

COMPUTERWORLD (SYSTEMS) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	175,898	206,235
		<u>175,898</u>	<u>206,235</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	1,514	4,578
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	2,640,218	3,097,285
Cash at bank and in hand		1,540,267	915,428
		<u>4,181,999</u>	<u>4,017,291</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,725,544)	(2,607,682)
Net current assets		<u>1,456,455</u>	<u>1,409,609</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,632,353</u>	<u>1,615,844</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,632,353</u></u>	<u><u>1,615,844</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		1,631,353	1,614,844
		<u>1,632,353</u>	<u>1,615,844</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 by:

J Armstrong
 Director

Date: 15 June 2020

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

COMPUTERWORLD (SYSTEMS) LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 February 2019	1,000	1,614,844	1,615,844
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	316,851	316,851
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(300,342)	(300,342)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2020	1,000	1,631,353	1,632,353

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	1,000	1,070,382	1,071,382
Comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the period	-	697,532	697,532
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(153,070)	(153,070)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2019	1,000	1,614,844	1,615,844

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1. General information

Computerworld (Systems) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is Apex House Turner Drive, Westerleigh Business Park, Yate, Bristol, England, BS37 5YX.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland 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.

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 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Computerworld Group Limited as at 31 January 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.3 Going concern

As explained in the Director's Report, the Company is actively managing the impacts of the Covid-19 crisis. After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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:

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.

2.5 Research and development

The Group continually invests in research and development projects and all related expenditure is written off as incurred.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.7 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 income and retained earnings 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

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.

2.9 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:

Long-term leasehold property	-	Over the lease term
Fixtures and fittings	-	33% to 20%
Office equipment	-	33% to 20%

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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the year was as follows:

	12 months ended 31 January 2020 No.	13 months ended 31 January 2019 No.
Employees	<u><u>44</u></u>	<u><u>44</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 February 2019	188,510	572,570	6,123	767,203
Additions	4,193	40,291	4,603	49,087
Disposals	-	(249,245)	-	(249,245)
At 31 January 2020	<u>192,703</u>	<u>363,616</u>	<u>10,726</u>	<u>567,045</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 February 2019	93,665	466,689	614	560,968
Charge for the year on owned assets	15,321	56,511	2,135	73,967
Disposals	-	(243,788)	-	(243,788)
At 31 January 2020	<u>108,986</u>	<u>279,412</u>	<u>2,749</u>	<u>391,147</u>
Net book value				
At 31 January 2020	<u>83,717</u>	<u>84,204</u>	<u>7,977</u>	<u>175,898</u>
At 31 January 2019	<u>94,845</u>	<u>105,881</u>	<u>5,509</u>	<u>206,235</u>

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Long leasehold	83,717	94,845
	<u>83,717</u>	<u>94,845</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**5. Stocks**

	2020 £	2019 £
Stocks	1,514	4,578
	<u>1,514</u>	<u>4,578</u>

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,746,605	2,222,279
Amounts owed by group undertakings	806,917	793,119
Other debtors	10,437	10,587
Prepayments and accrued income	71,676	66,244
Deferred taxation	4,583	5,056
	<u>2,640,218</u>	<u>3,097,285</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	1,787,759	1,386,013
Corporation tax	75,835	31,388
Other taxation and social security	221,477	439,638
Other creditors	109,982	251,930
Accruals and deferred income	530,491	498,713
	<u>2,725,544</u>	<u>2,607,682</u>

8. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £163,103 (2019: £174,755). Contributions totalling £16,220 (2019: £15,689) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

9. Controlling party

The parent company is Computerworld Group Limited, a company controlled by J Armstrong and B Coombs.

10. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2020 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 16 June 2020 by Joseph Scaife FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Bishop Fleming LLP

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.