

Metal Agencies Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements
Registered Number 02516723
31st December 2021



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Strategic Report

Performance for the year and position at end of year

The profit and loss account is set out on page 10 and shows profit after taxation for the financial year amounted to £1,411,524 (2020: £630,496). Covid 19 effected sales in both 2020 and 2021 compared with past periods, with a similar overall tonnage sold in both years. Although sales and cost of sales were both higher in 2021 due to changes in underlying commodity prices, the level of gross margin as a percentage of sales was maintained. The balance sheet is set out on page 11 and shows total equity as at 31st December 2021 was £5,304,349 (2020: £3,892,825).

Key Performance Indicators

Gross profit represented 4.0% of Turnover (2020: 3.9%). Turnover is associated with the sale of 24,165 Tonnes of material (2020: 24,139 Tonnes), although the exact product mix will vary. A further 5,852 Tonnes (2020: 4,483 Tonnes) was sold by members of the Viohalco Group, on which commission was earned.

Financial Risk

The Company continues to place emphasis on ensuring that costs and risk management are robustly controlled. This is achieved through the close day-to-day involvement of management and the existence of arithmetical and accounting controls.

Specific matters regarding liquidity, customer credit exposure and metal prices are disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements (Note 19. Financial risk management).

The Company supplies a number of different types of products across a broad range of industries and users. It has a robust broad client base, made up of customers dealing in essential products and goods.

Future Outlook

The company faces the same challenges as many other UK businesses at this time, including the effects of the war in Ukraine. Average metal prices during the current year are not dissimilar to those encountered during the last few months of 2020, while our own business sector appears to have been less affected by Covid and the effects of Brexit. The directors continue to expect the performance of the company to improve steadily due to consistent demand for construction and power related products.

Section 172(1) Statement

There is a requirement to state how the directors have taken into account those matters set out in Section 172(1)(a) to Section 172(1)(f) of the Companies Act 2006 in discharging their duties to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its member as a whole, and in doing so have regard to other matters including:

a. The likely consequences of any decision in the long term

Sales in UK and Metal Agencies Limited have been recognised as being important to the parent group over many years. Although the company has a diverse product range and does seek new opportunities, many decisions are informed by the significant amounts of business we enjoy and maintain with established customers.

b. The interest of the company's employees

The company has a small number of employees and it is recognised that focussed and talented individuals are essential to the on-going success of the company. In response to the pandemic, previous changes to the office environment continued in place and the company again moved to home working when appropriate.

Strategic Report (continued)

Section 172(1) Statement (continued)

- c. The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others*
Material for resale is principally obtained from members of our parent group. Significant sales are made to established customers, which are facilitated by a high level of individualised service. The importance of close working relationships with providers of warehouse and transport services over many years continues to be recognised.
- d. The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment*
Items for resale are not subject to further processing. Our customer base includes organisations in food packaging, energy, the construction industry and associated trades, which are essential to the UK. The company voluntarily takes part in recycling initiatives. It also observes its obligations in respect of packaging involved in the business. Transport and storage services are obtained from reputable sources.
- e. The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct*
The company and its staff are mindful of ethical standards and comply with all applicable laws and regulations.
- f. The need to act fairly between members of the company.*
The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Viohalco SA/NV (incorporated in Belgium).

On behalf of the Board

N. M. Gould
Director

Date: 16th September 2022

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2021.

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

N. M. Gould
E. K. Ioannidis
J. C. Faulx
C. Catsaros
S. D. MacVicker

Principal activities

The company has continued to carry on the business of importation and sale of metal products.

Results and Dividends

The Profit after taxation for the financial year amounted to £1,411,524 (2020: £630,496). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2020: £ Nil).

Strategic Report

Financial risk and the company's future outlook are outlined in the Strategic Report. A statement of engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the company is included in the accompanying Section 172(1) statement.

Political Contributions

The Company made no political donations, nor did it incur any similar expenditure.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

With regards to the disclosure of energy and carbon information under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting framework, since the company based in the UK consumed less than 40MwH during the year, it is classed as a 'low energy user' and as such no detailed disclosures have been made.

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The company also purchased and maintained directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors throughout the financial year.

Disclosure of information to Auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued)

Independent Auditors

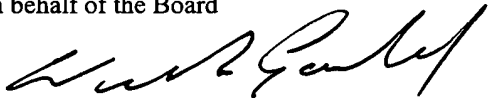
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
7 More London Riverside
London United Kingdom
SE1 2RT

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were first appointed as auditors during 2019. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, these auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will therefore continue in office.

