

### Annual Return (AR30) form

Society Name: Cilcain Community Shop Limited

Society Num: 7755

An Annual Return must be completed by all societies registered under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 ('the Act') (including any societies previously registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965). The Annual Return must include:

- this form;
- a set of the society's accounts; and
- where required, an audit report or report on the accounts.

A society must submit the Annual Return within 7 months of the end of the society's financial year. Failure to submit on time is a prosecutable offence.

Please note that this form, including any details provided on the form, will be made available to the public through the Mutuals Public Register.

For guidance on our registration function for societies, which includes guidance on the requirement to submit an Annual Return, please see <a href="here">here</a>

2.1 What date did the financial year covered by these accounts end?

31/03/2021

3.1 Please provide the names of the people who were directors of the society during the financial year this return covers.

Some societies use the term 'committee member' or 'trustee' instead of 'director'. For ease of reference, we use 'director' throughout this form.

Name of Director	Month of Birth	Year of Birth	
Simon James Redford	Apr	1961	
Philip Higgins	Mar	1947	
Emily Jane Riley	Jan	1977	
Lucie Rebecca Skates	Jun	1977	
David James Facer	Jun	1957	
Sarah Parr	Jul	1964	

Jonathan Wells	Oct		1959			
Duncan Hayes	Feb		1973			
3.2 All directors must be 16 or $\ ^{oxtimes}$ All directors are aged 16 or $\ ^{oxtimes}$		this i	s this case:			
3.3 Societies are within the scope of the Company Director Disqualification Act 1986 (CDDA). Please confirm that no director is disqualified under that Act:  ☑ No director is disqualified						
3.4 Please state any close links authority.	which any of the dire	ectors	s has with any society, company or			
'Close links' includes any direct other organisations.	orships or senior posi	tions	held by directors of the society in			
Simon James Redford, Owner and Director Redford-Tech Limited, Company Number 06046750, Registered in England and Wales.  Jonathan Wells, Trustee of Mold Town Concert Band (26/03/2001), Charity No. 1088079.  Jonathan Wells, Trustee of Mold Ebenezer Baptist Church (01/01/2013), Charity No. 1144374.						
3.5 Please provide the name of year this return covers.	f the person who was	secre	etary at the end of the financial			
Societies must have a secretar	У					
Name of Secretary	Month of Birth		Year of Birth			
Philip Higgins	Mar		1947			
4.1 Please confirm that:						
$^{oxtimes}$ accounts are being submitted with this form						
$^{oxtimes}$ the accounts comply with relevant statutory and accounting requirements						
$^{oxtimes}$ the accounts are signed by two members and the secretary (3 signatures in total)						
4.2 Based on the accounts, please provide the information requested below for the financial year covered by this return.						

Number of members	203
Turnover	209720
Assets	21541
Number of Employees	2
Share Capital	11220
Highest rate of interest	0
paid on shares	
4.3 What Standard Industrial Cla	assification code best describes the society's main business?

Where more than one code applies, please select the code that you feel best describes the society's main business activity. You will find a full list of codes <a href="https://example.com/here/best/468686">here</a>

SIC Code

Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating (47110)

Societies are required to appoint an auditor to audited unless they are small or have disapplied this requirement. For further guidance see chapter 7 of our guidance: <a href="https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/finalised-guidance/fg15-12.pdf">https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/finalised-guidance/fg15-12.pdf</a>

- 5.1 Please select the audit option the society has complied with:
- Full Professional Audit
- Auditor's report on the accounts
- Lay Audit
- O No audit
- 5.2 Please confirm the audit option used by the society is compliant with the society's own rules and the Act
- ☑ We have complied with the audit requirements
- 5.3 Please confirm any audit report (where required) is being submitted with this Annual Return
- Yes

Not applicable
5.4 Is this society accepted by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) as a charity for tax purposes?
○ Yes ● No
5.5 If the society is registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR) please provide your OSCR registration number.
<ul><li>Registered</li><li>Not applicable</li></ul>
5.6 Is the society a housing association?
<ul><li>No</li><li>Yes</li></ul>
6.1 Is the society a subsidiary of another society?
○ Yes ● No
6.2 Does the society have one or more subsidiaries?
(As defined in sections 100 and 101 of the Act)
○ Yes ● No
All societies are registered meeting one of two conditions for registration. These are that the society is either:
<ul> <li>a bona fide co-operative society ('co-operative society'); or</li> <li>are conducting business for the benefit of the community ('community benefit society').</li> </ul>

