

**Company registration number: 03322908**

**AURORA FOIL BLOCKING & EMBOSSING LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 April 2023**

# Aurora Foil Blocking & Embossing Limited

## Statement of financial position

30 April 2023

	Note	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	5	28,686		31,873	
Tangible assets	6	9,379		10,521	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
			38,065		42,394
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		8,000		8,000	
Debtors	7	10,649		11,885	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		5,270	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
		18,649		25,155	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	( 36,374)		( 39,371)	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			( 17,725)		( 14,216)
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			20,340		28,178
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9		( 14,667)		( 18,667)
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Net assets</b>			5,673		9,511
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			5,671		9,509
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			5,673		9,511
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>

For the year ending 30 April 2023 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 year 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 have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 January 2024 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr David Stephen Cooper

Director

Company registration number: 03322908

# AURORA FOIL BLOCKING & EMBOSSING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Firsland Studio, Henfield Road, Albourne, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9JJ.

### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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.

#### Turnover

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.

#### Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. 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.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired

business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

## 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 % straight line
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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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## 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:

Long leasehold property	-	10 % straight line
Plant and machinery	-	10 % reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15 % reducing balance

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

## Impairment

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. 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 are 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 stocks to their present location and condition.

## 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 in finance costs 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 year amounted to 4 (2022: 4 ).

## 5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023</b>	63,750	63,750
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 May 2022	31,876	31,876
Charge for the year	3,188	3,188
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 30 April 2023</b>	35,064	35,064
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 30 April 2023</b>	28,686	28,686
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 April 2022	31,874	31,874
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 6. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023</b>	1,525	25,000	2,484	29,009
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 May 2022	1,525	16,283	679	18,487
Charge for the year	-	872	271	1,143
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 30 April 2023</b>	1,525	17,155	950	19,630
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 30 April 2023</b>	-	7,845	1,534	9,379
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 April 2022	-	8,717	1,805	10,522
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 7. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	10,313	11,549
Other debtors	336	336
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,649	11,885
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,080	-
Trade creditors	4,654	5,179
Corporation tax	123	-
Social security and other taxes	11,942	12,950
Other creditors	9,575	21,242
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36,374	39,371
	<hr/>	<hr/>



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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	14,667	18,667
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 10. Controlling party

The company is under the joint control of its two shareholders, Mr David Cooper and Mrs Christine Cooper .

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.