Registered number: 04948226

C & G ASSESSMENTS AND TRAINING LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021





A21 21/12/2021
COMPANIES HOUSE

CONTENTS

	Page(s)
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2 - 3
Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of C & G Assessments and Training Limited	4 - 6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	. 9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 17

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors D E Spencer

A M Woodhouse

Company secretary S E Moore

Registered number 04948226

Venture 1 Business Park 22 Long Acre Close Registered office

Holbrook Industrial Estate

Holbrook Sheffield S20 3FR

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Donington Court Pegasus Business Park Castle Donington East Midlands DE74 2UZ

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of C & G Assessments and Training Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 July 2021.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is the provision of training and assessment services.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

D E Spencer A M Woodhouse

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The directors have been granted a qualifying third party indemnity provision under Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. This indemnity does not provide cover in the event of a director acting fraudulently or dishonestly.

Going concern

The Company has seen some impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on the 2021 results but it is much less significant than in the prior year. Post year end trading is strong and in line with expectations.

After due consideration of revised forecasts which take into account plausible but severe scenarios and available cash resources in the period 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the financial statements with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

Small companies exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

D E Spencer Director

14 December 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C & G ASSESSMENTS AND TRAINING LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, C & G Assessments and Training Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 July 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2021; the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C & G ASSESSMENTS AND TRAINING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 July 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation and UK employment legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to reporting of revenues (overstatement of revenues), inappropriate journal entries to increase the reported result for the year or inappropriate accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Understanding managements controls adopted in relation to mitigating the risk of non-compliance with laws and regulations and/or fraud;
- making enquires of those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations and/or fraud;
- reviewing key contracts, board minutes and transactions during the year to according of any omissions from the above enquiries;
- Understanding the basis of managements key estimates. We ascertained the accuracy of the prior year
 estimates, then tested the underlying data and calculations on which the estimates (such as revenue recognition
 and bad debt provisions) were based. We then compared post year end experience for inconsistencies with the
 estimates made at the year end;

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C & G ASSESSMENTS AND TRAINING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

- Testing journal entries utilising a risk-based approach. Testing was performed to validate completeness of the
 population and then testing was performed over journals which matched our risk based criteria (where
 individually or collectively material); and
- performing unpredictable audit procedures which varied in their timing, nature and extent from one year to the next.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not
 been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Indrew Dynione

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Andrew Dymond (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

East Midlands 15 December 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	2,464,502	1,787,600
Cost of sales	(368,531)	(470,555)
Gross profit	2,095,971	1,317,045
Administrative expenses	(1,411,940)	(1,815,113)
Other operating income	116,498	337,249
Operating profit/(loss)	800,529	(160,819)
Interest receivable and similar income	4 1 1	. 9
Profit/(loss) before taxation	800,529	(160,810)
Tax on profit/(loss)	(151,922)	(26,883)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	648,607	(187,693)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year	648,607	(187,693)

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEETAS AT 31 JULY 2021

	Note		2021 £	· · ·	2020 £
Fixed assets	•				
Tangible assets	5	•	548,908	•	454,034
Investments	6	•	1	•	1
		٠.	548,909	-	454,035
Current assets		•			
Debtors	7.	1,005,337	•	262,636	
Cash at bank and in hand		55,062		84,928	
		4.000.200		347,564	
		1,060,399	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	347,304	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(650,692)		(491,314)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			409,707		(143,750)
Total assets less current liabilities			958,616		310,285
Provisions for liabilities		•		•	•
Deferred taxation	9		(48,231)		(48,507)
Net assets			910,385	-	261,778
Capital and reserves			·.		•
Called up share capital	٠.	•	998	•	998
Profit and loss account			909,387	:	260,780
Total shareholders' funds	• .		910,385		261,778

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 17 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

D E Spencer Director

14 December 2021

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

C & G ASSESSMENTS AND TRAINING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04948226

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' funds
	£	£	£
At 1 August 2019	998	448,473	449,471
Comprehensive expense for the financial year		•	
Loss for the financial year	•	(187,693)	(187,693)
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	· · · · · · -	(187,693)	(187,693)
At 31 July 2020 and 1 August 2020	998	260,780	261,778
Comprehensive income for the financial year			
Profit for the financial year	•	648,607	648,607
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	·	648,607	648,607
At 31 July 2021	998	909,387	910,385
· ·			

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1. General information

C & G Assessments and Training Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales (registered number: 04948226). Its registered office is Venture 1 Business Park 22 Long Acre Close, Holbrook Industrial Estate, Holbrook, Sheffield, S20 3FR.

