

Company Registration No. 01818084 (England and Wales)

**CONTINUOUS TRANSFER PAPER PRINTERS
LIMITED**

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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CONTINUOUS TRANSFER PAPER PRINTERS LIMITED

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CONTINUOUS TRANSFER PAPER PRINTERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		91,336		92,941
Current assets					
Stocks		550		2,510	
Debtors	4	9,587		4,938	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,342		10,738	
		<u>26,479</u>		<u>18,186</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(17,412)</u>		<u>(13,755)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>9,067</u>		<u>4,431</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>100,403</u>		<u>97,372</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(11)</u>		<u>(22)</u>
Net assets			<u>100,392</u>		<u>97,350</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	12,500		12,500	
Profit and loss reserves		87,892		84,850	
Total equity			<u>100,392</u>		<u>97,350</u>

CONTINUOUS TRANSFER PAPER PRINTERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

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 March 2020 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr I Pedley
Director

Company Registration No. 01818084

CONTINUOUS TRANSFER PAPER PRINTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Continuous Transfer Paper Printers Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lotti Works Two Bridges Road, Newhey, Rochdale, OL16 3SR.

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

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors are confident that the company has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business. 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 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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% per annum, straight line
Plant and equipment	25% - 50% per annum, straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% per annum, straight line
Motor vehicles	

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.

1.5 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.

CONTINUOUS TRANSFER PAPER PRINTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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 are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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 interest 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

CONTINUOUS TRANSFER PAPER PRINTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

1.12 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2019 - 3).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	129,037	74,272	5,450	10,745	219,504
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2019	36,228	74,220	5,370	10,745	126,563
Depreciation charged in the year	1,531	13	61	-	1,605
At 31 March 2020	37,759	74,233	5,431	10,745	128,168
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2020	91,278	39	19	-	91,336
At 31 March 2019	92,809	52	80	-	92,941

CONTINUOUS TRANSFER PAPER PRINTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4 Debtors	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,391	4,396
Corporation tax recoverable	-	438
Prepayments and accrued income	196	104
	<u>9,587</u>	<u>4,938</u>
	<u><u>9,587</u></u>	<u><u>4,938</u></u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	415	2,899
Corporation tax	2,937	1,289
Other taxation and social security	3,620	1,750
Other creditors	4,822	2,441
Accruals and deferred income	5,618	5,376
	<u>17,412</u>	<u>13,755</u>
	<u><u>17,412</u></u>	<u><u>13,755</u></u>
6 Called up share capital	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
25,000 Ordinary shares of 50p each	12,500	12,500
	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>
	<u><u>12,500</u></u>	<u><u>12,500</u></u>

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