Registered number: 01810084

**ACTIVE METALS LIMITED** 

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

TUESDAY

A07 21/04/2020

#

COMPANIES HOUSE

## ACTIVE METALS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01810084

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

				,	
	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					_
Tangible assets	5		895		1,637
Current assets					
Stocks		872,259		784,320	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	252,787		191,223	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	418,870		642,009	
		1,543,916		1,617,552	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(78,922)		(344,908)	
Net current assets			1,464,994		1,272,644
Net assets			1,465,889		1,274,281
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account	٠		1,464,889		1,273,281
			1,465,889		1,274,281
				:	

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 6 March 2020.

N J Goodricke

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1. General information

Active Metals Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales (registered number: 01810084). Its registered office is Unit F, 2 Holbrook Green, Holbrook Industrial Estate, Mosborough, Sheffield, S19 5FE. The principal activity of the Company throughout the year continued to be that of the dealing in and the refining of metals.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

The depreciation rates used are:

Plant and machinery - 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings - 25% reducing balance
Computer equipment - 33.33% straight line

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 income and retained earnings.

#### 2.4 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 weighted averagebasis. 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as bank and cash balances, trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to and from related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at the transaction price 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, 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 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.

#### 2.6 Foreign currency translation

## Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is pounds sterling.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

#### 2.7 Pensions

#### 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 income and retained earnings 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

The current 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.

## 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2018 - 7).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 4. Taxation

	Year ended 31	17 month period ended 31
	December 2019 £	December 2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the period/year	44,591	51,603
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	1
	44,591	51,604
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	425	(5,578)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	45,016	46,026

## Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 December 2019 £	17 month period ended 31 December 2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	236,624	266,015
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)  Effects of:	44,959	50,543
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	57	1,469
Capital allowances for year/period in excess of depreciation	-	(456)
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	-	48
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	-	(5,578)
Total tax charge for the year/period	45,016	46,026

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2019	90,160	14,831	8,383	113,374
At 31 December 2019	90,160	14,831	8,383	113,374
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	89,668	14,797	7,272	111,737
Charge for the year on owned assets	110	13	619	742
At 31 December 2019	89,778	14,810	7,891	112,479
Net book value				<b>.</b>
At 31 December 2019	382	21	492	895
At 31 December 2018	492	34	1,111	1,637

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	178,795	146,868
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	32,894	31,313
	Other debtors	28,122	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	7,823	7,464
	Deferred taxation	5,153	5,578
		252,787	191,223
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	14,058	13,599
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	39,653	250,671
	Corporation tax	15,591	51,603
	Other taxation and social security	1,953	9,741
	Other creditors	-	11,351
	Accruals and deferred income	7,667	7,943
		78,922	344,908

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8.	Deferred	taxation
----	----------	----------

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	5,578	-
Charged to profit or loss	(425)	5,578
At end of year	5,153	5,578
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	5,126	5,530
Pension surplus	27	48
	5,153	5,578

#### 9. 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 £3,065 (2018: £4,804) contributions totalling £314 (2018: £593) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

#### 10. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is M&T Metals Limited (registered in England & Wales). M&T Metals Limited is wholly owned by Mimeta S.A. whose registered office is Rue du Chamoson 62, 1912 Leytron, Switzerland. The results of Active Metals Limited are consolidated into the group accounts of Mimeta S.A.

#### 11. Auditors' information

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(5A) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Howard Freeman BSc FCA.

The auditor was Shorts.