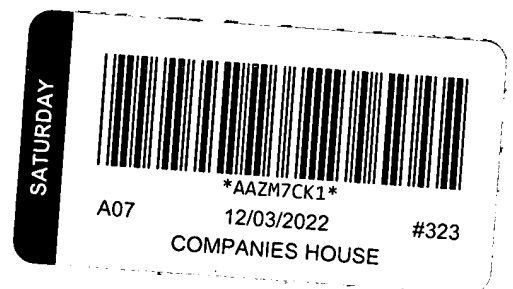


COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06197596

ACS Construction Midlands Limited
Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements
30 June 2021



ACS Construction Midlands Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2021

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ACS Construction Midlands Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	3,898	2,557
Current assets			
Debtors		30,222	1,573
Cash at bank and in hand		124,104	15,264
		<u>154,326</u>	<u>16,837</u>
Prepayments and accrued income		4,040,535	4,040,535
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>163,672</u>	<u>85,641</u>
Net current assets		<u>4,031,189</u>	<u>3,971,731</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,035,087</u>	<u>3,974,288</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		46,667	–
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		652	–
Accruals and deferred income		<u>3,914,604</u>	<u>3,913,304</u>
Net assets		<u>73,164</u>	<u>60,984</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		99	99
Profit and loss account		<u>73,065</u>	<u>60,885</u>
Shareholders funds		<u>73,164</u>	<u>60,984</u>

These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the abridged statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

The abridged statement of financial position
continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

ACS Construction Midlands Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 June 2021

All of the members have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 30 June 2021 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 03/03/22, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



P Grady
Director

Company registration number: 06197596

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

ACS Construction Midlands Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales (company number 06197596). The address of the registered office is G3 Innovation Centre Devon Way, Longbridge Technology Park, Birmingham, B31 2TS, England.

2. Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

In light of the rapid global spread of Coronavirus "COVID-19" the directors have considered the financial position of the Company. Financial profit and cashflow forecasts have been analysed and the Company has successfully applied for a loan under the UK Government Bounce Back Loan Scheme "BBLS" and a grant under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme "CJRS". Recognising the receipt of the loan and the grants, the COVID-19 position at the date of signature of these accounts and the directors stress testing the expected performance, the directors consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of these accounts.

ACS Construction Midlands Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 June 2021

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant judgements Management do not feel that there are any judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that have been made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies which have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Estimated useful life and residual value of fixed assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets have been based on the estimated useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate. Revisions take into account estimated useful lives and residual values, as evidenced by disposals during current and prior accounting periods.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade debtors, management include factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Accrued income and amounts recoverable on contract.

The company accrues income for contracts where work has been undertaken, but not yet invoiced. In calculating the value of income to include, the company considers the level of work certified to date, together with work undertaken subsequent to the latest certification.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

In respect of long term contracts for on going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not yet invoiced. Turnover in respect of long term contracts for on going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Revenue not billed to the client is included in debtors as amounts recoverable on long term contracts.

ACS Construction Midlands Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 June 2021

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Equipment	- 33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

ACS Construction Midlands Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 June 2021

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets *(continued)*

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the abridged statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

ACS Construction Midlands Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 June 2021

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2020: 2).

ACS Construction Midlands Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 June 2021

5. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2020	2,557
Additions	2,207
At 30 June 2021	4,764
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2020	-
Charge for the year	866
At 30 June 2021	866
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2021	3,898
At 30 June 2020	2,557

6. Government grants

During the year ACS Construction Midlands Limited received £11,787 through the Coronavirus job retention scheme, this has been recognised in the profit and loss account at the date of receipt.

Also during the year ACS Construction Midlands Limited received a £50,000 repayable loan through the Bounce Back Loan Scheme.

7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

As at the year end, S Power owed the company £20,000 (2020: £nil). This was repaid in full following the year end.