Registered number
02879801

Access Technologies Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Access Technologies Limited
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019

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for the year ended 31 December 2019

Company Information

Registered number
02879801

Registered office
Unit A2
Cradley Business Park
Overend Road
Cradley Heath
West Midlands
B64 7DW

Directors
N Russ
C Milburn

Secretary
N Russ

Auditors
Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor and Chartered Accountants
The Colmore Building
20 Colmore Circus
Birmingham
West Midlands
B4 6AT

Bankers
Lloyds Bank Plc
114-116 Colmore Row
Birmingham
B3 3BD

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Strategic Report

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company is the design and manufacture of safe access solutions including safety gates, lifeline systems and other safety components.

Business review

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Turnover	4,373	5,008
Gross margin	1,929	2,098
Operating profit before depreciation	410	489
Operating profit% before depreciation	9.4%	9.8%

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are:

Commodity price risk

The company's exposure to the price of various commodities is high, therefore selling prices are monitored regularly to reduce the impact of such a risk. Opportunities to reduce material cost and content are explored constantly.

Liquidity risk

The company's policy has been to ensure continuity of funding through generating cash from its trading operations and arranging funding for operations via the group's medium and long term external banking facilities and loan notes from shareholders.

Future expectations

The company intends to continue a medium term strategy of profitable and cash generative growth within the safety sector. The company will continue to build upon the success generated by new product launches.

Covid-19 social distancing measures implemented by the government from 12 March 2020 resulted in the company running a skeleton staff and furloughing others until late May. Trading conditions became very difficult and the company took action to safeguard its future, however as restrictions were lifted the trading conditions improved with business returning to more normal levels of trading. The Management feel that the measures it took and its position in its marketplace will allow the business to continue trading at or close to normal despite ongoing uncertainty around the impact of Covid-19.

This report was approved by the board on 16th December 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Nil Russ

N Russ
Director

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Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £377,000 (2018: £547,000).

No dividends were paid in the year (2018: Nil) and the directors do not recommend a dividend.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

N Russ
C Milburn

The company maintains directors and officers liability insurance on behalf of the directors.

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

The business review, principal risks and uncertainties, the financial key performance indicators and future developments are included in the Strategic Report.

Going Concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of this Annual report and financial statements. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Please refer to note 2.3 for more detail.

Supplier payment policy

The company seeks to maintain mutually beneficial trading relationships with its suppliers, including payment terms which are agreed in advance.

Employee involvement

The company has a loyal workforce and does not experience significant staff turnover or labour relation problems. Performance and attendance is monitored and recorded forming an important part of employee assessment.

Post balance sheet events

Post balance sheet events are set out in note 20.

Access Technologies Limited
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019
Registered number: 02879801

Directors' Report

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' 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 and, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). 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 and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors confirm that:

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

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 16th December 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Neil Russ

N Russ
Director

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Access Technologies Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the *future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.*

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the risks associated with the company's business, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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 financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Access Technologies Limited
Independent auditor's report
to the members of Access Technologies Limited
For the year ended 31 December 2019

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Natalie Gladwin BSc FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Birmingham

16th December 2020

Access Technologies Limited
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Turnover	4	4,373	5,008
Cost of sales		(2,444)	(2,910)
Gross profit		1,929	2,098
Administrative expenses		(1,551)	(1,642)
Operating profit	5	378	456
Interest receivable	7	5	-
Interest payable and similar charges	8	-	(24)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		383	432
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(6)	115
Profit for the financial year		377	547
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		377	547

The accompanying principal accounting policies and notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Access Technologies Limited
Financial statements
as at 31 December 2019

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes		2019 £ 000		2018 £ 000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		183		185
Investments	11		1		1
			184		186
Current assets					
Stocks	12	590		589	
Debtors	13	803		958	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	153		117	
		1,546		1,664	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(577)		(1,073)	
Net current assets			969		591
Total assets less current liabilities			1,153		777
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	17		-		(1)
Net assets			1,153		776
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	19		1,153		776
Total equity			1,153		776

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Neil Russ

N Russ
Director
Approved by the board on 16th December 2020

The accompanying principal accounting policies and notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Access Technologies Limited
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
At 1 January 2018	-	229	229
Profit for the financial year	-	547	547
At 31 December 2018	-	776	776
At 1 January 2019	-	776	776
Profit for the financial year	-	377	377
At 31 December 2019	-	1,153	1,153

The accompanying principal accounting policies and notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Accounts

1 General information

Access Technologies Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office address is Unit A2, Cradley Business Park, Overend Road, Cradley Heath, West Midlands, B64 7DW.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), rounded in thousands.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland as amended December 2017, and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Safety Topco Limited as at 31 December 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from its registered office at Unit A2, Cradley Business Park, Overend Road, Cradley Heath, West Midlands, B64 7DW.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of this Annual report and financial statements. The directors of the group have prepared detailed cash flow forecasts that extend to December 2021 that demonstrate the group will have sufficient funds available to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors have therefore prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Notes to the Accounts

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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

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

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Plant and machinery	3 - 15 years
Office equipment	3 - 15 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Valuation of investments
Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.7 Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.8 Debtors
Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Accounts

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to and from related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Foreign currency translation

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Notes to the Accounts

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

Notes to the Accounts

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.14 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.16 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Accounts

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

• The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

• Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements require management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items included in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

Bad debt provision

A specific provision is made at each reporting date for estimated losses resulting from the viability of the company's customers to make required payment. The provision is based on the company's regular assessment of the credit worthiness and financial conditions of customers.

