

Company Registration No. 02575550 (England and Wales)

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020



J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	H S Craft OBE M H Craft J T Farrell A.C.I.B.
Secretary	J S M Craft
Company number	02575550
Registered office	2 Regency Chambers Jubilee Way Bury Lancashire BL9 0JW
Auditor	Jackson Stephen LLP James House Stonecross Business Park Yew Tree Way Warrington Cheshire WA3 3JD
Business address	2 Regency Chambers Jubilee Way Bury Lancashire BL9 0JW
Bankers	Bank of Baroda 50 Swan Street Manchester M4 5JU

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

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J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the export of goods.

Fair review of the business

The company continues to operate in a similar manner to the previous year.

The Board expect this similar level of activity to continue.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

H S Craft OBE

M H Craft

J T Farrell A.C.I.B.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £50,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Jackson Stephen LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give 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 judgements 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 company 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 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.

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. H. Craft', written over a horizontal line.

M. H. Craft
Director

23 July 2020

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of J.S.M. Finance Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 January 2020 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement included within the Directors' Report, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Peter Atkinson F.C.A. (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Jackson Stephen LLP

Jackson Stephen LLP
30 July 2020

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

James House
Stonecross Business Park
Yew Tree Way
Warrington
Cheshire
WA3 3JD

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	8,038,429	7,000,697
Cost of sales		(7,704,154)	(6,666,044)
Gross profit		334,275	334,653
Administrative expenses		(41,396)	(47,202)
Operating profit	4	292,879	287,451
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(221,620)	(217,481)
Profit before taxation		71,259	69,970
Tax on profit	8	(14,278)	(14,184)
Profit for the financial year		56,981	55,786
Retained earnings brought forward		332,859	327,073
Dividends	9	(50,000)	(50,000)
Retained earnings carried forward		339,840	332,859

The Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		16,953		22,603
Current assets					
Debtors	11	7,084,889		6,865,823	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,325,264		1,305,748	
		8,410,153		8,171,571	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(6,745,868)		(6,519,448)	
Net current assets			1,664,285		1,652,123
Total assets less current liabilities			1,681,238		1,674,726
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(840,000)		(840,000)
Provisions for liabilities	15		(1,395)		(1,864)
Net assets			839,843		832,862
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		500,003		500,003
Profit and loss reserves	18		339,840		332,859
Total equity			839,843		832,862

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 July 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



M H Craft
Director

Company Registration No. 02575550

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	21	262,472		226,294	
Interest paid		(221,620)		(217,481)	
Income taxes paid		(15,594)		(18,581)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		25,258		(9,768)	
Investing activities					
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-	14,649		
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities			-	14,649	
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(50,000)		(50,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities		(50,000)		(50,000)	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(24,742)		(45,119)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(1,643,620)		(1,598,501)	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		(1,668,362)		(1,643,620)	
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand		1,325,264		1,305,748	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(2,993,626)		(2,949,368)	

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J.S.M. Finance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Regency Chambers, Jubilee Way, Bury, Lancashire, BL9 0JW.

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.

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 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 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Regency Factors Plc. These consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents income arising on the export of goods prior to the balance sheet date. It is stated after VAT.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% per annum reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% per annum reducing balance basis

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.6 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.

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.

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

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. The critical estimates and judgements made by the directors in preparing these financial statements relate to their assessment and recognition of the required level of the bad debt provision against overdue debtor balances not covered by credit insurance or extrinsic security.

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Purchase finance turnover and interest	7,808,496	6,429,412
Vehicle sales	-	515,408
Vehicle rental income	13,683	16,627
Other sales	1,250	1,250
Management fee income	215,000	38,000
	<u>8,038,429</u>	<u>7,000,697</u>

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	8,038,429	6,325,289
Rest of the World	-	675,408
	<u>8,038,429</u>	<u>7,000,697</u>

4 Operating profit

	2020 £	2019 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	447	(616)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	5,650	8,369
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(2,120)
	<u></u>	<u></u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to a £447 loss (2019 - £616 profit)

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,500</u>
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	1,000	1,000
All other non-audit services	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
	<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

6 Employees

The company has no employees. Employee services are provided by the parent company.

