

Company Registration No. 02793313 (England and Wales)

ACCESS CONTROL SERVICES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ACCESS CONTROL SERVICES LIMITED

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ACCESS CONTROL SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		30,000		45,000
Tangible assets	4		136,696		172,566
			<u>166,696</u>		<u>217,566</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		352,040		404,967	
Debtors	5	323,750		734,965	
Cash at bank and in hand		932,783		952,392	
		<u>1,608,573</u>		<u>2,092,324</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(190,925)		(339,379)	
Net current assets			<u>1,417,648</u>		<u>1,752,945</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,584,344</u>		<u>1,970,511</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(8,639)</u>		<u>(10,081)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>1,575,705</u></u>		<u><u>1,960,430</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		10,000		10,000	
Profit and loss reserves		1,565,705		1,950,430	
Total equity		<u><u>1,575,705</u></u>		<u><u>1,960,430</u></u>	

ACCESS CONTROL SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2020

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 28 February 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

M C Phillips
Director

Company Registration No. 02793313

ACCESS CONTROL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Access Control Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 20-26 High Street, Greenhithe, Kent, DA9 9NN.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 15 years.

ACCESS CONTROL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures and fittings	15%
Motor vehicles	25%
Office equipment	25%

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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

ACCESS CONTROL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 income statement, 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.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

ACCESS CONTROL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2020

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	23	21

3 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill
£

Cost

At 1 March 2019 and 28 February 2020

300,000

Amortisation and impairment

At 1 March 2019

255,000

Amortisation charged for the year

15,000

At 28 February 2020

270,000

Carrying amount

At 28 February 2020

30,000

At 28 February 2019

45,000

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 March 2019	39,786	243,378	17,604	300,768
Additions	1,275	-	4,976	6,251
At 28 February 2020	41,061	243,378	22,580	307,019
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 March 2019	23,330	94,126	10,744	128,200
Depreciation charged in the year	2,501	37,313	2,309	42,123
At 28 February 2020	25,831	131,439	13,053	170,323
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2020	15,230	111,939	9,527	136,696
At 28 February 2019	16,456	149,251	6,859	172,566

ACCESS CONTROL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2020

5	Debtors	2020	2019
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	314,574	729,424
	Prepayments and accrued income	9,176	5,541
		<u>323,750</u>	<u>734,965</u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	107,315	173,562
	Corporation tax	15,184	22,142
	Other taxation and social security	56,060	132,804
	Other creditors	1,842	1,219
	Accruals and deferred income	10,524	9,652
		<u>190,925</u>	<u>339,379</u>

7 Parent company

During the year under review the controlling party was Plan Systems Limited, who owned 100% of the issued share capital.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.