

REGISTRAR

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01623168

END TO END LABELS LIMITED
FILLETED UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 APRIL 2017

MONDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

STATEMENT OF CONSENT TO PREPARE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All of the members of End to End Labels Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 30 April 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

END TO END LABELS LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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END TO END LABELS LIMITED
ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
30 APRIL 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	5	—	157
Tangible assets	6	<u>118,976</u>	<u>122,639</u>
		118,976	122,796
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		10,267	9,433
Debtors		41,754	49,056
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>415</u>	<u>10,913</u>
		52,436	69,402
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		<u>95,424</u>	<u>102,780</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		42,988	33,378
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		75,988	89,418
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	21,141	32,325
PROVISIONS			
Taxation including deferred tax		<u>2,296</u>	<u>2,337</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>52,551</u>	<u>54,756</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>52,451</u>	<u>54,656</u>
MEMBERS FUNDS		<u>52,551</u>	<u>54,756</u>

These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The abridged statement of financial position
continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

END TO END LABELS LIMITED

ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

30 APRIL 2017

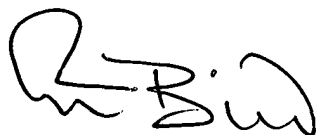
For the year ending 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:


- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its abridged financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7.9.2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M Bird
Director



Mrs C Vallely
Director



Company registration number: 01623168

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

END TO END LABELS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Vale Road Industrial Estate, Vale Road, Spilsby, Lincs, PE23 5HE.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 May 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

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. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates if other assumptions are made, or other conditions arise.

No critical judgements were required in order to apply the company's accounting policies, and there are no key sources of estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all goods sold during the period, less returns received, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the product, such as obsolescence, have been transferred to the customer.

END TO END LABELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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 material 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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Patent	- 10% reducing balance
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

END TO END LABELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Tangible assets *(continued)*

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	- 2% straight line
Plant and machinery	- 15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, on a first-in-first-out basis, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is based on purchase price.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the abridged statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

END TO END LABELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts *(continued)*

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the abridged statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

END TO END LABELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

- Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, loans to fellow group companies and investments 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

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.

- Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument 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, using the effective interest method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

END TO END LABELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 9 (2016: 9).

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2016	1,800
Disposals	(1,800)
At 30 April 2017	<u>—</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2016	1,643
Disposals	(1,643)
At 30 April 2017	<u>—</u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	<u>—</u>
At 30 April 2016	<u>157</u>

END TO END LABELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2016	309,223
Additions	2,343
At 30 April 2017	311,566
Depreciation	
At 1 May 2016	186,584
Charge for the year	6,006
At 30 April 2017	192,590
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	118,976
At 30 April 2016	122,639

7. CREDITORS

Bank loans and overdrafts totalling £63,632 (2016: £77,099) are secured by fixed and floating charges over the company's present and future assets.

8. TRANSITION TO FRS 102

These are the first abridged financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 May 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.