COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 12592202

VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Financial Statements

31 March 2021

VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Financial Statements

Period from 7 May 2020 to 31 March 2021

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VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Officers and Professional Advisers

Director	Mr Y. Tal
Registered office	103 High Street Waltham Cross Herts EN8 7AN
Auditor	Brindley Goldstein Limited Chartered accountants & statutory auditor 103 High Street Waltham Cross Herts EN8 7AN

VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Strategic Report

Period from 7 May 2020 to 31 March 2021

Business review The principal activity of the company continues to supply and install architectural glass windows. The results for the period under review are shown in the annexed financial statements. The investment in capacity is intended to facilitate continued growth over the next few years. The Director retained profits to augment reserves brought forward. The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the period are shown on the profit and loss account. The company has continued to focus on providing a high quality service to its customers and the investments referred to above were to support this policy. The company's ratio of current assets to current liabilities is very healthy. The company continues to grow and the director believes that that the company has a solid foundation of capital and infrastructure to support its growth. Principal risks and uncertainties The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are divided between market risks, operational risks and financial risks. Market risk The company has a relatively small percentage of its potential market and while it is constantly operating in a competitive environment, its capabilities and service levels have allowed it to grow successfully over many years. The company can compete for a wide range of customer types and it can offer competitive pricing and a high quality service. Operational risk While the company has a strong presence in the London area, most functions are carried out from its head office. The company has invested in its senior staff and has built up a team of experienced senior management. The investment in infrastructure during the year under review has had the effect of reducing the company's operational risk. Financial risk The company has been steadily increasing its capital base and has very low reliance on external finance. The nature of the trade means that that there are spikes in working capital during particularly busy periods. The company has addressed this risk by making sure it is always in a position to forecast its cash flows and finance requirements and by enhancing its capital base to meet its predicted financial needs. The company's enhancement of its capital base is part of a plan to reduce its financial risk and currently the company does not need external finance. Section 172 (1) statement and our stakeholders The Director, in line with his duties under s172 of the Companies Act 2006, acts in the way he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholder, and in doing so have regard, amongst other matters, to the: Likely consequences of any decision in the long term. Interests of the company's employees. Need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers, and others. Impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment. Desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct. The Director's regard to these matters is embedded in his decision-making process, through the Company's business strategy, culture, governance framework, management information flows and stakeholder engagement processes. The Company's business strategy is focused on achieving success for the Company in the long-term. In setting this strategy, management considers the impact of relevant factors and stakeholder interests on the Company's performance. Management also identifies principal risks facing the business and sets risk management objectives. Management, promotes a culture of upholding the highest standards of business conduct and regulatory conduct. Management ensures these core values are communicated to the Company's employees and embedded in the Company's policies and procedures, employee induction and training programmes and its risk control and oversight framework. Management recognises that building strong and lasting relationships with our stakeholders will help us to deliver our strategy in line with our long-term values and operate a sustainable business. The Director is supported in the discharge of his duties by: A training programme to further his understanding of his duties and obligations under applicable law and regulation. Processes which ensure the provision of timely management information and escalation through reporting lines to the Board from the Company's business areas, its risk and control functions and support teams. Agenda planning for Board meetings to provide sufficient time for the consideration and discussion of key matters. Stakeholders Management understands the importance of engagement with all of the stakeholders and gives appropriate weighting to the outcome of his decisions for the relevant stakeholder in weighing up how best to promote the success of the Company. Management regularly discusses issues concerning employees, clients, suppliers, community and environment, regulators, and its shareholder, which he considers in his discussions and in the decision-making process. In addition to this, the management seeks to understand the interests and views of the Company's stakeholders by engaging with them directly when required. The below summarises the key stakeholders and how we engage with each:

Employees Our employees contribute to a positive working culture and healthy working environment. Employees are key to the success of our business. In addition to aiming to be a responsible employer in our approach to pay and benefits, we continue to engage with our team to ascertain which training and development opportunities should be made available to improve our team's productivity and individual employees' potential within the business. We continually invest in employee development and wellbeing to create and encourage an inclusive culture within the organisation. Our employee appraisal programme encourages employee feedback and facilities the opportunity for both employees and managers to set performance goals on an annual basis. Our culture invites different perspectives, new ideas and opportunities for growth. We work hard to ensure employees feel welcome and are valued and recognized for their hard work. Clients Clients are at the focus of our business. Our client service team builds lasting relationships with current and potential clients to understand their objectives and requirements. We are in regular contact with clients to meet their defined reporting and service requirements. This includes attending monthly update calls, and face to face meetings depending on client preferences. We have implemented a governance framework for the oversight of the provision of the Company's services to our clients. We take a consultative approach with clients focused on building long-term relationships and solving their challenges. Suppliers We work with a wide range of suppliers in the UK and globally. We remain committed to being fair and transparent in our dealings with all our suppliers. The management team has appointed a procurement team which reviews and oversee the appointment and provision of services by suppliers, including initial and ongoing due diligence. This team updates the director on a regular basis. The Company has procedures requiring due diligence of suppliers as to their internal governance, including for example, their anti-bribery and corruption practices, data protection policies. Community and Environment The management's approach to social responsibility, Diversity & the community is of high importance. The company strives to create sustainable value. Corporate social responsibility principles are part of our culture and decision-making process. We take a consultative approach focused on building long-term relationships and solving business problems. Diversity and Inclusion is a key pillar of our culture. Regulators We work with our regulators and the government in an open and proactive manner to help develop regulations that meet the needs of all our stakeholders. Management's intention is to behave responsibly and to ensure that it operates the business in a responsible manner, acting with the high standards and good governance expected of a regulated business like ours. In doing so, we believe we will achieve our long-term business strategy and further develop our reputation in the construction sector. Shareholders Management also seeks to behave in a responsible manner towards our shareholder. The management team communicates information relevant to the shareholder, such as its financial reporting.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 10 January 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:
Mr Y. Tal Director

