

Company Registration No. 03239279 (England and Wales)

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**31 DECEMBER 2019**



**tc** accounts • tax • legal • financial planning

Abbey House  
Hickleys Court  
South Street  
Farnham  
Surrey  
GU9 7QQ

## ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC

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## **ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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**Directors** Mr A. Head  
Mr D. Butler-McAllister

**Company number** 03239279

**Registered office** Access House  
25-29 Church Street  
Basingstoke  
Hampshire  
RG21 7QQ

**Auditors** TC Group  
Abbey House  
Hickleys Court  
South Street  
Farnham  
Surrey  
GU9 7QQ

## **ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

### **STRATEGIC REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019***

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The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was that of computer consultancy, staff recruitment and subcontracting agency.

#### **Business Review**

In 2019 Access experienced growth in our people related areas, Managed Services, Contract Supply and Permanent Recruitment. This is testament to our key staff, alongside astute business planning and financial control.

We continue to invest heavily in our staff, marketing and development and it is this three -way approach that has allowed Access to maintain our position and have a future markets approach.

Sales in 2019 increased on the previous year, but because of restructuring our own business model our operating profit showed a decrease of 2.6% from 2018, stemming from the additional US travel expenses within admin expenses that were required to obtain future managed service contracts. Although the operating profit margin fell, with the investments in technology, development and people are factored in this still shows we are going in the right direction.

2019 was yet again another year where we saw the need to invest heavily in the development and modernisation of our Automated products. This market moves at a lightening quick pace and only those with the ability to adapt and interact with other tools to create a platform that is worthy of a client's environment will survive. Our partnerships and collaborations with industry leaders will produce massive benefits, but further patience and funding is essential.

Our cash reserves continue to grow, which lends itself we feel to a resilience we have always coveted and a liquidity that allows self-funded growth. The prudent approach we have always had again has served us well in 2019 and will continue to do so in 2020.

#### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

Without doubt there is uncertainty ahead.

COVID-19 has caused significant disruption to the recruitment side of the business, companies are not currently looking to hire whether that be short-term or permanent placements, making it a difficult market to operate in.

IR35 changes were not enforced in April 2020, with the Government relaxing rule changes (for 12 months) with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic potentially creating contractor/freelancer havoc. Hopefully these changes will be reviewed again before April 2021 as a flexible workforce is paramount for the UK economy to survive not only our EU exit, but the massive economic fallout this virus has and will cause. Access had already spent substantial funds in legal advice to change all our contracts to fall within the new regulations.

Our Managed Services offering has been very successful due to our focus now being on a deliverable's basis. We continue to work at full capacity in regards to Managed Services during this pandemic, we have avoided furloughing any staff whilst maintaining our customer friendly manner mainly due to our agile approach.

I am very confident that our Managed Services, Automated Tooling and Recruitment divisions will serve us well throughout 2020 and into 2021.

## ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC

### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### Key performance indicators

The company monitors its performance against strategic objectives by means of key performance indicators. The main KPIs it uses are oriented around margins and turnover.

KPI	2019	2018	2017
Turnover	13,271,689	12,233,766	8,706,882
Gross Profit Margin	18%	16.7%	28.6%

#### Directors' Duties

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires Directors to take into consideration the interests of stakeholders in their decision making.

The Directors are aware of their duty under s.172 of the Companies Act 2006 to act in the way which they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and, in doing so, to have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the Company's employees;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the Company, (the s.172(1) Matters)

The Board reviews our principal stakeholders and how we engage with them. Our key stakeholder are: Employees, customers and suppliers and shareholders.

The relevance of each stakeholder group may increase or decrease depending on the matter or issue in question, so the Board seeks to consider the needs and priorities of each stakeholder group during its discussions and as part of its decision making.

#### Employees

We continue to be a responsible employer in our approach to employees, ensuring we communicate and engage with them regularly in a variety of ways and that the voice of the workforce is heard and taken into account when making decisions. We recognise our employees are fundamental to the long-term success of our business. Their health, safety and wellbeing is one of our primary considerations in the way we operate and the support we provide to them.

#### Customers and suppliers

We aim to work responsibly with our suppliers and customers and are committed to supporting and respecting human rights in the workplace and in the communities.

#### Shareholders

The Company engages with shareholders by maintaining a regular communication from which it values the interaction and feedback.

On behalf of the board

Mr A. Head

Director

Date: 25/06/2020

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019***

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

**Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr A. Head

Mr A. I. Tyers

(Resigned 4 January 2019)

Mr D. Butler-McAllister

**Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

**Financial instruments**

Details of the company's financial risk management objectives and policies are included in Note 20 to the accounts.

**Post reporting date events**

The directors would like to draw your attention to their consideration of the effect on the company of COVID 19 in note 1.2 and 1.3.

**Future developments**

The investments which we made in 2016 in our internal systems have enabled the company to create a base that will allow us to be 100% cloud based, resulting in our ability to run more efficiently thereby creating a more agile environment. We will continue to invest in our systems and strategy so that we run the business as efficiently as possible, and also to enable scalability and efficient working across our different offices.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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.

**Statement of disclosure to auditor**

Each of the directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

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

**Auditor**

The auditor, TC Group, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board



Mr A. Head

Director

Date: .....

