)		

The directors' loans are interest free and repayable on demand.