Registration number: 07693461

Bibby Revolving Finance Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

A04 05/08/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

Contents

Company Information	l
Directors' Report	2
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	3
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	4
Balance Sheet	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 to 10

Company Information

Directors Theovinder Chatha

lan Downing

lan Ramsden

Company secretary Bibby Bros. & Co. (Management) Limited

Registered office 3rd Floor

Walker House Exchange Flags Liverpool L2 3YL

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors of the Company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Theovinder Chatha

Ian Downing

Ian Ramsden

Edward Winterton (resigned 7 January 2021)

Directors' liabilities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors which were in place during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Going concern

The Company has withdrawn from its operating market in the post year end period and run-out its client activity. This has been achieved with the continued financial support of its parent undertaking. Amounts falling due to group undertakings will likely be relieved by waiver, after which the Directors may consider striking off Company on a solvent basis.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Small Companies Regime under the Companies Act 2006.

No dividend was paid during the year (2020: £nil)

Approved by the Board on 24 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Jeanette Hampson.

Bibby Bros. & Co. (Management) Limited

Company secretary

Duly Authorised Signatory For and on behalf of Bibby Bros. & Co. (Management) Limited, SECRETARY

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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 apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 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.

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover		-	266
Cost of sales	_	(245)	1,958
Operating (loss)/profit Interest payable and similar charges	3 4	(245)	2,224
(Loss)/profit before tax		(245)	2,234
Taxation	<u>-</u>		
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(245)	2,234
Retained earnings brought forward	<u>-</u>	(220,461)	(222,695)
Retained earnings carried forward	=	(220,706)	(220,461)

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 4 $\,$

(Registration number: 07693461) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	326,659	327,864
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(547,265)	(548,225)
Net liabilities		(220,606)	(220,361)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	100	100
Retained earnings		(220,706)	(220,461)
Shareholders' funds		(220,606)	(220,361)

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.

For the financial year ending 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 24 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

lan Downing

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1 General information

Bibby Revolving Finance Limited is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England, registration number 07693461. The address of its registered office is 3rd Floor Walker House, Exchange Flags, Liverpool, L2 3YL.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bibby Invoice Finance UK Limited who is parent of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up of which the Company is a member. The parent company's registered office is 3rd Floor Walker House, Exchange Flags, Liverpool, L2 3YL.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small entities regimes of both the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company accounting policies.

The primary economic environment in which the Company operates is governed by the Great British Pound, and as such the Company financial statements have been prepared in this currency.

Going concern

The Company has withdrawn from its operating market in the post year end period and run-out its client activity. This has been achieved with the continued financial support of its parent undertaking. Amounts falling due to group undertakings will likely be relieved by waiver, after which the Directors may consider striking off Company on a solvent basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents service charges to clients, net of value added tax and is recognised when services are delivered and when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Tax

Tax for the period comprises current tax. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. The Company is a subsidiary of a larger group of companies and may utilise group tax loss provisions to reduce its taxable income.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The Company has considered the provisions of FRS 102 Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' when accounting for its financial instruments.

Classification

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company holds basic financial instruments only, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other debtors, and trade and other creditors.

Financial asset and liability debt instruments are classified as basic financial instruments where they meet all of the following conditions:

- (A) Returns to the holder are (i) a fixed amount, or (ii) a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument; or (iii) a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single referenced quoted or observable interest rate; or (iv) some combination of such fixed rate and variable rates, providing that both rates are positive;
- (B) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods;
- (C) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect: (i) the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer, or a change in control of the issuer; or (ii) the holder or issuer against changes in relevant taxation or law; and
- (D) There are no conditional returns or repayment provisions except for the variable rate return described in (A) and prepayment provisions described in (C).

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets, classified as basic financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents and trade and other debtors. Financial liabilities, classified as basic financial instruments are trade and other creditors, including loans and borrowings. All specific recognition and measurement policies of each component are presented in the individual policies below.

Equity instruments are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Impairment

The Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that any trade or other debtor may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when the objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors represent debts assigned under factoring agreements, net of impairment provisions.

When debts are assigned, the Group obtains full ownership rights of the invoice, the economic rewards and risk. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Trade creditors

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 the Group does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Borrowings

The Company securitises its debts by selling debts assigned to an issuing party, who using the invoices as security, borrows funds from third party investors, by issuing variable funding notes to those investors.

Under securitisation, in economic substance the trade debtors accounting policy is unchanged. Although debts are assigned to the issuing party to enable funding, the Company retains the economic reward and risk of the debtor. With debtors remaining recognised, securitisation funding is reported as a loan. Securitisation is facilitated through a parent company master seller and resulting funding provided to the Company is reported within amounts owed to group undertakings.

Associated interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Critical accounting policies

The critical judgement that the Directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements is within the impairment of financial assets. In considering indications of impairment the Directors consider a number of qualitative and quantitative factors including but not limited to: client advance ratios; receivables lending verification coverage; valuation of client security; general debtor days, and other market led intelligence.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

3 Operating loss

The Company does not have any employees and remuneration payable to directors for services provided to the Company is paid by related undertakings.

4 Interest payable and similar charges		
Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	2021 £	2020 £ (10)
5 Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	326,659	327,864
6 Creditors		
	2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	326,662	327,866
Amounts due to group undertakings	220,603	220,358
Other payables		1
	547,265	548,225

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

, .	2021		2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

8 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned members of the group controlled by its parent undertaking.

9 Non adjusting events after the financial period

On 24 February 2022 Russian Forces entered Ukraine, resulting in a response from the international community including announcements of sanctions against Russia and Russian interests worldwide and an economic ripple effect on the global economy. The Directors have carried out an assessment of the potential impact of Russian Forces entering Ukraine on the business, including the impact of mitigation measures and uncertainties, and have concluded that this is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The Directors have taken account of these potential impacts in their going concern assessment.