

Company Registration No. 02649307 (England and Wales)

OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED

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OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		86,518		110,167
Investments	4		7,810		7,810
			<u>94,328</u>		<u>117,977</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		148,406		75,637	
Debtors	5	583,725		448,660	
Cash at bank and in hand		99,079		135,382	
		<u>831,210</u>		<u>659,679</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(619,033)		(422,100)	
Net current assets			<u>212,177</u>		<u>237,579</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			306,505		355,556
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(6,300)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(15,157)</u>		<u>(19,369)</u>
Net assets			<u>291,348</u>		<u>329,887</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		6,628		8,000
Share premium account			8,785		8,785
Capital redemption reserve			5,872		4,500
Profit and loss reserves			<u>270,063</u>		<u>308,602</u>
Total equity			<u>291,348</u>		<u>329,887</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.

OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr B D Morgan
Director

Company Registration No. 02649307

OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017		8,000	8,785	4,500	351,244	372,529
Year ended 31 March 2018:						
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(42,642)	(42,642)
Balance at 31 March 2018		8,000	8,785	4,500	308,602	329,887
Year ended 31 March 2019:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	71,511	71,511
Own shares acquired		-	-	-	(110,050)	(110,050)
Redemption of shares	8	(1,372)	-	1,372	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019		6,628	8,785	5,872	270,063	291,348

OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Opal Envelopes Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 6 & 7 Aspley Close, Modular Business Park, Four Ashes, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV10 7DE.

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.

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.

1.3 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 leasehold	over the period of the lease
Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Computer equipment	25% straight line

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 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.

OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 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.

1.7 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.

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.

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.

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.

OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 23 (2018 - 25).

OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	18,317	1,056,672	1,074,989
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2018	18,317	946,505	964,822
Depreciation charged in the year	-	23,649	23,649
At 31 March 2019	18,317	970,154	988,471
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	-	86,518	86,518
At 31 March 2018	-	110,167	110,167

4 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	7,810	7,810

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018 & 31 March 2019	7,810
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	7,810
At 31 March 2018	7,810

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	557,818	421,429
Other debtors	25,907	27,231
	583,725	448,660

OPAL ENVELOPES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	500,948	313,880
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,973	7,973
Corporation tax	14,698	-
Other taxation and social security	36,255	47,059
Other creditors	59,159	53,188
	<u>619,033</u>	<u>422,100</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	-	6,300
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,300</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
6,628 (2018 - 8,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	6,628	8,000
	<u>6,628</u>	<u>8,000</u>

During the year, the company purchased 1,372 of its own Ordinary £1 shares for a cash consideration of £110,050. This represented 17.15% of total called up share capital.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
	61,875	109,875
	<u>61,875</u>	<u>109,875</u>

10 Control

The company is under the control of its directors.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.