

REGISTERED NUMBER: 06010192 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

FOR

ASK CONTROLS LIMITED

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for the year ended 31 January 2022**

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ASK CONTROLS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
for the year ended 31 January 2022

DIRECTORS:

P D Lynch
P D Woodhouse

SECRETARY:

P D Lynch

REGISTERED OFFICE:

St Andrews House
3 Tarleton Office Park
Windgate, Tarleton
Preston
PR4 6JF

REGISTERED NUMBER:

06010192 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Hayes & Co
St Andrews House
3 Tarleton Office Park, Windgate
Tarleton
Preston
Lancashire
PR4 6JF

ASK CONTROLS LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 06010192)**BALANCE SHEET****31 January 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		253,196		243,331
Tangible assets	5		<u>632</u>		<u>2,932</u>
			253,828		246,263
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	63,684		56,542	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>615</u>		<u>8,246</u>	
		64,299		64,788	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>134,843</u>		<u>99,346</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(70,544)</u>		<u>(34,558)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>183,284</u>		<u>211,705</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			3		3
Retained earnings			<u>183,281</u>		<u>211,702</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>183,284</u>		<u>211,705</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 January 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 31 October 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

P D Lynch - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 January 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Ask Controls Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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 FRS102 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.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience that the directors have and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period to which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Development costs are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of five years.

Computer software is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of five years.

Development costs are capitalised as it is probable that the expected future economic benefits attributable will flow to the company and can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Improvements to property	- 20% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% on cost
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 January 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and section 12 'Other Financial Instruments' 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 trade receivable, cash and bank balances and loans to fellow group companies are initially recorded 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 value rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

The company has no financial instruments that are classified as other financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the income statement, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, loans from fellow group companies 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 receipts 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 January 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and 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.

Other financial liabilities

The company has no financial instruments that are classified as other financial liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Cash & cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with bank

Going concern

The director's have reasonable expectations that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2021 - NIL).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 January 2022

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Development costs £	Computer software £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 February 2021	831,466	7,469	838,935
Additions	<u>124,255</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>124,255</u>
At 31 January 2022	<u>955,721</u>	<u>7,469</u>	<u>963,190</u>
AMORTISATION			
At 1 February 2021	588,135	7,469	595,604
Amortisation for year	<u>114,390</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>114,390</u>
At 31 January 2022	<u>702,525</u>	<u>7,469</u>	<u>709,994</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 January 2022	<u>253,196</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>253,196</u>
At 31 January 2021	<u>243,331</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>243,331</u>

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Improvements to property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £
COST			
At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	<u>8,085</u>	<u>3,150</u>	<u>4,048</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 February 2021	6,468	3,150	3,996
Charge for year	<u>1,617</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52</u>
At 31 January 2022	<u>8,085</u>	<u>3,150</u>	<u>4,048</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 January 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 January 2021	<u>1,617</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 January 2022

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	<u>6,800</u>	<u>17,662</u>	<u>39,745</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 February 2021	6,800	16,399	36,813
Charge for year	<u>-</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>2,300</u>
At 31 January 2022	<u>6,800</u>	<u>17,030</u>	<u>39,113</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 January 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>632</u>
At 31 January 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>1,263</u>	<u>2,932</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	8,444	22,756
Other debtors	27,094	16,301
Tax	27,426	17,485
VAT	<u>720</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>63,684</u>	<u>56,542</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,588	-
Trade creditors	3,466	4,047
Other creditors	108,289	92,799
Accrued expenses	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>
	<u>134,843</u>	<u>99,346</u>

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Creditors include £108,289 (2021 - £92,578) which represents a balance with Harttron Ltd. Harttron Ltd is associated with Ask Controls Ltd as two directors and shareholders of Ask Controls, Messrs P Lynch and P Woodhouse have controlling interests in Harttron. Harttron also has one share in Ask Controls. .
Harttron provided consultancy and the services of staff on research and development.

9. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is controlled by the directors, P D Lynch, P D Woodhouse, and Harttron Ltd, a company controlled by P D Lynch and P D Woodhouse.

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.