Registered office:
103 High Street
Waltham Cross
Herts
EN8 7AN

VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Director's Report

Period from 7 May 2020 to 31 March 2021

The director presents his report and the financial statements of the company for the period ended 31 March 2021 .

Director

The director who served the company during the period was as follows:

Mr Y. Tal (Appointed 7 May 2020)

Dividends

The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the strategic report, director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to: - select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; - make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. The director is 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. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 10 January 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Y. Tal Director

Registered office:

103 High Street

Waltham Cross

Herts

EN8 7AN

VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Period from 7 May 2020 to 31 March 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED (the 'company') for the period ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the related notes, 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). In our opinion the financial statements: - 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 period then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the director's report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the director's report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion: - adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or - the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or - certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or - we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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: Identifying and testing journal entries and the overall accounting records, particularly those that were significant and unusual. Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and determining whether accounting policies have been appropriately applied. Assessing the extent of compliance, or lack of, with relevant laws and regulations. Testing key revenue lines, for evidence of management bias. Verification of key assets. Obtaining third-party confirmation of material balances. Documenting and verifying all significant related party balances and transactions. Reviewing documentation such as the company board minutes, correspondence with solicitors, for discussions of irregularities including fraud. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control. - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director. - Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern. - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor'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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mr Charles Goldstein

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Brindley Goldstein Limited

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

103 High Street

Waltham Cross

Herts

EN8 7AN

10 January 2022

VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Period from 7 May 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Note	Period from 7 May 20 to 31 Mar 21 £
Turnover	**4**	475,599
Cost of sales		219,452
Gross profit		256,147
Administrative expenses		38,615
Operating profit		217,532
Profit before taxation		217,532
Tax on profit	**7**	41,331
Profit for the financial period and total comprehensive income		176,201

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2021

	Note	31 Mar 21 £
Current assets		
Debtors	**8**	106,175
Cash at bank and in hand		180,484
		286,659
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**9**	110,358
Net current assets		176,301
Total assets less current liabilities		176,301
Net assets		176,301
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	**10**	100
Profit and loss account		176,201
Shareholders funds		176,301

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 January 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:
Mr Y. Tal Director
Company registration number: 12592202

VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity

Period from 7 May 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 7 May 2020	–	–	–
Profit for the period		176,201	176,201
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	176,201	176,201
Issue of shares	100	–	100
Total investments by and distributions to owners	100	–	100
At 31 March 2021	100	176,201	176,301

VITROCSA BY MY LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows

Period from 7 May 2020 to 31 March 2021

	31 Mar 21
	£
Cash flows from operating activities	
Profit for the financial period	176,201
Adjustments for:	
Tax on profit	41,331
Accrued expenses	4,781
Changes in:	
Trade and other debtors	(106,175)
Trade and other creditors	49,058
Cash generated from operations	165,196
Net cash from operating activities	165,196
Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	100
Proceeds from loans from group undertakings	15,188
Net cash from financing activities	15,288
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	180,484
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	180,484

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 103 High Street, Waltham Cross, Herts, EN8 7AN.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	Period from 7 May 20 to 31 Mar 21
	£
Construction contracts	475,599

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Auditor's remuneration

	Period from 7 May 20 to 31 Mar 21
	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,500

6. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period, including the director, amounted to:

	31 Mar 21
	No.
Administrative staff	3

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the period, relating to the above, were:

	Period from 7 May 20 to 31 Mar 21
	£
Wages and salaries	18,190
Social security costs	1,736
Other pension costs	409
	20,335

7. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	Period from 7 May 20 to 31 Mar 21
	£
Current tax:	
UK current tax expense	41,331
Tax on profit	41,331

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the period is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 %.

	Period from 7 May 20 to 31 Mar 21
	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	217,532
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	41,331

8. Debtors

	31 Mar 21
	£
Trade debtors	96,425
Other debtors	9,750
	106,175

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Mar 21
	£
Trade creditors	20,947
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,188
Accruals and deferred income	4,781
Corporation tax	41,331
Social security and other taxes	28,111
	110,358

10. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	31 Mar 21	
	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100

11. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 7 May 2020	Cash flows	At 31 Mar 2021
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	–	180,484	180,484
Debt due within one year	–	(15,188)	(15,188)
	–	165,296	165,296