
Computercare 2000 Limited

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



REGISTERED NUMBER: SC169321

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	20,790	27,959
Tangible assets	6	3,842	6,750
		<u>24,632</u>	<u>34,709</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		-	150,216
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,274,359	923,928
Cash at bank and in hand		119,819	304,106
		<u>1,394,178</u>	<u>1,378,250</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(607,480)	(623,303)
Net current assets		<u>786,698</u>	<u>754,947</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>811,330</u>	<u>789,656</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		-	(7,219)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(7,219)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>811,330</u></u>	<u><u>782,437</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		811,328	782,435
		<u><u>811,330</u></u>	<u><u>782,437</u></u>

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC169321

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27th September 2023



Andrew Bones
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Computercare 2000 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is The Wheatsheaf, Speirs Wharf, Glasgow, Scotland, G4 9TJ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies 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:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the company will have sufficient resources to meet liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment the directors consider the company is profitable and has a positive cash position.

2.3 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:

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.

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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 DECEMBER 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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 profit or loss 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.

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 reporting 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Software development	-	20 % straight line
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2.7 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line
Office equipment	-	33% straight line

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 profit or loss.

2.8 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 first in, first out 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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 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 ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

In the opinion of the directors, the accounting estimates and judgements made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as critical.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 16 (2021 - 20).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

5. Intangible assets

	Software development £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	83,249
Additions	6,633
At 31 December 2022	<u>89,882</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	55,290
Charge for the year on owned assets	13,802
At 31 December 2022	<u>69,092</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	<u>20,790</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>27,959</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022	2,153	7,505	9,658
At 31 December 2022	<u>2,153</u>	<u>7,505</u>	<u>9,658</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	431	2,477	2,908
Charge for the year on owned assets	431	2,477	2,908
At 31 December 2022	<u>862</u>	<u>4,954</u>	<u>5,816</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,291</u>	<u>2,551</u>	<u>3,842</u>
<i>At 31 December 2021</i>	<u>1,722</u>	<u>5,029</u>	<u>6,751</u>

7. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	104,828	125,152
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,048,191	722,710
Other debtors	56,764	59,409
Prepayments and accrued income	28,687	16,657
Tax recoverable	29,310	-
Deferred taxation	6,579	-
	<u>1,274,359</u>	<u>923,928</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	41,677	383,029
Amounts owed to group undertakings	250,092	1,115
Other taxation and social security	4,584	9,378
Other creditors	7,445	19,159
Accruals and deferred income	303,681	210,621
Share capital treated as debt	1	1
	<u>607,480</u>	<u>623,303</u>

LDC (Managers) Limited hold a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company dated 25 June 2021.

HSBC UK Bank Plc hold a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company dated 11 October 2016.

9. Deferred taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	(7,219)	(7,219)
Charged to the profit or loss	13,798	-
At end of year	<u>6,579</u>	<u>(7,219)</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,186	(7,219)
Tax losses carried forward	5,393	-
	<u>6,579</u>	<u>(7,219)</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

10. Controlling party

To Health Limited is the immediate parent company. PAM Healthcare Limited is the ultimate parent company and the largest and smallest group in which Computercare 2000 Limited is a member and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and publicly available. A copy of the group financial statements can be obtained from PAM Healthcare Limited, Holly House, 73-75 Sankey Street, Warrington, United Kingdom, WA1 1SL.

11. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 27.9.23 by Fran Johnson BSc BFP FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of WR Partners.