

Company Registration No. 08767713 (England and Wales)

C J DISPLAY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 NOVEMBER 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Company Secretary: Mr. Christopher J. Hargrave

**74 Lairgate
Beverley
East Yorkshire
United Kingdom
HU17 8EU**

C J DISPLAY LIMITED

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C J DISPLAY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr C J Fleming
Company number	08767713
Registered office	74 Lairgate Beverley East Yorkshire United Kingdom HU17 8EU
Accountants	TC Group 74 Lairgate Beverley East Yorkshire United Kingdom HU17 8EU

C J DISPLAY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	17,106	7,937
Current assets			
Stocks		15,100	10,380
Debtors	4	8,147	12,358
Cash at bank and in hand		1,789	1,634
		<u>25,036</u>	<u>24,372</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(36,460)</u>	<u>(32,528)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(11,424)</u>	<u>(8,156)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,682</u>	<u>(219)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	<u>(32,515)</u>	<u>(29,330)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(26,833)</u>	<u>(29,549)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(26,834)</u>	<u>(29,550)</u>
Total equity		<u>(26,833)</u>	<u>(29,549)</u>

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 30 November 2021 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 members have 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.

C J DISPLAY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2021

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 August 2022

Mr C J Fleming

Director

Company Registration No. 08767713

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements

C J DISPLAY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2019	1	(15,502)	(15,501)
Year ended 30 November 2020:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(14,048)	(14,048)
Balance at 30 November 2020	1	(29,550)	(29,549)
Year ended 30 November 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,716	2,716
Balance at 30 November 2021	1	(26,834)	(26,833)

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements

C J DISPLAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

C J Display Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 74 Lairgate, Beverley, East Yorkshire, United Kingdom, HU17 8EU.

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 disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

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.

1.3 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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	20% on cost
Computer equipments	33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% as per reducing balance

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

C J DISPLAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

2 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	2	2

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Computer equipments	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 December 2020	288	683	12,806	13,777
Additions	-	420	12,989	13,409
At 30 November 2021	288	1,103	25,795	27,186
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 December 2020	288	654	4,898	5,840
Depreciation charged in the year	-	98	4,142	4,240
At 30 November 2021	288	752	9,040	10,080
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2021	-	351	16,755	17,106
At 30 November 2020	-	29	7,908	7,937

4 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	8,147	11,892
Other debtors	-	466
	8,147	12,358

C J DISPLAY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021****5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	331	15,931
Trade creditors	31,000	8,546
Taxation and social security	4,737	7,800
Other creditors	392	251
	<u>36,460</u>	<u>32,528</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	18,988	29,330
Other creditors	13,527	-
	<u>32,515</u>	<u>29,330</u>

7 Post Balance Sheet Date Events

After the balance sheet date, we have seen macro-economic uncertainty with regard to the general trading conditions as a result of COVID-19 (coronavirus) outbreak leading to disruption to business activity. The directors consider the emergence and spread of COVID-19 to be non-adjusting post-balance sheet event. Given the inherent uncertainties, it is not practicable at this time to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the company or provide a quantitative estimate of this impact. We confirm that no other event has occurred between the Balance Sheet date and the date of approval of these accounts, which will materially affect the amounts or manner in which significant items are reflected in the accounts.

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.