

## Company Information

**Director** Mr A J W Smith (Appointed 31 October 2022)

Company number 03048576

Registered office The Shipping Building

The Old Vinyl Factory

Blyth Road Hayes London UB3 1HA

Accountants Moore Kingston Smith LLP

The Shipping Building The Old Vinyl Factory

Blyth Road Hayes London UB3 1HA

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#### **Balance Sheet**

As at 31 May 2023

		2023	3	2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,001		2,051
Current assets					
Debtors	4	10,546		61,693	
Cash at bank and in hand		24,563		33,687	
		35,109		95,380	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	5	(17.674)		(20 620)	
year	J	(17,674)		(38,620)	
Net current assets			17,435		56,760
Net assets			18,436		58,811
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		2		4,717
Share premium account			7,090		7,090
Capital redemption reserve			15,998		11,283
Profit and loss reserves			(4,654)		35,721
Total equity			18,436		58,811

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 May 2023 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 May 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A J W Smith **Director** 

Company Registration No. 03048576

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 May 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

CST Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Shipping Building, The Old Vinyl Factory, Blyth Road, Hayes, London, UB3 1HA.

#### 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 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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

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

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company which arose wholly in the United Kingdom.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

### 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:

Plant and machinery

33% straight line

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 May 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

#### 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 May 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables 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.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

### 1.11 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.

### 1.12 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 May 2023

### 2 Employees

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

		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total	<del></del> 3	4
3	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc £
	<b>Cost</b> At 1 June 2022 and 31 May 2023		14,251
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 June 2022		12,200
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,050
	At 31 May 2023		13,250
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 May 2023		<b>1</b> ,001
	At 31 May 2022		2,051
4	Debtors	2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	10,546	56,643
	Other debtors	-	131
	Prepayments and accrued income		4,919 ———
		10,546	61,693

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 May 2023

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	· ·	2023	2022	
		£	£	
	Taxation and social security	3,624	12,341	
	Other creditors	-	1,201	
	Accruals and deferred income	14,050	25,078	
		17,674	38,620	
6	Retirement benefit schemes			
		2023	2022	
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£	
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,069	101,498	

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

## 7 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	4,717	2	4,717

During the year 4,715 of £1 ordinary shares were bought back by the company.

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.