Registration number: 02714679

Creative Paper Products Limited

Filleted Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Thompson Jenner LLP Statutory Auditors 28 Alexandra Terrace Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

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Company Information

Directors Mr A M Kaupang

Mr T E Seljaas

Registered office 28 Alexandra Terrace

Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

Auditors Thompson Jenner LLP

Statutory Auditors 28 Alexandra Terrace

Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

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Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	332,130	367,390
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	985,979	981,402
Debtors	<u>5</u> <u>6</u>	1,332,759	1,423,856
Cash at bank and in hand	_	307,370	12,642
		2,626,108	2,417,900
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(1,471,551)	(1,428,959)
Net current assets		1,154,557	988,941
Total assets less current liabilities		1,486,687	1,356,331
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(51,638)	(60,475)
Provisions for liabilities		(49,374)	(52,401)
Net assets		1,385,675	1,243,455
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,100	1,100
Revaluation reserve		63,665	74,900
Profit and loss account		1,320,910	1,167,455
Total equity		1,385,675	1,243,455

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 18 May 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr A M Kaupang Director

The notes on pages $\underline{3}$ to $\underline{10}$ form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 28 Alexandra Terrace Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

The principal place of business is: Millfield House Lichfield Road Tamworth Staffordshire B79 7SP

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Audit report

The Independent Auditors' Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 23 May 2019 was Ruskin Wilson, who signed for and on behalf of Thompson Jenner LLP.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Short leasehold land and buildings Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings

Depreciation method and rate

15% reducing balance15% reducing balance15% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors 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 the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 42 (2017 - 38).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2018	97,599	27,291	561,512	686,402
Additions	-	1,252	29,725	30,977
Disposals			(21,000)	(21,000)
At 31 December 2018	97,599	28,543	570,237	696,379
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	69,241	15,294	234,477	319,012
Charge for the year	4,254	1,893	51,821	57,968
Eliminated on disposal			(12,731)	(12,731)
At 31 December 2018	73,495	17,187	273,567	364,249
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2018	24,104	11,356	296,670	332,130
At 31 December 2017	28,358	11,997	327,035	367,390

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £24,104 (2017 - £28,358) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

Revaluation

The fair value of the company's plant and machinery was revalued on 18 May 2014 by M Connor of Haworth Enterprises, a business that specialises in the supply of used and rebuilt machinery to the world's leading printing and paper converting companies and who is external to the company. The basis of this valuation was open market value. Had this class of asset been measured on a historical cost basis, the carrying amount would have been £218,072 (2017 - £234,566).

The company elected to use this valuation as deemed cost upon transition to FRS 102.

5 Stocks

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other stocks	985,979	981,402
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

6 Debtors			
		2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors		1,079,177	1,189,040
Other debtors		204,711	196,004
Prepayments and accrued income		48,871	38,812
Total current trade and other debtors	_	1,332,759	1,423,856
7 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>9</u>	581,707	373,764
Trade creditors		625,174	863,012
Taxation and social security		181,660	108,729
Corporation tax liability		42,997	47,078
Other creditors		40,013	36,376
	_	1,471,551	1,428,959
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	51,638	60,475
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		0040	0047
	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	51,638	60,475
		2018 £	2017 £
Due after more than five years			
After more than five years by instalments		14,551	24,018
	_		

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

8 Reserves

Deferred tax provided on the revaluation reserve amounted to £14,934 (2017 - £17,569). This has been charged directly to the revaluation reserve.

9 Loans and borrowings

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank loan	8,617	8,524
Invoice discounting facility	573,090	361,128
Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities	<u> </u>	4,112
	581,707	373,764
	2018	2017
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank loan	51,638	60,475

Secured loans and borrowings

The bank loan and invoice discounting facility are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all assets of the company.

The finance lease liabilities are secured on the individual assets financed.

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £138,537 (2017 - £228,701). As at 31 December 2018 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases due within one year of £91,164 (2017 - £90,164).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

11 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions in FRS 102 Section 1A from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Norwegian Paper UK Limited, incorporated in England & Wales.

The ultimate parent is Norwegian Paper Holdings AS, incorporated in Norway.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Norwegian Paper Holdings AS.The ultimate controlling party is Mr A M Kaupang.

The parent of the largest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Norwegian Paper Holdings AS, incorporated in Norway.

The address of Norwegian Paper Holdings AS is:

PB163, 48 91 Grimstad Osterkogen 20, NO-4879 Grimstad Norway

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This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.