

Company Registration No. 01047645 (England and Wales)

**DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

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DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		452,395		433,021
Investments	3		100		100
			<u>452,495</u>		<u>433,121</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		184,469		187,416	
Debtors	4	215,946		236,495	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,221		9,611	
		<u>401,636</u>		<u>433,522</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(490,893)		(412,879)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(89,257)		20,643
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total assets less current liabilities			363,238		453,764
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(223,157)		(231,629)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Provisions for liabilities			-		(4,950)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Net assets			140,081		217,185
			<u><u>140,081</u></u>		<u><u>217,185</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	5,000		5,000	
Revaluation reserve	8	95,307		95,307	
Profit and loss reserves		39,774		116,878	
		<u>140,081</u>		<u>217,185</u>	
Total equity			<u><u>140,081</u></u>		<u><u>217,185</u></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 31 March 2019 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.

DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Gould

Director

Company Registration No. 01047645

DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

David John (Papers) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Grenville Court, Britwell Road, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, SL1 8DF.

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. 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.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	No depreciation on freehold land and 2% straight line on buildings
Land and buildings Leasehold	Straight line basis over remaining period of lease.
Plant and machinery	5% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

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.

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.

1.6 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.

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.

DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

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.

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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the company during the year.

1.13 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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	362,566	328,369	690,935
Additions	-	38,619	38,619
Disposals	-	(41,400)	(41,400)
At 31 March 2019	362,566	325,588	688,154
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2018	26,566	231,348	257,914
Depreciation charged in the year	3,500	14,033	17,533
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(39,688)	(39,688)
At 31 March 2019	30,066	205,693	235,759
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	332,500	119,895	452,395
At 31 March 2018	336,000	97,021	433,021

The land and buildings were valued at £390,000 in March 2016 by Aitchison Rafferty Limited. This has not been reflected in the accounts as the directors have taken advantage of the transitional arrangement when adopting FRS 102 for the first time and exercised the option to take the previous valuation of the land and buildings as deemed cost.

3 Fixed asset investments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Investments	100	100

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018 & 31 March 2019	100
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	100
At 31 March 2018	100

DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 Debtors	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	204,448	226,250
Corporation tax recoverable	-	1,272
Other debtors	8,126	8,973
	<u>212,574</u>	<u>236,495</u>
	<u><u>212,574</u></u>	<u><u>236,495</u></u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred tax asset	3,372	-
	<u>3,372</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>3,372</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Total debtors	215,946	236,495
	<u><u>215,946</u></u>	<u><u>236,495</u></u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	102,751	109,058
Trade creditors	290,635	181,416
Taxation and social security	54,686	66,146
Other creditors	42,821	56,259
	<u>490,893</u>	<u>412,879</u>
	<u><u>490,893</u></u>	<u><u>412,879</u></u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	208,534	222,809
Other creditors	14,623	8,820
	<u>223,157</u>	<u>231,629</u>
	<u><u>223,157</u></u>	<u><u>231,629</u></u>
7 Called up share capital	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
5,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
	<u><u>5,000</u></u>	<u><u>5,000</u></u>

DAVID JOHN (PAPERS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

8 Revaluation reserve

	2019	2018
	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	95,307	95,307
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company has taken advantage of the transitional arrangement when adopting FRS 102 for the first time and exercised the option to take the previous valuation of the land and buildings as deemed cost. As such the revaluation reserve is frozen at the date of transition.