Secretary and Registered Office

Hal Management Limited
7 Savoy Court
London United Kingdom WC2R 0EX

On behalf of the Board



N. M. Gould
Director

7 Savoy Court, London, United Kingdom, WC2R 0EX

Date: 16th September 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also 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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Metal Agencies Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Metal Agencies Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021; the Profit and Loss account and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and the Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and the Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to employment regulations and health and safety regulations, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as tax legislation and the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue, and management bias in accounting estimates and other judgements. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, fraud, or litigation and claims;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations; and
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

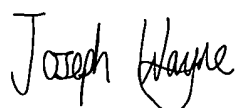
Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Joseph Wayne (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
22 September 2022

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31st December 2021

	<i>Note</i>	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
Turnover	3		135,788,644		107,696,127
Cost of sales			(130,382,420)		(103,500,937)
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Gross profit			5,406,224		4,195,190
Distribution costs		(944,573)		(881,941)	
Administrative expenses		(3,181,047)		(2,845,450)	
Other operating income	4		928,453		706,788
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			(3,197,167)		(3,020,603)
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Operating profit			2,209,057		1,174,587
Other interest receivable and similar income	8		-		5,785
Interest payable and similar expenses	9		(455,517)		(402,363)
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Profit before taxation			1,753,540		778,009
Tax on profit	10		(342,016)		(147,513)
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Profit for the financial year			1,411,524		630,496
			<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

There is no Other Comprehensive Income. The Profit and Loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Balance Sheet
at 31st December 2021

	<i>Note</i>	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	<i>11</i>		102,248		153,881
Current assets					
Stocks	<i>12</i>	19,382,924		24,995,797	
Debtors	<i>13</i>	27,119,376		24,237,502	
Deferred tax asset	<i>14</i>	12,900		19,791	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,124,976</u>		<u>6,621,679</u>	
		47,640,176		55,874,769	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<i>15</i>	<u>42,438,075</u>		<u>52,135,825</u>	
Net current assets			<u>5,202,101</u>		<u>3,738,944</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,304,349</u>		<u>3,892,825</u>
Net assets			<u>5,304,349</u>		<u>3,892,825</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	<i>17</i>	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Profit and loss account		4,304,349		2,892,825	
Total Shareholders' funds			<u>5,304,349</u>		<u>3,892,825</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 10 to 24 were approved by the Board of Directors on 15th September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



N. M. Gould
Director

Company registered number: 02516723

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31st December 2021

	Called up Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 st January 2020	1,000,000	2,262,329	3,262,329
	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	630,496	630,496
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	630,496	630,496
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 31st December 2020	1,000,000	2,892,825	3,892,825
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 1 st January 2021	1,000,000	2,892,825	3,892,825
	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	1,411,524	1,411,524
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,411,524	1,411,524
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 31st December 2021	1,000,000	4,304,349	5,304,349
	-----	-----	-----

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Metal Agencies Limited is a private limited company, incorporated in England & Wales (registered number 02516723) and is a company limited by shares. The address of its registered office is Hal Management Limited, 7 Savoy Court, London, United Kingdom, WC2R 0EX.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Viohalco SA/NV includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of 31st December 2021 are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and are available to the public and may be obtained from their registered office at 30 Avenue Marnix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the year;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Viohalco SA/NV include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosure:

- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 2.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2 Going concern

Metal Agencies Limited's business activities are set out in the business review in the Directors' Report. The Company is seen strategically as a key subsidiary by Viohalco SA/NV (incorporated in Belgium), its ultimate holding and controlling party.

A key feature of the company is its relatively simple business model and modest underlying costs. Sales are considered robust. The business was not unduly impacted by Covid restrictions during 2021 or the increase in ongoing regulations, formalities and costs that have arisen since Brexit. The Directors have every expectation that the Company's resources continue to be such that it will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. They therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.3 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at an official foreign exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.4 Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

1.5 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets (including any leased under a finance lease) are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each tangible fixed asset. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Motor Vehicles 4 years
- Equipment, fixtures and fittings 5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the weighted average principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

1.8 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment, impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Impairment losses recognised in prior years were assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.9 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the years during which services are rendered by employees.

