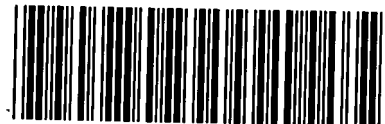


C2 INVESTMENTS LTD.
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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C2 INVESTMENTS LTD.

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C2 INVESTMENTS LTD.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Investment properties	3	187,003	187,003
Current assets			
Debtors	4	195	-
Cash at bank and in hand		12,306	22,907
		12,501	22,907
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(107,951)	(128,311)
Net current liabilities		(95,450)	(105,404)
Total assets less current liabilities		91,553	81,599
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	10	10
Profit and loss reserves		91,543	81,589
Total equity		91,553	81,599

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 January 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26/12/18.....



C M Saunders
Director

Company Registration No. 06470521

C2 INVESTMENTS LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

C2 Investments Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 17a Deben Mill Business Centre, Old Maltings Approach, Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 1BL, United Kingdom.

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. 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 recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rental receivables in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.6 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

C2 INVESTMENTS LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

2 Employees

There were no employees during the year.

3 Investment property

2018

£

Fair value

At 1 February 2017 and 31 January 2018

187,003

The director of the company believes that the above value represents market value.

If revalued leasehold investment property was stated on a historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amount would have been £187,003.

4 Debtors

2018

2017

Amounts falling due within one year:

£

£

Other debtors

195

-

C2 INVESTMENTS LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,740	200
Corporation tax	2,395	2,505
Other taxation and social security	408	698
Other creditors	102,158	123,658
Accruals and deferred income	1,250	1,250
	<u>107,951</u>	<u>128,311</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

7 Related party transactions

At the year end date, the company owes an amount of £102,158 (2017: £123,658) to the director of the company.