# THE PRINTED WORD BUSINESS AND PROMOTIONAL PRINT LIMITED FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2020

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### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

### 31 MARCH 2020

		31 Mar	20	31 Dec 18
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	6		156,479	232,475
Current assets				· ·
Stocks		34,304		32,303
Debtors	· <b>7</b>	499,297		189,273
Investments	8	24,075		32,100
Cash at bank and in hand		102,667		324,273
		660,343		577,949
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	359,798		348,598
Net current assets			300,545	229,351
Total assets less current liabilities			457,024	461,826
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		63,430	113,743
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			25,128	38,381
Net assets			368,466	309,702

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

### 31 MARCH 2020

		31 Mar 20		31 Dec 18
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			7,317	7,317
Share premium account			73,270	73,270
Capital redemption reserve			24,830	24,830
Profit and loss account			263,049	204,285
Shareholders funds			368,466	309,702

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 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 statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the period ending 31 March 2020 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 23 July 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Pryer Director

Company registration number: 02612790

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 168 Church Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2DL.

### 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.

### Going concern

No material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the directors.

### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Income tax (continued)

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.

### Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

5 years straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold Property - 15 years straight line
Plant and Machinery - 20/33% straight line
Fixtures and Fittings - 15/33% straight line
Motor Vehicles - 25% straight line
Computer Equipment - 25/33% straight line

### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### Financial instruments (continued)

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 13 (2018: 15).

### 5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	<b>60.000</b>
At 1 January 2019 and 31 March 2020	60,000
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 March 2020	60,000
Carrying amount At 31 March 2020	_
1.01D 1.0010	
At 31 December 2018	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020

### 6. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property £	Plant and Fi machinery £	xtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 Jan 2019	3,402	679,792	43,773	2,156	85,662	814,785
Additions		-			5,886	5,886
Disposals	· <u> </u>	(36,705)	(37,425)		(41,269)	(115,399)
At 31 Mar 2020	3,402	643,087	6,348	2,156	50,279	705,272
Depreciation						
At 1 Jan 2019	1,550	460,350	43,773	2,156	74,481	582,310
Charge for the						
period	283	73,612	, <del>'-</del>	_	7,987	81,882
Disposals	· -	(36,705)	(37,425)		(41,269)	( <u>115,399</u> )
At 31 Mar 2020	1,833	497,257	6,348	2,156	41,199	548,793
Carrying amount						
At 31 Mar 2020	1,569	145,830			9,080	156,479
At 31 Dec 2018	1,852	219,442	_		11,181	232,475

### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	•	Ü	Plant and machinery £
At 31 March 2020			124,367
At 31 December 2018			179,617

### 7. Debtors

	31 Mar 20	31 Dec 18
	£	£
Trade debtors	259,991	116,408
Other debtors	239,306	72,865
	499,297	189,273

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020

8.	Investments		
		31 Mar 20 £	31 Dec 18
	Unlisted investments	24,075	32,100
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		31 Mar 20	31 Dec 18
	Trade creditors	£ 61,986	137,256
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which	0_9500	,
	the company has a participating interest	4,200	<del>-</del>
	Corporation tax	72,597	64,686
	Social security and other taxes	78,452	36,734
	Other creditors	142,563	109,922
		359,798	348,598

Santander Invoice Finance Limited holds a debenture comprising fixed and floating charges over all the assets and undertakings of the company including all present and future freehold and leasehold property, book and other debts, chattels, goodwill and uncalled capital both present and future.

### 10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 Mar 20	31 Dec 18
	£	£
Other creditors	63,430	113,743

### 11. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	•	31 Mar 20	31 Dec 18
		£	£
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		291,613	291,613

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020

### 12. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the period the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Mr D Pryer	Balance brought forward £ (6,600)	31 Mar 20 Advances/ (credits) to the directors £ 3,100	Balance outstanding £ (3,500)
Mr D Pryer	Balance brought forward £	31 Dec 18 Advances/ (credits) to the directors £ (6,600)	Balance outstanding £ (6,600)

### 13. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of the directors throughout the current and previous year.