

Company registration number 06310205 (England and Wales)

**CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED**

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# CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	244,752	264,520
Tangible assets	5	463,900	544,824
		<u>708,652</u>	<u>809,344</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		114,040	121,041
Debtors	6	282,348	180,554
Cash at bank and in hand		286,960	398,597
		<u>683,348</u>	<u>700,192</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(1,334,730)</u>	<u>(505,814)</u>
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		<u>(651,382)</u>	<u>194,378</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>57,270</u>	<u>1,003,722</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	(1,650,106)	(1,654,738)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(1,592,836)</u>	<u>(651,016)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	4,297,833	4,297,833
Share premium account		2,406,871	2,406,871
Profit and loss reserves		(8,297,540)	(7,355,720)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>(1,592,836)</u>	<u>(651,016)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

**CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 JULY 2022**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 November 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S R Price  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 06310205**

# CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

CFP Composites Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Units 3 - 5, Pedmore Road, Dudley, West Midlands, DY2 0RF.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred.

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Patents & licences	20 years straight line
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#### 1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line

# CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### 1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash at bank and in hand only.

#### 1.10 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade debtors, corporation tax recoverable, other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors, bank loans, taxation and social security and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

#### 1.12 Taxation

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

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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

#### 1.13 Employee benefits

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

#### 1.14 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.15 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### 1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

# CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	10	8

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	Patents & licences £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	395,354
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 August 2021	130,834
Amortisation charged for the year	19,768
At 31 July 2022	150,602
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 July 2022	244,752
At 31 July 2021	264,520



# CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 August 2021	1,233,366
Additions	1,250
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At 31 July 2022	1,234,616
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 August 2021	688,542
Depreciation charged in the year	82,174
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At 31 July 2022	770,716
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 July 2022	463,900
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2021	544,824
	<hr/>

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £5,688 (2021: £6,692) in respect of assets held under finance lease or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £1,004 (2021: £1,181) for the year.

### 6 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	16,174	18,724
Corporation tax recoverable	119,767	70,029
Other debtors	146,407	91,801
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	282,348	180,554
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# CFP COMPOSITES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	554,200	3,810
Trade creditors	133,312	121,811
Taxation and social security	69,532	10,606
Other creditors	577,686	369,587
	<u>1,334,730</u>	<u>505,814</u>

Included with other creditors are net obligations under hire purchase contract amounting to £Nil (2021: £2,336) that are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Included within bank loans is a loan which is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

### 8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	12,250	16,882
Other creditors	1,637,856	1,637,856
	<u>1,650,106</u>	<u>1,654,738</u>

### 9 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary of 0.1p each	1,025,038	1,025,038	1,025	1,025
A Ordinary of 0.1p each	1,029,962	1,029,962	1,030	1,030
B Non-equity of £1 each	4,295,778	4,295,778	4,295,778	4,295,778
	<u>6,350,778</u>	<u>6,350,778</u>	<u>4,297,833</u>	<u>4,297,833</u>

### 10 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors falling due within one year is a balance of £55,000 (2021: £55,000) due to a company director. This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

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.