The directors received no remuneration during the year.

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	156,290	152,151
Dividends on redeemable preference shares not classified as equity	6,930	6,930
Other interest on financial liabilities	58,400	58,400
	<u>221,620</u>	<u>217,481</u>

8 Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	14,714	15,561
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	33	-
Total current tax	<u>14,747</u>	<u>15,561</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(820)	(1,377)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	351	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(469)</u>	<u>(1,377)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>14,278</u>	<u>14,184</u>

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

8 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before taxation	71,259	69,970
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	13,539	13,294
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,337	890
Adjustments in respect of prior years	33	-
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	96	-
Group relief	(1,078)	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	351	-
Taxation charge for the year	14,278	14,184

9 Dividends

	2020 £	2019 £
Interim paid	50,000	50,000

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020	1,500	46,386	47,886
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 February 2019	1,500	23,783	25,283
Depreciation charged in the year	-	5,650	5,650
At 31 January 2020	1,500	29,433	30,933
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2020	-	16,953	16,953
At 31 January 2019	-	22,603	22,603

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

11 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	5,664,613	5,583,831
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,025,632	934,156
Other debtors	233,551	230,870
Prepayments and accrued income	161,093	116,966
	<u>7,084,889</u>	<u>6,865,823</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	14	2,993,626	2,949,368
Trade creditors		63,264	6,441
Amounts owed to group undertakings		3,489,212	3,384,887
Corporation tax		14,714	15,561
Other taxation and social security		1,227	1,404
Other creditors		171,147	150,267
Accruals and deferred income		12,678	11,520
		<u>6,745,868</u>	<u>6,519,448</u>

The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets and personal guarantees provided by the directors.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
Other borrowings	14	<u>840,000</u>	<u>840,000</u>

14 Loans and overdrafts

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	2,993,626	2,949,368
Preference shares	110,000	110,000
Other loans	730,000	730,000
	<u>3,833,626</u>	<u>3,789,368</u>
Payable within one year	2,993,626	2,949,368
Payable after one year	<u>840,000</u>	<u>840,000</u>

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

14 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

The redeemable cumulative preference shares are redeemable at the discretion of the company and the earliest permissible date of redemption is 2024.

The preference shares carry no voting rights.

15 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax liabilities	16	1,395	1,864

16 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	1,395	1,864
Movements in the year:		2020 £
Liability at 1 February 2019		1,864
Credit to profit or loss		(469)
Liability at 31 January 2020		1,395

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within four years and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

17 Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
500,000 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000
3 'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	3	3
	500,003	500,003

The 'B' Ordinary shares do not have any voting rights. Also in issue at the balance sheet date are the 110,000 fully paid up redeemable preference shares of £1 each.

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

18 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all the current and prior period retained profits and losses net of distributions to shareholders.

19 Related party transactions

M H and H S Craft, directors of the company, have given personal guarantees in relation to the bank overdraft included within note 14.

Creditors due after more than one year includes a loan of £320,000 (2019: £315,000) from an individual connected to one of the directors of the ultimate parent company. During the year the company paid interest of £25,554 (2019: £24,848) in connection with this loan.

20 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Regency Factors plc, a company registered in England and Wales, by virtue of its shareholding in the company. Consolidated accounts are prepared for Regency Factors plc. Copies are publicly available at Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The parent company is controlled by M H and H S Craft by virtue of their "A" ordinary shareholdings and as trustees of the H & M Retirement Benefit Scheme.

21 Cash generated from operations

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year after tax	56,981	55,786
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	14,278	14,184
Finance costs	221,620	217,481
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(2,120)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	5,650	8,369
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in debtors	(219,066)	(261,176)
Increase in creditors	183,009	193,770
Cash generated from operations	262,472	226,294

J.S.M. FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

22 Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 February 2019 £	Cash flows £	31 January 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,305,748	19,516	1,325,264
Bank overdrafts	(2,949,368)	(44,258)	(2,993,626)
	<u>(1,643,620)</u>	<u>(24,742)</u>	<u>(1,668,362)</u>
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(840,000)	-	(840,000)
	<u>(2,483,620)</u>	<u>(24,742)</u>	<u>(2,508,362)</u>