O Not applicable

for the benefit of the community. For further information on the condition for registration, please see chapter 5 of our guidance

Your society is registered meeting the condition for registration that it is conducting its business

<u>here</u>.

year covered by this return.	
7B.1 What is the business of the society?	
For example, did you provide social housing, run an amateur sports club etc.	
Operating a community shop and café.	
7B.2 Please describe the benefits to the community the society delivered?	
Here we are looking to see what the benefits to the community were. Community can said to be the community at large. For example, did you relieve poverty or homelessne through the provision of social housing.	
The shop is the only shop in the rural community of Cilcain. It provides an important to local residents, particularly those who are less mobile who may otherwise be isolate addition to providing provisions, it acts as a social hub for the village and caters for vi the location. Through local provision, the shop also reduces the carbon footprint of the community by avoiding car journeys to shops located outside the community.	ed. In sitors to
7B.3 Please describe how the society's business delivered these benefits?	
The business of the society must be conducted for the benefit of the community. Pleas describe how the society's business (as described in answer to question 7B.1) provided benefit to the community.	
Provision of groceries, fresh bread, dairy, meats and newspapers to the local community through provision of a simple café service for social interaction. Being located in the Viall, the shop and café also help maintain the viability of this resource for events, meand entertainment for the community of Cilcain. Village Hall electricity, broadband and telephone costs are paid for by the Society and a free Wi-Fi service is also provided.	/illage eetings d

Community benefit societies must answer the following questions in relation to the financial

7B.4 Did the society work with a specific community, and if so, please describe it here?

For instance, were the society's activities confined to a specific location; or to a specific group of people? Please note that in serving the needs of any defined community, the society should not inhibit the benefit to the community at large.

The rural community of Cilcain and surrounding areas.	

reinvested in the business; put into reserves; used for some other purpose?	
A small profit is retained against future requirements for equipment replacement and maintenance of the facilities.	
7D.C. Diagon state any significant commencial appropriate that the society has an ba	ماندن ام
7B.6 Please state any significant commercial arrangements that the society has, or ha any other organisation that could create, or be perceived as creating, a conflict of inte	•
Please tell us how you ensured that any such conflict of interest did not prevent the so from acting for the benefit of the community.	ociety
None.	

For instance, did you pay a dividend to members (and if so, on what basis); did money get

7B.5 What did the society do with any surplus or profit?

# CILCAIN COMMUNITY SHOP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** Mrs E J Riley

Mr P Higgins Mrs L R Skates Ms S Parr Mr J Wells Mr D J Facer

**Secretary** Mr P Higgins

Company number RS007755

Registered office Cilcain Village Hall

The Square Cilcain Mold Flintshire Wales CH7 5NN

Accountants Azets

Brynford House 21 Brynford Street

Holywell Flintshire Wales CH8 7RD

### **CONTENTS**

	Page
Directors' report	1
Accountants' review report	2
Profit and loss account	3
Balance sheet	4 - 5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 10

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mrs E J Riley

Mr P Higgins

Mrs L R Skates

Mr S J Redford

(Resigned 20 September 2020)

Ms S Parr

Mr J Wells

Mr D Hayes

(Resigned 19 May 2021)

Mr D J Facer

#### Small companies exemption

Date: 06-07-21

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board

Mr P Higgins

Secretary

Ms S Parr

Director

# INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF CILCAIN COMMUNITY SHOP LIMITED

We have reviewed the financial statements of Cilcain Community Shop Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

#### Accountants' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised) 'Engagements to review historical financial statements' and ICAEW Technical Release TECH 09/13AAF (Revised) 'Assurance review engagements on historical financial statements'. ISRE 2400 (Revised) requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. ISRE 2400 (Revised) also requires us to comply with the ICAEW Code of Ethics.

