Col	mpany Registration No. 01836890 (England and Wales)
FACTORY OUT	LETS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANC	CIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR END	DED 28 JULY 2021
PAGES FOR FILING	WITH REGISTRAR

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 28 JULY 2021**

	Natas	20: £	21 £	202 £	20 £
	Notes	Ł	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	5		2,111,374		1,954,014
Current assets					
Debtors	6	343,594		564,433	
Cash at bank and in hand		400		400	
		343,994		564,833	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	7	(2,397,280)		(2,482,767)	
Net current liabilities			(2,053,286)		(1,917,934)
Net assets			58,088		36,080
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			57,988		35,980
Total equity			58,088		36,080
. ,					

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 28 July 2021 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

M E Mosselson

Director

Company Registration No. 01836890

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JULY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Factory Outlets Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Paragon Partners Limited, Churchill House, 137 - 139 Brent Street, London, NW4 4DJ.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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.

### 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% Reducing balance

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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

### 1.5 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JULY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JULY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

20 Numb	
Total	4 4

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JULY 2021

4	Tangible fixed assets	
		Plant and
		machinery etc
		£
	Cost	ž.
	At 29 July 2020	3,087
	Disposals	(3,087)
	At 28 July 2021	
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 29 July 2020	3,087
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(3,087)
	At 28 July 2021	
	Carrying amount	
	At 28 July 2021	-
	At 28 July 2020	<del></del>
	·	
5	Investment property	
	· · ·	2021
		£

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

1,954,014

2,111,374

157,360

# 6 Debtors

Fair value At 29 July 2020

Additions

At 28 July 2021

Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	139,723	183,041
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has		
a participating interest	138,084	374,605
Other debtors	65,787	6,787
	343,594	564,433

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JULY 2021

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Creditors, amounts family due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	48,247	26,146
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,754,112	1,754,112
Corporation tax	12,994	12,024
Other taxation and social security	72,272	105,926
Other creditors	509,655	584,559
	2,397,280	2,482,767

# 8 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:

2021	2020
£	£
597,401	597,401

# 9 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is City Securities Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

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.