1.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

1.11 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, net of VAT. Revenue is recognised on the delivery of goods, including consignment stock held at customers' premises.

1.12 Expenses

Operating lease

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy).

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.13 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. It is judged that there were no critical accounting judgements or estimates/assumptions made in applying the entity's accounting policies.

3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods. The Company trades predominately in the United Kingdom, with 99.9% (2020: 99.5%) of sales taking place in the UK. Sales in other EU states amounted to 0.1% (2020: 0.5%) of the total. No sales occurred in other geographical areas (2020: 0.0%).

4 Other operating income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Commission Earned	909,963	706,788
Net Gain on Disposal of Tangible Fixed Assets	18,490	-
	928,453	706,788
	928,453	706,788

Commission is earned on certain transactions, in which Metal Agencies acts as agent. This is recognised in the year that the underlying transactions take place.

5 Expenses and auditors' remuneration

Included in profits are the following:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Cost of Sales – Inventory recognised as an expense	130,382,420	103,500,937
Auditors' Remuneration – Audit of these Financial Statements	52,000	48,208
	52,000	48,208
	52,000	48,208

Notes *(continued)*

6 Staff numbers and costs

The monthly average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of Employees	
	2021	2020
Sales and Administrative Staff	19	18

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and Salaries	2,016,165	1,798,493
Social security costs	252,860	212,596
Other pension costs	99,554	81,354
	2,368,579	2,092,443

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charged for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme. There were no unprovided contributions at either the beginning or end of the financial year.

7 Directors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Directors' Remuneration	291,500	257,867
Benefits in Kind	27,023	25,762
Payments to defined contribution pension plan	9,662	9,002
	328,185	292,631

The aggregate of remuneration of the highest paid director was £267,000 (2020: £225,037) in respect to whom the company made pension contributions of £9,662 (2020: £9,002). Three of the directors either hold or have held positions elsewhere in the Viohalco Group and receive no remuneration in respect of the Company.

8 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Net foreign exchange gain	-	5,785
	-	5,785

Notes *(continued)*

9 Interest payable and similar expenses	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest payable on bank overdrafts and other advances	99,747	115,396
Interest on advances from factors	288,137	250,054
Default interest for late payments made to a related party	-	(34,613)
Other factoring and similar charges	44,436	61,992
Bank charges	12,591	9,534
Net foreign exchange loss	10,606	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total interest payable and similar expenses	455,517	402,363
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

No amounts were charged or credited by any group undertakings (2020: £34,613 credited).

10 Tax on Profit

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account is based on the profit for the year and includes deferred taxation, because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Current tax</i>		
Current tax on income for the year	335,125	150,707
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Current tax	335,125	150,707
Total Deferred tax	6,891	(3,194)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax	342,016	147,513
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Analysis of current tax recognised in profit and loss

	2021	2020
	£	£
UK corporation tax	335,125	150,707
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax recognised in profit and loss	335,125	150,707
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes *(continued)*

10 Tax on Profit *(continued)*

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit for the year	1,411,524	630,496
Total tax expense	342,016	147,513
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit excluding taxation	1,753,540	778,009
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19.0% (2020: 19.0%)	333,173	147,822
Non-deductible expenses	3,862	1,643
Tax Exempt Income	(3,513)	-
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses or temporary timing differences	-	(1,952)
Changes in tax related to prior years	8,494	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax expense included in profit or loss	342,016	147,513
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The UK Corporation Tax main rate for the years starting 1 April 2020 and 2021 were set at 19% by the UK Government. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2021 has been calculated to reflect this rate.

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.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1st April 2023 the Corporation Tax the main rate of Corporation Tax would increase to 25% (instead of the 19% previously enacted).

Notes *(continued)*

11 Tangible Assets

	Total Tangible Assets £	Motor Vehicles £	Equipment, Fixtures and Fittings £
Cost			
Balance at 1 st January 2021	453,742	211,573	242,169
Acquisitions	4,133	-	4,133
Disposals	(81,689)	(59,211)	(22,478)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 st December 2021	376,186	152,362	223,824
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at 1 st January 2021	299,861	130,186	169,675
Depreciation for the year	55,766	38,091	17,675
Disposals	(81,689)	(59,211)	(22,478)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 st December 2021	273,938	109,066	164,872
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Net book value			
At 31 st December 2020	153,881	81,387	72,494
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 st December 2021	102,248	43,296	58,952
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Depreciation charge

The depreciation of tangible assets is recognised as administrative expenses in the Profit and Loss Account.

