

Company Registration No. 02920284 (England and Wales)

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	C J Hope N Hope R C Hope P F Kowalik S J Kowalik G R Punchard
Secretary	S J Kowalik
Company number	02920284
Registered office	5 Pincents Kiln Industrial Park Calcot Reading Berkshire RG31 7SD
Accountants	Goringe Accountants Ltd Unit 5 Theale Lakes Business Park Moulden Way Sulhamstead Reading Berkshire England RG7 4GB

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of BFS Pressroom Solutions Limited for the year ended 30 April 2020 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of BFS Pressroom Solutions Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Goringe Accountants Ltd

Accountants

5 November 2020

Unit 5 Theale Lakes Business Park
Moulden Way
Sulhamstead
Reading
Berkshire
England
RG7 4GB

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		202,772		206,223
Current assets					
Stocks		581,238		711,471	
Debtors	5	1,004,555		1,043,826	
Cash at bank and in hand		675,610		492,563	
		<u>2,261,403</u>		<u>2,247,860</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,065,738)</u>		<u>(1,154,920)</u>	
Net current assets			1,195,665		1,092,940
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,398,437</u>		<u>1,299,163</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(15,797)		(45,065)
Net assets			<u>1,382,640</u>		<u>1,254,098</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8	10,000		10,000	
Profit and loss reserves		1,372,640		1,244,098	
Total equity		<u>1,382,640</u>		<u>1,254,098</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 30 April 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 Act 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.

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

R C Hope
Director

Company Registration No. 02920284

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

BFS Pressroom Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 Pincents Kiln Industrial Park, Calcot, Reading, Berkshire, RG31 7SD.

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, 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 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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:

Plant and equipment	20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Computers	20% on cost
Motor vehicles	20% on cost

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 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.

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 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.

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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 the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.13 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 41 (2019 - 40).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020	453,052
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020	453,052
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2020	-
At 30 April 2019	-

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 May 2019	1,114,846
Additions	107,695
Disposals	(204,108)
At 30 April 2020	1,018,433
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2019	908,623
Depreciation charged in the year	75,025
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(167,987)
At 30 April 2020	815,661
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2020	202,772
At 30 April 2019	206,223

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	936,589	946,642
Other debtors	43,158	73,513
	979,747	1,020,155
Deferred tax asset	24,808	23,671
	1,004,555	1,043,826

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	515,117	669,649
Other taxation and social security	238,409	219,830
Other creditors	311,912	265,441
	1,065,738	1,154,920

BFS PRESSROOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	15,797	45,065
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
0 Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	10,000
2,750 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	2,750	-
2,750 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	2,750	-
1,500 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	1,500	-
1,500 Ordinary D shares of £1 each	1,500	-
1,500 Ordinary E shares of £1 each	1,500	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	10,000	10,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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