Stock provision

Management review the age, condition and expected demand of stock items to assess whether a provision for obsolete and slow moving stock is required, and impair stock as necessary.

4 Analysis of turnover

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal business activity.		
By geographical market:		
UK	4,355	4,973
Europe	18	35
	4,373	5,008

Access Technologies Limited
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Notes to the Accounts

5 Operating profit

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
This is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	32	33
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	20	20
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	95	95
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	9	7
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	5	8

Fees paid to the company's auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the company are not disclosed in the company's accounts since the consolidated accounts of the company's parent, Safety Topco Limited, are required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

6 Staff costs

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Wages and salaries	746	797
Social security costs	53	61
Other pension costs	20	17
	819	875

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows;

	Number	Number
Manufacturing	26	26
Sales	4	4
	30	30

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2018:£Nil).

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Interest receivable from group companies	5	-

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Interest payable to group companies	-	24

Notes to the Accounts

9 Taxation

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Analysis of charge in period		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the period	63	54
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(54)	(180)
Total current tax	9	(126)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2)	11
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1)	-
Total deferred tax	(3)	11
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	6	(115)

Factors affecting tax charge for period

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

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	383	432
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	19%	19%
	£ 000	**£ 000**
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	73	82
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	1
Group relief claimed	(12)	(17)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(54)	(180)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods-deferred tax	(1)	-
Effect of deferred tax assessed at different rate	-	(1)
Current tax charge for year	6	(115)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The main rate of corporation tax will remain unchanged at 19% in 2020 and 2021 based on announcement at the budget in 2020.

Notes to the Accounts

Deferred tax has been measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Accounts

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £ 000	Office equipment £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	567	200	767
Additions	29	1	30
At 31 December 2019	596	201	797
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	373	209	582
Charge for the year	29	3	32
At 31 December 2019	402	212	614
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	194	(11)	183
At 31 December 2018	194	(9)	185

11 Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings £ 000
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	1
At 31 December 2019	1

The investment relates to a 100% holding in Easyfit Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America whose principal activity is the sale of safety equipment.

12 Stocks

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Raw materials and consumables	579	573
Finished goods and goods for resale	11	16
	590	589

An impairment loss of £54,000 (2018: £29,000) was provided against stocks at the year end due to slow moving and obsolete inventories.

Notes to the Accounts

13 Debtors

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Inter-company trade debtors	179	232
Trade debtors	401	671
Amounts owed by group undertakings	154	-
Deferred tax asset (see note 17)	2	-
Tax recoverable	6	-
Prepayments and accrued income	61	55
	803	958

An impairment loss of £61,000 (2018:£55,000) was recognised against trade debtors.
Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and interest bearing at a rate of base rate plus 4%.

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Cash at bank and in hand	153	117
Less bank overdrafts	-	(5)
	153	112

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Inter-company trade creditors	236	388
Trade creditors	236	332
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	179
Corporation tax	63	54
Other taxes and social security costs	-	16
Accruals and deferred income	42	104
	577	1,073

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and interest bearing at a rate of base rate plus 4%.

Notes to the Accounts

16 Financial instruments

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	153	117
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	734	903
	887	1,020
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(514)	(1,003)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and inter-company trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, inter-company trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals.

17 Deferred taxation

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Accelerated capital allowances	13	1
Short-term timing differences	(15)	-
	(2)	1

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
At 1 January	1	(10)
(Credited)/charged to the profit and loss account	(3)	11
At 31 December	(2)	1

18 Share capital

	Nominal value	Number	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	£1 each	100	-	-

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Notes to the Accounts

19 Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

20 Post balance sheet events

Non adjusting post balance sheet event (covid)
At 31 December 2019 there was no explicit evidence of human to human transmission of covid. The subsequent spread of covid does not provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the year end and is therefore considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event in accordance with Section 32 of FRS 102. Accordingly, the development of covid has not been reflected in the directors' assessment of the measurement of assets and liabilities such as impairment of tangible and intangible assets, expected credit losses, the net realisable value of inventory and the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

21 Capital commitments

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Amounts contracted for but not provided in the accounts	44	44

22 Pension commitments

The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions paid by the company to the fund and this amounted to £20,000 (2018:£17,000). Contributions totalling £3,000 (2018: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the year end.

23 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Falling due:		
Not later than 1 year	95	108
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	382	382
Later than 5 years	111	207
	588	697

24 Contingent liabilities

Notes to the Accounts

The company's assets are subject to fixed and floating charges and guarantees on the overdraft obligations of all other companies within the Safety Topco Limited group.

25 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by FRS102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group members as the parent company prepares consolidated financial statements. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Safety Topco Limited can be obtained from the registered office address.

Notes to the Accounts

26 Immediate and ultimate controlling party

The company is an immediate subsidiary undertaking of K.I.G. Limited incorporated in the United Kingdom.
The ultimate parent and controlling company is Safety Topco Limited incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Safety Topco Limited group is the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts are prepared. The consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff. CF14 3UZ.