

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 14124147

Offsite Laminating Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 May 2023

Offsite Laminating Ltd

Balance Sheet

31 May 2023

	Note	31 May 23 £
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		3,558
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	1,958

Net current assets		1,600

Total assets less current liabilities		1,600

Net assets		1,600

Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		120
Profit and loss		1,480

Shareholders funds		1,600

These 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 Section 1A of 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 profit and loss has not been delivered.

For the period ending 31 May 2023 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 financial statements for the period 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 financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 September 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M Fello

Director

Company registration number: 14124147

Offsite Laminating Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 23 May 2022 to 31 May 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 29 King Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ST5 1ER.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of 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.

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

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. The basic financial instruments of the company are as follows: Debtors Debtors do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the Profit and Loss account when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Cash at bank and in hand This comprises cash at bank and in hand. Trade creditors Trade creditors are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

4. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 May 23
	£
Corporation tax	418
Other creditors	1,540

	1,958

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.