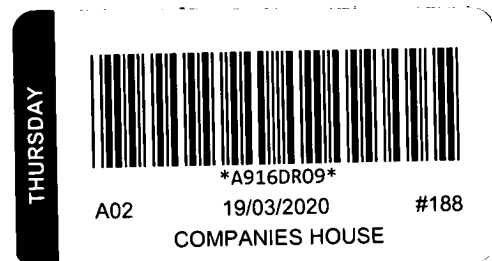


Registered number: 03372431

CCMS (2000) LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**



CCMS (2000) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page(s)
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2 - 3
Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of CCMS (2000) Limited	4 - 6
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 - 13

CCMS (2000) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M M Elwell C J Stratton P H Child J Evans
Company secretary	A M Phillips
Registered number	03372431
Registered office	Cornwall College Tregonissey Road St Austell Cornwall PL25 4DJ
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 2 Glass Wharf Bristol BS2 0FR
Bankers	Barclays Bank plc 20 High Street Exeter Devon EX4 3YR
Solicitors	Ashfords Princess Court 23 Princess Way Plymouth Devon PL1 2EX

CCMS (2000) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of CCMS (2000) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 July 2019.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated, were:

M M Elwell
C J Stratton
P H Child
R Humphreys (resigned 30 November 2018)
Dr E McMahon (appointed 19 March 2019, resigned 30 September 2019)
J Evans (appointed 1 October 2019)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law). 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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors 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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- they have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

Independent auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the financial statements with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

Small companies exemption

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to provide a Strategic Report.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



M M Elwell
Director

Date:

11 DECEMBER 2019



C J Stratton
Director

Date:

11 DECEMBER 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CCMS (2000) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, CCMS (2000) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 July 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", Section 1A, and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 July 2019; the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CCMS (2000) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 July 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CCMS (2000) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Stephen Patey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Bristol
Date: 17th December 2019

CCMS (2000) LIMITED**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	5,984,132	6,788,591
Cost of sales	(4,266,956)	(5,005,017)
Gross profit	1,717,176	1,783,574
Administrative expenses	(1,350,905)	(1,301,436)
Profit before taxation	366,271	482,138
Tax on profit	-	-
Profit for the financial year	366,271	482,138
Retained earnings:		
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	23,387	23,387
Profit for the financial year	366,271	482,138
Gift aid payment to parent	(366,271)	(482,138)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	23,387	23,387

All operating profits are to be paid under the Gift Aid scheme to Cornwall College Further Education Corporation, the ultimate parent undertaking. Gift Aid payments will be made following the finalisation of these financial statements and within 9 months of the 31 July 2019 so that the tax on profit shown above is not expected to crystallise.

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 JULY 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	3,460	3,415
Current assets			
Debtors	6	1,037,554	1,096,038
Cash at bank and in hand		872,117	672,772
		<u>1,909,671</u>	<u>1,768,810</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,889,743)	(1,748,837)
Net current assets		<u>19,928</u>	<u>19,973</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>23,388</u>	<u>23,388</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		23,387	23,387
Total shareholders' funds		<u>23,388</u>	<u>23,388</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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



M M Elwell
Director



C J Stratton
Director

Date: 11 DECEMBER 2019

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

1. General information

CCMS (2000) Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales.

The Company's registered office is Cornwall College, Tregonissey Road, St Austell, Cornwall, PL25 4DJ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 3 to 5 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 Income and Retained Earnings.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 Income and Retained Earnings.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 August 2017 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.9 Current taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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.

3. Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditors' for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements totalled £6,015 (2018: £5,838). Non-audit fees of £1,545 (2018: £1,500) were payable for preparation of the financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**
4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 25 (2018: 25). The directors received payments of £120,083 (2018: £130,338) in the year for their services to the Company.

5. Tangible assets

	Office equipment £
Cost	
At 1 August 2018	35,905
Additions	2,319
At 31 July 2019	<u>38,224</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 August 2018	32,490
Charge for the year	2,274
At 31 July 2019	<u>34,764</u>
Net book value	
At 31 July 2019	<u>3,460</u>
At 31 July 2018	<u>3,415</u>

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	806,504	722,256
Other debtors	223,788	365,476
Prepayments and accrued income	7,262	8,306
	<u>1,037,554</u>	<u>1,096,038</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	1,808	67
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,251,072	1,112,206
Taxation and social security	317,501	240,634
Accruals and deferred income	319,362	395,930
	<u>1,889,743</u>	<u>1,748,837</u>

8. Contingent liabilities

Lloyds Bank plc has legal charges over the Company's property to secure monies and liabilities covenanted to be paid or discharged by the Company to its parent undertaking, Cornwall College Further Education Corporation. As at 31 July 2019 the total bank borrowings of Cornwall College Further Education Corporation amounted to £nil (2018: £16,229,000).

9. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 July the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	-	25,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	100,000
Later than 5 years	-	50,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>175,000</u>

As at 31 July 2019, Cornwall College Further Education Corporation (the ultimate parent undertaking) had given notice to terminate the premises lease at Chiltern House. The Company is currently in negotiation with the landlord to establish a new lease.

10. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

CC Education Services Limited is the immediate parent undertaking.

Cornwall College Further Education Corporation is the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. Copies of the financial statements of Cornwall College Further Education Corporation, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 July 2019, can be obtained from Cornwall College, Camborne, Trevenson Road, Pool, Redruth, Cornwall, TR15 3RD.