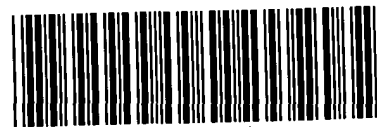


Company Registration No. 06340548  
England and Wales

**PAUL HARDING PRINTLIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

SATURDAY



\*A9Y94T15\*

A13

13/02/2021

#24

COMPANIES HOUSE

**PAUL HARDING PRINT LIMITED**Company Registration No. 06340548  
England and Wales**BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>					
Tangible assets	2		0		0
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Debtors	3	0		6,044	
Cash at bank and in hand		179,060		167,866	
		<u>179,060</u>		<u>173,910</u>	
<b>Creditors:</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>-38,176</u>		<u>-38,276</u>	
<b>Net Current Assets</b>			<u>140,884</u>		<u>135,634</u>
<b>Total Assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>140,884</u>		<u>135,634</u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>					
Called up Share Capital	5		200		200
Profit and Loss Account			140,684		135,434
<b>Shareholders Funds</b>			<u>140,884</u>		<u>135,634</u>

Paul Harding Print Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered Office is The Old Truman Brewery, 91-95 Brick Lane, London, E1 6QL.

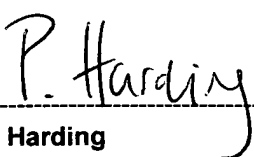
For the financial year ending 30 September 2020, the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to Micro-entities Regime' and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2nd December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
P Harding  
Director

## PAUL HARDING PRINT LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

#### 1. Accounting policies

##### Company information

Paul Harding Print Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Old Truman Brewery, 91-95 Brick Lane, London, E1 6QL

##### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entity Regime" ("FRS 105") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents fees receivable based on the invoice raised date, with the inclusion of accrued income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

##### 1.3 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:

Computer Equipment and fixtures	33.3% on straight line
Leased Premises Costs	20.0% on straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

##### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

**PAUL HARDING PRINT LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

**1. Accounting policies (Continued)**

**1.5 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, if applicable, would be shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**1.6 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 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 value in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

**Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

**1.7 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

**1.8 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.

**PAUL HARDING PRINT LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

**1. Accounting policies (Continued)**

**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.

**2 Tangible Assets**

	<b>Fixtures, Equip, etc</b>	
<b>Cost</b>		
Balance as at 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020		<u>19,643</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Balance as at 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020		<u>19,643</u>
Net book value at 30 September 2020		<u>0</u>
Net book value at 30 September 2019		<u>0</u>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>

**3 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year**

Trade debtors	<u>0</u>	<u>6,044</u>
---------------	----------	--------------

**4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

Trade creditors	522	604
Taxation and social security	15,823	27,813
Other creditors	21,831	9,859
	<u>38,176</u>	<u>38,276</u>

**5 Share Capital**

<b>Authorised</b>		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>