Registered number: SC169321

COMPUTERCARE 2000 LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

COMPUTERCARE 2000 LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC169321

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note		2023 £		*2022* *£*
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		**14,614**		*20,790*
Tangible assets	6		**936**		*3,842*
			15,550		*24,632*
Current assets					
Stocks	7	**93,228**		-	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**1,617,448**		*1,274,359*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**19,730**		*119,819*	
		1,730,406		*1,394,178*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(823,434)**		*(607,480)*	
Net current assets			**906,972**		*786,698*
Total assets less current liabilities			**922,522**		*811,330*
Net assets			**922,522**		*811,330*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**2**		*2*
Profit and loss account			**922,520**		*811,328*
			922,522		*811,330*

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

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 27 September 2024.

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 2023

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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 forseeable 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.

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.

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

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.

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 13 *(2022 - 16)*.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5. Intangible assets

	Software development £
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	**89,882**
At 31 December 2023	**89,882**
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2023	**69,092**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**6,175**
At 31 December 2023	**75,267**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	**14,615**
At 31 December 2022	*20,790*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2023	**2,153**	**7,505**	**9,658**
At 31 December 2023	**2,153**	**7,505**	**9,658**
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	**862**	**4,954**	**5,816**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**430**	**2,476**	**2,906**
At 31 December 2023	**1,292**	**7,430**	**8,722**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2023	**861**	**75**	**936**
At 31 December 2022	*1,291*	*2,551*	*3,842*

7. Stocks

	2023	*2022*
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	**93,228**	-
	93,228	-

8. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	**95,579**	*104,828*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**1,416,364**	*1,048,191*
Other debtors	**56,594**	*56,764*
Prepayments and accrued income	**17,917**	*28,687*
Tax recoverable	**29,310**	*29,310*
Deferred taxation	**1,684**	*6,579*
	1,617,448	*1,274,359*

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	**282,356**	*41,677*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**166,628**	*250,092*
Other taxation and social security	**2,499**	*4,584*
Other creditors	**647**	*7,445*
Accruals and deferred income	**371,303**	*303,681*
Share capital treated as debt	**1**	*1*
	823,434	*607,480*

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 9 September 2020.

10. Deferred taxation

	2023	2022
	£	£
At beginning of year	**6,579**	*(7,219)*
Charged to the profit or loss	**(4,895)**	*13,798*
At end of year	**1,684**	*6,579*

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	**1,526**	*1,186*
Tax losses carried forward	**-**	*5,393*
Pension surplus	**158**	-
	1,684	*6,579*

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. At 31 December 2023 the company owed £632 (2022: £2,059) to the pension scheme.

12. 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.

13. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 27 September 2024 by Fran Johnson BSc BFP FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of WR Partners.

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.