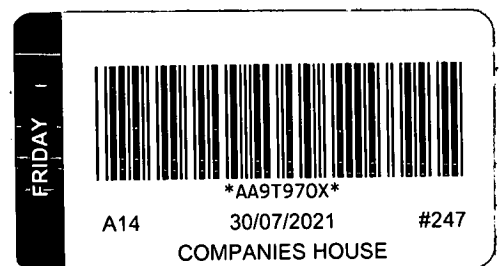


REGISTERED NUMBER: 11932279 (England and Wales)

Financial Statements
for the Period 8 April 2019 to 31 July 2020
for
C2S MEDIA LTD



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for the period 8 April 2019 to 31 July 2020

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C2S MEDIA LTD

Company Information
for the period 8 April 2019 to 31 July 2020

Directors:

P Jani
T Sparrock

Registered office:

Unit 3 To 4, Teddington Business Park
Station Road
Teddington
Middlesex
TW11 9BQ

Registered number:

11932279 (England and Wales)

Auditors:

Haines Watts
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Aissela
46 High Street
Esher
Surrey
KT10 9QY

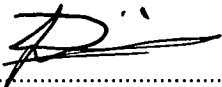
Balance Sheet
31 July 2020

	Notes	£
Current assets		
Stocks		811,922
Debtors	4	4,003,643
Cash at bank		333,189
		<u>5,148,754</u>
Creditors		
Amounts falling due within one year	5	5,090,129
		<u>5,090,129</u>
Net current assets		<u>58,625</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u><u>58,625</u></u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	6	100
Retained earnings	7	58,525
		<u>58,625</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>58,625</u></u>

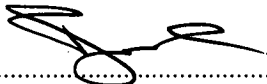
The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27/7/2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
P Jani - Director



.....
T Sparrock - Director

1. Statutory information

C2s Media Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have reviewed and considered relevant information, including the annual budget and future cash flows in making their assessment. In particular, in response to the Covid19 pandemic, the Directors have tested their cash flow analysis to take into account the impact on their business of possible scenarios brought on by the impact of Covid19, alongside the measures that they can take to mitigate this.

Based on these assessments, given the measures that can be undertaken to mitigate the current adverse conditions, and the current resources available, the Directors have concluded that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and judgement that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Government grants

Grant income is recognised under the accrual model of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

Grant income is recognised in the profit and loss account on a systematic basis over the period in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and includes all purchase, transport, and handling costs in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

2. Accounting policies - continued**Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank and bank overdrafts.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Taxation

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

3. Employees and directors

The average number of employees during the period was 2.

4. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	£
Trade debtors	323,621
Other debtors	3,680,022
	<u>4,003,643</u>

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	£
Payments on account	3,919,233
Trade creditors	(6,822)
Taxation and social security	12,422
Other creditors	1,165,296
	<u>5,090,129</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the period 8 April 2019 to 31 July 2020**6. Called up share capital****Allotted, issued and fully paid:**

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£
100	Ordinary	£100	100

7. Reserves**Retained earnings
£**

Profit for the period	58,525
At 31 July 2020	58,525

8. Disclosure under Section 444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Christian Collins FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Haines Watts

9. Ultimate parent company

During the year, and up to 30 July 2020, the company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Visual Impact (UK) Limited. The company's registered office is Unit 3, Teddington Business Park, Station Road, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 9BQ. The company is included in the group accounts, copies of which can be obtained from Companies House, Cardiff.