#### Scope of the assurance review

A review of financial statements in accordance with the ISRE 2400 (Revised) is a limited assurance engagement. We have performed procedures, primarily consisting of making enquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, applying analytical procedures and evaluating the evidence obtained. The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

#### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements have not been prepared:

- so as to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021, and of its profit for the year then ended;
- · in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body. Our review work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we have agreed to state to them in a reviewer's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's directors as a body, for our review work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

M fragton lanes

Brynford House 21 Brynford Street

8 July 2021

Holywell

Flintshire

Wales

CH8 7RD

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover	209,720	122,125
Cost of sales	(198,064)	(115,638)
Gross profit	11,656	6,487
Administrative expenses	(14,888)	(12,881)
Other operating income	11,718	8,200
Profit before taxation	8,486	1,806
Tax on profit	(1,184)	(410)
Profit for the financial year	7,302	1,396
	<del></del>	

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020	)
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		4,199		2,675
Current assets					
Stocks		7,622		7,902	
Debtors	4	89		407	
Cash at bank and in hand		30,244		14,571	
		37,955		22,880	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(16,414)		(7,097)	
one year	Ü	(10,414) ———		(1,001)	
Net current assets			21,541		15,783
Total assets less current liabilities			25,740		18,458
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		11,220		11,240
Profit and loss reserves			14,520		7,218
Total equity			25,740		18,458
					===

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

The directors acknowledge their 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2021**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30-06-21 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs E J Rilev

Director

Mr P Higgins

Secretary

Ms S Parr Director

Company Registration No. RS007755

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Cilcain Community Shop Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Cilcain Village Hall, The Square, Cilcain, Mold, Flintshire, Wales, CH7 5NN.

#### 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  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

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 represents net invoiced sales of goods, not VAT registered, except in respect of service contracts where turnover is recognised when the company obtains the right to consideration.

#### 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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings 50% on cost Computers 33% on cost

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment.

#### 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. As all financial assets are classified within one year, they are not amortised but carried at face value.

#### 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 and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are carried at face value.

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 continue to be measured at face value.

#### 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 31 MARCH 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### 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.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

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

#### 2 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	2	2

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

3	Tangible fixed assets				
			Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	Cost		£	£	£
	At 1 April 2020		4,995	1,141	6,136
	Additions		2,672	291	2,963
	At 31 March 2021		7,667	1,432	9,099
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 April 2020		2,589	872	3,461
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,242	197 	1,439
	At 31 March 2021		3,831	1,069	4,900
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 March 2021		3,836	363 ———	4,199
	At 31 March 2020		2,406	269 ———	2,675
4	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year			2021 £	2020 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			52	407
	Other debtors			37	
				89 ———	407
_					
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2021	2020
				£	£
	Taxation and social security			1,184	1,017
	Other creditors			15,230	6,080
				16,414	7,097
6	Called up share capital				
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
	Investment shares of £10 each	919	919	9,190	9,190
	Membership shares of £10 each	203	205	2,030	2,050
		1,122	1,124	11,220	11,240

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 6 Called up share capital (Continued)

2 member shares of £10 each withdrawn in the year.

# DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020
Turnovor	£	£	£	£
Turnover Sales		206 990		121 925
		206,889 2,831		121,825 300
Employment allowance		2,031		
		209,720		122,125
Cost of sales				
Opening stock	7,902		4,665	
Grocery and non grocery	156,681		96,409	
Closing stock	(7,622)		(7,902)	
Wages	40,335		21,722	
Social security	-		178	
Pensions	768		566	
		(198,064)		(115,638)
Gross profit	5.56%	11,656	5.31%	6,487
Cross prom	0.0070	11,000	0.0170	0,401
Other operating income				
Grants received	10,998		8,000	
Gifts to the society	720		200	
		11,718		8,200
Administrative expenses				
Training	6		10	
Royality paid	132		165	
Household and cleaning	1,828		44	
Waste collection	786		647	
Light and heat	2,480		2,739	
Maintenance & capital projects	1,581		2,239	
Licences and insurance	407		309	
Computer consumables	46		125	
Travelling expenses	534		-	
Postage, courier and delivery charges	3		_	
Subscriptions	70		63	
Accountancy	180		180	
Charitable donations	60		60	
Square fees account	2,900		678	
Village Hall project	15		1,066	
Advertising	15		663	
Telephone	504		528	
Office consumables	14		1	
Sundry expenses	546		383	
Shop operations consumables	1,342		1,012	
Volunteer events	-		238	
Depreciation	1,439		1,731	
		(14,888)		(12,881)
Operating profit		8,486		1,806

# DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2021			2020		
£	£	£	£		
		£ £			