

**PACEY Commercial  
Services Limited**

**Annual Report and Financial  
Statements**

31 March 2022

Company Limited by Guarantee  
Registration Number  
2875417 (England and Wales)



## Contents

### Reports

Reference and administrative details of the company and its advisers	1
Directors' report	2
Independent auditor's report	<b>Error!</b>
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### Financial statements

Statement of income and retained earnings	8
Statement of financial position	9
Principal accounting policies	10
Notes to the financial statements	13

## Reference and administrative details of the company and its advisers

<b>Chief Executive</b>	L Bayram
<b>Directors</b>	D Burch Helen Cazaly (resigned October 2021) Amy Page S Douglas (appointed October 2021)
<b>Registered/Principal office</b>	Northside House Third Floor 69 Tweedy Road Bromley Kent BR1 3WA
<b>Company registration number</b>	02875417 (England and Wales)
<b>Auditor</b>	Haysmacintyre LLP 10, Queen Street Place London EC4R 1AG
<b>Bank</b>	The Co-Operative Bank PO Box 101 1 Balloon Street Manchester, M60 4EP

## **Directors' report** Year to 31 March 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of trading subsidiary of Professional Association for Childcare and Early Years (PACEY) which is a registered charity promoting the provision of facilities for the daily care, recreation and education of children under the age of eight years, and the observance of good standards of childcare by parents and providers of childcare. The company sells training packs and publications connected to childcare and receives royalty income.

### **Directors**

The directors during the year under review were:

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D Burch  
H Cazaly (resigned October 2021)  
A Page  
S Douglas (appointed October 2021)

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### **Results**

The statement of income and retained earnings is set out on page 8 and shows the result for the year. Available funds have been gift-aided to the Professional Association for Childcare and Early Years (PACEY).

Accounting standards require the directors to consider the appropriateness of the going concern basis when preparing the financial statements. The directors confirm they consider that the going concern basis remains appropriate. The directors have taken notice of the Financial Reporting Council guidance 'Going Concern and Liquidity Risk: Guidance for Directors of UK Companies 2009' which requires the reasons for this decision to be explained. The directors regard the going concern basis as remaining appropriate as the company has positive cash reserves and can rely upon the resources of its parent to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 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 of the company and 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 then apply them consistently;
- ◆ make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ◆ state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

## Directors' report Year to 31 March 2022

- ◆ prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in operation.

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.

Each of the directors confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Page', is written over a light grey grid background.

Date of approval: 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2022

**Small entity reporting under UK GAAP**

**Independent auditor's report to the members of PACEY Commercial Services Limited**

*Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of PACEY Commercial Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the statement of financial position, and notes to the financial statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

*Basis for 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 UK, including the FRC'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.

*Conclusions relating to going concern*

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

*Other information*

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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

## Independent auditor's report 31 March 2022

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### *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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### *Responsibilities of directors*

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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

## Independent auditor's report 31 March 2022

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to regulatory requirements for the company and trade regulations and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006, income tax, payroll tax and sales tax.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to improper recognition of revenue, particularly the completeness and cut-off of sales and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing accounting journal entries, in particular those journal entries which exhibited the characteristics we had identified as possible indicators of irregularities; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates, in particular debt and stock provisions.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## Independent auditor's report 31 March 2022

### 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.



Kathryn Burton (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP  
10 Queen Street Place  
London  
Statutory Auditors  
EC4AR 1AG  
Date: 25th August 2022

## Statement of income and retained earnings Year to 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Turnover			235,586		224,459
Cost of sales			(106,028)		(96,438)
<b>Gross profit</b>			<b>129,558</b>		<b>128,021</b>
Distribution costs		(19,280)		(16,265)	
Administrative expenses		(127,891)		(99,679)	
			(147,171)		(115,944)
			(17,613)		12,077
Other operating income			31,466		23,468
<b>Operating profit and profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>	1		<b>13,853</b>		<b>35,545</b>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	2		—		—
<b>Profit for the financial year at 31 March 2022</b>			<b>13,853</b>		<b>35,545</b>
Retained earnings at 1 April 2021			10,620		10,620
Gift Aid to PACEY			(13,853)		(35,545)
<b>Retained earnings at 31 March 2022</b>			<b>10,620</b>		<b>10,620</b>

### Continuing operations

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the current and previous years.

### Total recognised gains and losses

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those shown above.

The notes on pages 15 form part of these financial statements.

**Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stock	3	58,337		56,057	
Debtors	4	1,907		—	
Cash at bank and in hand		52,209		48,132	
		<u>112,453</u>		<u>104,189</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(101,830)</u>		<u>(93,566)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>10,623</u>		<u>10,623</u>
<b>Total net assets</b>			<u>10,623</u>		<u>10,623</u>
<b>Represented by:</b>					
Capital and reserves					
. Called up share capital	6		3		3
. Profit and loss account			<u>10,620</u>		<u>10,620</u>
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>	7		<u>10,623</u>		<u>10,623</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and the provisions within Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') Section 1A.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 12 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board.



Director



Director

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2022

PACEY Commercial Services Limited  
Registration Number 2875417

## **Principal accounting policies 31 March 2022**

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are laid out below.

### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared for the year to 31 March 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

### **Statement of cash flows**

The financial statements do not include a statement of cash flows because the company, as a small company, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under Section 1A of FRS 102.

### **Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement**

Preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make significant judgements and estimates. The only item in the financial statements where judgements and estimates have been made relate to the book value of stock.

In addition to the above, the full impact following the recent emergence of the global coronavirus pandemic is still unknown. It is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications for the company's activities, beneficiaries, funders, suppliers and the wider economy. Estimates used in the accounts are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty and volatility.

As set out in these accounting policies under "going concern", the directors have considered the impact of the pandemic on the company and have concluded that although there have been some negative consequences, sales have started increase again and so it is appropriate for the company to continue to prepare its accounts on the going concern basis.

### **Going concern**

The directors have assessed whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these financial statements. The directors have made this assessment in respect to a period of one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The directors of the company have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The directors are of the opinion that the company will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The most significant area of judgement that affect items in the financial statements are detailed above. With regard to the next accounting period, the year ending 31 March 2023, the most significant area that affects the carrying value of the assets held by the company is the value of stock held.

## **Principal accounting policies 31 March 2022**

### **Turnover**

Turnover represents the sale of training packs and publications connected to childcare and receives royalty income.

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

### **Expenditure**

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the company to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and excludes recoverable VAT. Expenditure comprises the direct costs associated with the delivery of the company's services as well as general administrative support costs.

Expenditure is included in the statement of income and retained earnings when incurred except where costs are incurred in advance. In which case, the costs are deferred to future accounting periods.

### **Stock**

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

### **Debtors**

Debtors are recognised at their settlement amount, less any provision for non-recoverability. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash receipt where such discounting is material.

### **Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand represents such accounts and instruments that are available on demand or have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

### **Creditors and provisions**

Creditors and provisions are recognised when there is an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are recognised at the amount the company anticipates it will pay to settle the debt. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash payment where such discounting is material.

### **Deferred tax**

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

### **Directors' remuneration and remuneration of key management personnel**

The directors and key management personnel received no remuneration from the company during the year (2022– £Nil).

## **Principal accounting policies 31 March 2022**

### **Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party**

At 31 March 2022, the company's ultimate parent undertaking was the Professional Association for Childcare and Early Years (PACEY). The company has taken advantage of exemptions under FRS 102, and hence transactions with PACEY are not separately disclosed.

Copies of the consolidated statement of financial statements of PACEY which is a registered charity in England and Wales are available from Companies House and the Charities Commission.

## Notes to the financial statements 31 March 2022

### 1 Operating profit

	2022 £	2021 £
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration – audit	2,750	2,295
Auditor's remuneration – other	—	1,750

No director received any remuneration during the year (2022– £NIL).

### 2 Taxation

#### *Analysis of the tax charge*

There is no liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 31 March 2022 (2022 – £nil).

### 3 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Stocks and publications and promotional goods	58,337	56,057

### 4 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,907	—

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	5,812	4,157
Amounts due to parent undertaking	78,665	69,016
Other taxes and social security	6,094	9,230
Accruals and deferred income	11,259	11,163
	<b>101,830</b>	<b>93,566</b>

### 6 Called up share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Authorised . 100,000 ordinary £1 shares	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
Allotted, issued and fully paid . 3 ordinary £1 shares	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Notes to the financial statements 31 March 2022

7 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Net movement in shareholders' funds</b>		
Opening shareholders' funds	10,623	10,623
Profit for the financial year	13,853	35,545
Gift Aid to PACEY	(13,853)	(35,545)
<b>Closing shareholders' funds</b>	<b>10,623</b>	<b>10,623</b>
Equity interests	10,623	10,623