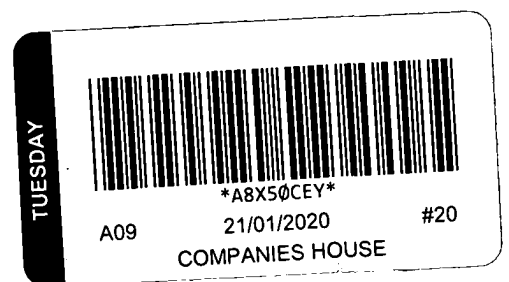


**AGS DORMANT 1 LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# AGS DORMANT 1 LIMITED

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# AGS DORMANT 1 LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	168,706		675,347	
Cash at bank and in hand		163,781		35	
		<u>332,487</u>		<u>675,382</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(339,190)</u>		<u>(668,946)</u>	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			<u>(6,703)</u>		<u>6,436</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5		2		2
Capital redemption reserve	6		8,004		8,004
Profit and loss reserves	7		<u>(14,709)</u>		<u>(1,570)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(6,703)</u>		<u>6,436</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 6 November 2019



Mr DG Barnfather  
Director

Company Registration No. 00417146

# AGS DORMANT 1 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

AGS Dormant 1 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Willenhall Road, Darlaston, Wednesbury, WS10 8JG.

#### 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 on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Barnfather Holdings Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office Wire Mills, Darlaston, Wednesbury, WS10 8JG.

#### 1.2 Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings Leasehold	Fully depreciated
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#### 1.3 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.

# AGS DORMANT 1 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

##### **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.

##### **Other financial liabilities**

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

# AGS DORMANT 1 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

### 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018 and 30 June 2019	7,354
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2018 and 30 June 2019	7,354
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2019	-
At 31 December 2017	-

# AGS DORMANT 1 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

<b>3 Debtors</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	168,706	675,347
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts owed to group undertakings	(1)	668,946
Corporation tax	339,191	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	339,190	668,946
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>5 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>6 Capital redemption reserve</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At beginning and end of year	8,004	8,004
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>7 Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At the beginning of the year	(1,570)	(1,023)
Loss for the year	(13,139)	(547)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At the end of the year	(14,709)	(1,570)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>8 Audit report information</b>		

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Kevin Corey.

# AGS DORMANT 1 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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### 8 Audit report information

(Continued)

The auditor was AGS Accountants & Business Advisors Limited.

### 9 Events after the reporting date

Shortly after the period end, the company reached a settlement with HM Revenue & Customs following on ongoing enquiry spanning a number of years. The settlement agreed amounted to £1,061,324. Of this amount, the company had already paid on account amounts of £775,467 therefore resulting in £285,857 outstanding. The director, Mr J R G Barnfather has injected some £2.5M into the group personally in order to discharge this liability and also aid future working capital requirements for the company. The outstanding balance to HM Revenue and Customs of £285,857 was discharged by three payments, with the final instalment being made in October 2019. This now concludes the open enquiry.

The adjustment made to the financial statements to reflect this adverse decision has resulted in the dilution of the balance sheet reserves for the period under review. The business however, still continues to trade strongly and the result of this conclusion does not adversely affect the businesses future trading performance or working capital cycle.