The Company's principal activity is the provision of training and assessment services.

Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

2.2 Going concern

The Company has seen some impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on the 2021 results but it is much less significant than in the prior year. Post year end trading is strong and in line with expectations.

After due consideration of revised forecasts which take into account plausible but severe scenarios and available cash resources in the period 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover is recognised, on a straight line basis, over the period of delivery of the training. Where there are variable elements, for example incentives or reclaims relating to passing exams following training, an estimate of the likely amount to be received is factored into the total expected turnover (which is also recognised evenly over the period of training).

Where no reliable estimate can be made of future incentives to be received these are accounted for as and when notification of the right to invoice under the contract is received by the Company.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible assets

Tangible assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - 2% reducing balance
Leasehold improvements - 20% straight line
Plant and machinery - 20% straight line
Motor vehicles - 15% straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 20% reducing balance
Office equipment - 15% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.11 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 In respect of financial instruments.

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

3. Auditors' remuneration

The audit fees in the current and prior year are borne by The Construction Skills People Ltd.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 22 (2020: 33).

In the current and prior year the emoluments to directors for their services to the Company were paid for by another company within the Group with no direct recharges made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost							
At 1 August 2020	· <u>-</u>	185,977	70,750	79,602	78,645	206,394	621,368
Additions	-	102,425	7,787		3,760	71,918	185,890
Disposals		· • • •		(52,271)	_	•	(52,271)
Transfers	65,000		(65,000)	· •	·	•	•
At 31 July 2021	65,000	288,402	13,537	27,331	82,405	278,312	754,987
				 			
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 August 2020	-	5,327	1,465	37,071	42,492	80,979	167,334
Charge for the year	2,232	5,066	2,270	1,019	12,034	26,883	49,504
Disposals		•	· -	(10,759)	•	•	(10,759)
At 31 July 2021	2,232	10,393	3,735	27,331	54,526	107,862	206,079
					·		
Net book value		***					
At 31 July 2021	62,768	278,009	9,802	<u> • </u>	27,879	170,450	548,908
At 31 July 2020		180,650	69,285	42,531	36,153	125,415	454,034
				$\overline{}$			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

6. Investments

	•					Investments in subsidiary
						companies £
Cost and net book va At 1 August 2020	lue				:	1
At 31 July 2021		•	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	1

Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name C & G Recruitment Limited		Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares Ho	Holding 100%	
		Orchard House Main Street, Countesthorpe, Leicester, England, LE8 5QX	Dormant company	Ordinary		
Deb	otors					

					2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors			• . •	<i>:</i>	31,539	_
Amounts owed by group undertakings		:	•		807,155	78,480
Other debtors					14,967	48,764
Prepayments and accrued income			•		151,676	135,392
	•	• • •			1,005,337	262,636
	٠.					

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	Ł	£
Trade creditors	115,070	105,578
Amounts owed to group undertakings	314,997	314,092
Corporation tax	150,524	-
Taxation and social security	17,060	17,540
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	1,596	1,596
Other creditors	.17,959 、	47,884
Accruals and deferred income	33,486	4,624
	650,692	491,314

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

9. Deferred taxation

		r		2021 £
At beginning of year Credited to profit or loss				48,507 (276)
At end of year			- =	48,231
The provision for deferred taxation is m	ade up as follo	ows:		
			2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances			48,231	48,507
			48,231	48,507

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

10. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 July the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

		·. ·			•	:	2021 £	2020 £
Not later that	an 1 year	•		,			71,984	69,000
Later than 1	l year and	not later than	5 years	•	•		75,208	187,750
		•		•		· . ·	<u> </u>	
		•					147,192	256,750
•						_		

11. Other financial commitments

Letters of support have been provided to subsidiary companies, however the directors believe that this will not result in any additional liability for the group or company as at 31 July 2021.

12. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is The Construction Skills People Ltd a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking is The Skills People Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. This company is under the control of three of the directors in equal shares.

The parent of both the smallest and largest groups in which the results of C & G Assessments and Training Limited are consolidated is The Skills People Group Limited. Copies of the financial statements of The Skills People Group Limited can be obtained from Orchard House Main Street, Countesthorpe, Leicester, England, LE8 5QX.