12 Stocks

	2021	2020
	£	£
Finished goods for resale	7,968,723	12,889,232
Finished goods in transit to the UK	11,414,201	12,106,565
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19,382,924	24,995,797
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Stock is shown net of an impairment provision of £14,293 (2020: £37,454)

Notes *(continued)*

13 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	161,872	45,662
Factored debt	26,556,009	23,162,734
Amounts owed by group undertakings	323,048	365,200
Duty Deferment Deposit	-	600,000
Staff Loans	3,500	3,500
Prepayments and accrued income	74,947	60,406
	27,119,376	24,237,502
	27,119,376	24,237,502

The Company factor nearly all turnover. Bad debt protection exists for the majority of factored debt, within specific limits agreed for each customer through arrangements with separate insurers. Since the factors, RBS Invoice Finance, withdrew from offering credit protection to the market during 2018, no amounts advanced by the factors are treated as settlement of the related debtor under previous derecognition criteria. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year, included Advances from factors £21,067,046 (2020: £19,734,162).

Trade Debtors is shown net of an impairment provision of £19,632 (2020: £12,123)

Money continues to be advanced by RBS Invoice Finance against the entirety of factored debt, and at 31 December 2021, the Company could generally draw the lower of £25.0m or 90% (2020: £25.0m or 90%) of the factored debt (subject to customer concentration limits) in advances. Such advances are secured on the underlying trade debtors and they carry interest at rates above base rate.

14 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	12,900	19,791	-	-	12,900	19,791
	12,900	19,791	-	-	12,900	19,791
	12,900	19,791	-	-	12,900	19,791

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.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,600,000	3,600,000
Advances from factors	21,067,046	19,734,162
Trade creditors	168,190	235,472
Amounts owed to group undertakings	12,153,428	18,522,779
Corporation Tax	77,689	64,447
Other Taxation and social security	5,076,192	9,752,648
Accruals and deferred income	295,530	226,317
	42,438,075	52,135,825
	42,438,075	52,135,825

Amounts owed to group undertakings are subject to a range of payment terms, due to the different types of material involved and the number of factories with whom the Company trade. These amounts would be classified as unsecured creditors. No interest arose on these balances during the year. Amounts owed to group undertakings included £11,414,201 relating to Goods-in-Transit to the UK (2020: £12,106,565).

The company has a fixed and floating charge with entitlement to RBS Invoice Finance in relation to the existing invoice financing facilities, while a similar charge with entitlement to Barclays Bank PLC also exists in relation to our routine banking arrangements.

16 Employee benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution pension plans. The total expense relating to these plans in the current year was £99,554 (2020: £81,354).

17 Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid 1,000,000 (2020: 1,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
	1,000,000	1,000,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

18 Related party disclosures

As a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Viohalco SA/NV, the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions as provided by paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 to not disclose transactions with members of the same wholly owned group. There are no other related party transactions

Notes *(continued)*

19 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Viohalco SA/NV (incorporated in Belgium).

The immediate parent of Metal Agencies Limited is International Trade S.A. of 4 Rue du Trône, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Viohalco SA/NV. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from its registered office at see note 1, page 13.

20 Financial risk management

The company has exposure to certain area of risk – liquidity, customer credit exposure and metal prices.

Liquidity

The objective of the company in managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it can meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company expects to meet its financial obligations through normal operating cash flows. This is primarily addressed by factoring. Factored debt as at 31 December 2021, prior to any advance from the factors stood at £26.6m (2020: £23.2m) at which time the company could have theoretical drawn the lower of £25.0m or 90% (2020:£25.0m or 90%) in advances, subject to customer concentration limits.

Customer credit exposure

The company offer credit terms to its customers, which allows payment of debt after the delivery of goods and services. Risk exists to the extent that the customer may be unable to pay the debt of the specified due date. This is largely mitigated by factoring debt, the majority of which is covered by credit insurance, as well as those judgements made when deciding to create any factored or cash debt which is at the company's risk.

Metal Prices

The price of material bought and sold is largely determined by the underlying metal price. Such prices are market determined and can go up or down. These can cause unintended gains and losses. Where stock is to be sold at a pre-agreed price there is little exposure. In many other cases, risk is mitigated by buying material at a provisional price, which is recalculated upon final sale, giving rise to the issue of a suitable debit or credit note from the supplier.