# **Atex Factors Limited**

Registered number: 1258655 A Company registered in England & Wales

# Directors' report and unaudited financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

N D Hammond

S J Hammond

**Company secretary** 

S J Hammond

Registered number

1258655

Registered office

Canal Street Brierley Hill West Midlands DY5 1JR

**Bankers** 

National Westminster Bank Plc

53 Market Street Kingswinford West Midlands DY6 9LD

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# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

### Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the factoring of goods to the automotive, industrial and allied trades.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

N D Hammond S J Hammond

### **Directors' indemnity**

The Director's of the company had indemnity insurance during the period in respect of liabilities they may incur in the discharge of their duties or in the exercise of their powers, including any liabilities relating to the defence of any proceedings brought against them which relate to anything done or omitted, or alleged to have been done or omitted, by them as Directors and Officers of the company.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

29 August 2017

and signed on its behalf.

S J Hammond Director

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - small entities, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless satisfied that they a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ATEX FACTORS LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

In accordance with our engagement letter and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes from the Company accounting records and from information and explanations you have given to us.

As a member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at icaew.com/membershandbook.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and accountants

You have acknowledged on the balance sheet for the year ended 31 December 2016 your duty to ensure that the Company has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit. You consider that the Company is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

This report is made to the Board of Directors of Atex Factors Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of the Company and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors, as a body, in this report in accordance with AAF 2/10 as detailed at icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept nor assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Atex Factors Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

Mazars LLP

**Mazars LLP** 

**Chartered Accountants** 

45 Church Street Birmingham B3 2RT

Date: 6 September 2017

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Continuing operations:	11010		~
Turnover	2	315,543	373,843
Cost of sales		(179,476)	(222,941)
Gross profit	•	136,067	150,902
Distribution costs		(37,185)	(50,708)
Administrative expenses	_	(31,363)	(32,842)
Operating profit	3	67,519	67,352
. Interest receivable and similar income	5	3,366	3,292
Profit before tax	•	70,885	70,644
Tax on profit	6	(14,163)	(13,965)
Profit for the year	_	56,722	56,679
Other comprehensive income for the year	:	<del></del>	<del>*</del>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<del>-</del> :	56,722	56,679

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 1258655

**BALANCE SHEET** 

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets			_		_
Tangible assets	7		9,009		11,983
		-	9,009	_	11,983
Current assets					
Stocks	8	41,606		45,765	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	628,700		626,939	
Cash at bank and in hand	10	412,822		342,874	•
		1,083,128	_	1,015,578	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(255,941)		(247,614)	
Net current assets			827,187		767,964
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		-	836,196	_	779,947
Deferred tax	13	(1,009)		(1,482)	
			(1,009)		(1,482)
Net assets		•	835,187	_	778,465
Capital and reserves		•		=	
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			835,087		778,365
		-	835,187	_	778,465
		:		=	

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

29 August 2017

N D Hammond

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 January 2016	100	778,365	778,465
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		56,722	56,722
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	. <u>-</u>	56,722	56,722
Total transactions with owners		-	-
At 31 December 2016	100	835,087	835,187
	<del></del>		

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2015	100	721,686	721,786
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		56,679	56,679
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	<u> </u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	56,679	56,679
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 December 2015	100	778,365	778,465

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

# 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery

- 15% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

### 1.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

#### 1.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.9 Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

### 1.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

#### 1.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### 2. Turnover

The Company's turnover for both the year ended 31st December 2016 and 31st December 2015 was entirely attributable to the United Kingdom.

# 3. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,975	3,697
Defined contribution pension cost	50	-
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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4.	Employees		
	The average monthly number of employees, including the director	ers, during the year was as foll	ows:
		2016 No.	2015 No.
	Management	2	2
	Administration	1 2	1
	Sales and distribution	2	2
		5	5
_			
5.	Interest receivable		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other interest receivable	3,366	3,292
		3,366	3,292
6.	Taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	14,637	14,705
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(1)	-
	Total current tax	14,636	14,705
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(390)	(518)
	Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	(83)	(222)
	Total deferred tax	(473)	(740)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	14,163	13,965

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

# 6. Taxation (continued)

# Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	70,885	70;644
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)  Effects of:	14,177	14,129
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	(14)	(164)
Total tax charge for the year	14,163	13,965

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

# 7. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Equipment and vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2016	13,860	29,281	43,141
At 31 December 2016	13,860	29,281	43,141
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	11,644	19,514	31,158
Charge for the period on owned assets	332	2,642	2,974
At 31 December 2016	11,976	22,156	34,132
Net book value			
At 31 December 2016	1,884	7,125	9,009
At 31 December 2015	2,216	9,767	11,983

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8.	Stocks		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale	41,606	45,765
	•	41,606	45,765

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £175,318 (2015: £220,269).

### 9. Debtors

2016 £	2015 £
50,919	49,402
577,541	577,537
240	_
628,700	626,939
	£ 50,919 577,541 240

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	412,822	342,874
		412,822	342,874
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11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
•		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade creditors	15,975	11,464
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	215,357	210,392
	Corporation tax	14,636	14,705
	Taxation and social security	5,442	5,970
	Accruals	4,531	5,083
		255,941 ———————	247,614
12.	Financial instruments		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	412,822	342,874
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	628,460	626,939
		1,041,282	969,813
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(235,863)	(226,940)
		(235,863)	(226,940)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals.

**Deferred taxation** 

13.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	·
	2016 £
At beginning of year	(1,482)
Charged to the profit or loss	473
At end of year	(1,009)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

£ (1,009)

2016

Accelerated capital allowances

(1,009)

#### 14. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £50 (2015 - £Nil). Contributions totalling £Nil (2015 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date

### 15. Related party transactions

The company trades with other companies beneficially owned by the directors, on similar terms to those available to other customers. In addition, management charges are payable in respect of services provided, at normal commercial rates.

The value of service charges from Atex Products Limited during the year amounted to £5,000 (2015: £5,000). The balance due from Atex Products Limited at 31 December 2016 was £577,540 (2015: £577,537).

The value of purchases from Hammond Chemicals Limited during the year amounted to £67,696 (2015: £84,052). The value of sales to Hammond Chemicals Limited during the year amounted to £212 (2015: £50). The value of service charges to Hammond Chemicals Limited during the year amounted to £42,710 (2015: £44,753)

The balance due to Hammond Chemicals Limited at 31 December 2016 was £215,357 (2015: £210,392).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

# 16. Controlling party

The controlling parties are considered to be S J Hammond and N D Hammond due to their equal interest in the equity share capital of the company.