

**Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**for the Year Ended**  
**31 March 2020**  
**for**  
**Creative Digital Images Limited**

Contents of the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Page
Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

**Balance Sheet  
31 March 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	4		318,727		342,140
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks		85,665		124,667	
Debtors	5	694,775		833,724	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>75</u>		<u>13,783</u>	
		780,515		972,174	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>890,630</u>		<u>1,091,336</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(110,115)</u>		<u>(119,162)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			208,612		222,978
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(18,007)		(19,740)
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(54,774)</u>		<u>(57,806)</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u><u>135,831</u></u>		<u><u>145,432</u></u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital	10		4		4
Retained earnings			<u>135,827</u>		<u>145,428</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u><u>135,831</u></u>		<u><u>145,432</u></u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

**Balance Sheet - continued**  
**31 March 2020**

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 29 October 2020 and were signed by:

J P Charman - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Creative Digital Images Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

**Registered number:** 03665960

**Registered office:** Millersdale Close  
Euroway Industrial Estate  
Bradford  
West Yorkshire  
BD4 6RX

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in UK and Republic of Ireland" and 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 give a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Turnover**

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised on delivery.

Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at purchase cost together with any incidental expenses of acquisition, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life.

Plant and Machinery - 10% on reducing balance  
Office equipment - 10% on straight line  
Motor Vehicles - 25% on reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already at an age and in the condition expected at the end of its estimated useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined on the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Government grants**

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

**Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

**Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

The following assets and liabilities are classified as basic financial instruments - trade debtors, other debtors, cash and bank balances, trade creditors, other creditors, bank loans, hire purchase contracts/finance leases and inter-company balances.

Trade debtors, other debtors, cash and bank balances, trade creditors, other creditors and inter-company balances (being repayable on demand) are measured at the amortised cost equivalent to the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Hire purchase contracts/finance leases and bank loans are initially measured at the present value of future payments, discounted at a market rate of interest and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**Impairment of assets**

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss as described below.

**Non financial assets**

An asset is impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

**Financial assets**

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had the impairment loss not been recognised.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 38 (2019 - 46) .

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020****4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 April 2019	646,346
Additions	24,700
Disposals	(35,069)
At 31 March 2020	<u>635,977</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
At 1 April 2019	304,206
Charge for year	41,696
Eliminated on disposal	(28,652)
At 31 March 2020	<u>317,250</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 March 2020	<u>318,727</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>342,140</u>

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £ 190,527 (2019 - £ 189,022 ) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

**5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	532,621	703,575
Amounts owed by group undertakings	115,558	123,964
Other debtors	46,596	6,185
	<u>694,775</u>	<u>833,724</u>

**6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	3,169
Hire purchase contracts (see note 8)	22,615	37,995
Trade creditors	207,602	309,737
Taxation and social security	219,277	135,900
Other creditors	441,136	604,535
	<u>890,630</u>	<u>1,091,336</u>

**7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	2020 £	2019 £
Hire purchase contracts (see note 8)	<u>18,007</u>	<u>19,740</u>



**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020****8. LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	Hire purchase contracts	
	2020 £	2019 £
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	22,615	37,995
Between one and five years	<u>18,007</u>	<u>19,740</u>
	<u>40,622</u>	<u>57,735</u>
	Non-cancellable	operating leases
	2020	2019
	£	£
Within one year	<u>61,250</u>	<u>61,250</u>

**9. SECURED DEBTS**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2020 £	2019 £
Hire purchase contracts	40,622	57,735
Other creditors	423,893	589,347
Bank Loan	-	3,169
	<u>464,515</u>	<u>650,251</u>

The bank has both fixed and floating charges over the company's assets to secure the bank loan and other creditors. The loans in respect of the hire purchase are secured against the assets to which they relate.

**10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value: £1	2020 £	2019 £
4	Ordinary		<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020**

**11. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES**

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>J P Charman</b>		
Balance outstanding at start of year	-	-
Amounts advanced	4,588	-
Amounts repaid	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>4,588</u>	<u>-</u>

**12. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic began affecting a widespread number of UK businesses in March 2020 for an indeterminate period. In common with all businesses in its sector, the company has been impacted by the pandemic.

At the date of approval of the financial statements it has not been possible to quantify or ascertain with any certainty the financial impact of COVID-19. No adjustments have been made to any figures in the financial statements as a result of the pandemic.