23/06/2020

## ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC

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##### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Access Computer Consulting PLC (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 FRS 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 December 2019 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- 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.

##### Other information

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



## **ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### **TO THE MEMBERS OF ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

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##### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

##### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**TO THE MEMBERS OF ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

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**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.

*TC Group*

**Helen Kay BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of TC Group**

**Statutory Auditor**  
Office: Farnham

Date: *26 June 2020*

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>3</b>	13,271,689	12,233,766
Cost of sales		(10,881,723)	(10,189,080)
<b>Gross profit</b>		2,389,966	2,044,686
Administrative expenses		(1,609,908)	(1,243,365)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	780,058	801,321
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>8</b>	8,656	7,667
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>9</b>	(10,479)	(35,198)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		778,235	773,790
Tax on profit	<b>10</b>	59,672	(25,457)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		837,907	748,333

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 26 form part of these financial statements

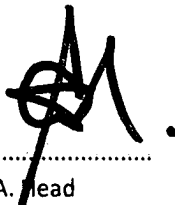
**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	12		2,797		8,606
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	14	2,257,859		2,981,965	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,228,543		587,281	
		<u>4,486,402</u>		<u>3,569,246</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	15	<u>(1,087,350)</u>		<u>(1,013,910)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>3,399,052</u>		<u>2,555,336</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u><u>3,401,849</u></u>		<u><u>2,563,942</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	19		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>3,351,849</u>		<u>2,513,942</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>3,401,849</u></u>		<u><u>2,563,942</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25/06/20 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
 .....  
 Mr A. Head  
 Director

**Company Registration No. 03239279**

The notes on pages 13 to 26 form part of these financial statements

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 January 2018</b>		50,000	1,795,609	1,845,609
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Period ended 31 December 2018:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	748,333	748,333
Dividends	<b>11</b>	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2018</b>		50,000	2,513,942	2,563,942
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Period ended 31 December 2019:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	837,907	837,907
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>		50,000	3,351,849	3,401,849
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from operations	23	1,677,676	524,259
Interest paid		(10,479)	(35,198)
Income taxes paid		(1,457)	(35,180)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>1,665,740</b>	<b>453,881</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-	(9,470)
(Increase)/decrease in directors' loan account		(24,805)	16,328
Interest received		327	7,667
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities</b>		<b>(24,478)</b>	<b>14,525</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid		-	(30,000)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(30,000)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,641,262</b>	<b>438,406</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		587,281	148,875
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>2,228,543</b>	<b>587,281</b>

The notes on pages 13 to 26 form part of these financial statements

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

Access Computer Consulting PLC is a private company limited by shares domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Access House, 25-29 Church Street, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 7QQ.

**1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

**1.2 Events after the reporting date**

At the date of approval of these financial statements the UK is subject to the measures introduced by the UK Government to address the COVID-19 pandemic, which is having a significant, detrimental impact on the social and financial economies of the UK and the world. Under FRS 102, COVID-19 is not considered to be an adjusting subsequent event in the context of these financial statements, however its impact and the measures which have been implemented by the UK Government, which are largely outside of the company's control, are likely to have an impact on the operations and profitability of some of the company's operations throughout 2020.

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.3 Going concern**

Due to the continuing UK Government measures in respect of COVID-19, there is uncertainty in measuring the potential impact of COVID-19 on the business's operations, financial position and cash flows. These factors and any future policy announcements by the UK Government are largely outside of the control of the company's directors, and the impact may well be very different for the subcontracting and IT consulting and managed services businesses which the company operates.

As set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities statement on page 5, in preparing these financial statements the directors are required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. In satisfaction of this responsibility the directors have prepared forecasts and considered their expectations for the company over the next 12 months, and the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, based upon the information available to the directors at the date of these financial statements.

Since the start of the UK lockdown period in March 2020 the company's subcontracting business has experienced lower demand and revenues. However, the IT business has secured a very significant, new managed services contract together with other new contracts for delivery throughout 2020, and which are able to be delivered through remote working. Throughout this period the company has maintained significant cash balances and as a result it has not had to, nor plans to, take advantage of any Government support/grant schemes, and has no external debt funding.

Based on their forecasts and the financial position of the company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to contend with the uncertainties that may arise as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

**1.4 Turnover**

In relation to contract placements, revenue is recognised by the company in respect of services supplied on a month by month basis, exclusive of value added tax.

In relation to permanent placements, turnover is recognised at the date on which the candidate commences employment, exclusive of value added tax.

For contracts to provide software and computer consultancy services the company recognises revenue to the extent that it has obtained the right to consideration through its performance under the contract. Revenue in respect of maintenance and support contracts is recognised over the term of the contract.

**1.5 Research and development expenditure**

Research and development expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred.

**1.6 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	50% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

**1.7 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**1.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**1.9 Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***Basic financial assets***

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

***Classification of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

***Other financial liabilities***

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.10 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

**1.11 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

**1.12 Employee benefits**

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**1.13 Retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

**1.14 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.15 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on the retranslation of monetary items are taken to the profit and loss account.

**2 Judgements 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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

***Impairment of financial assets***

Included within trade debtors at 31st December 2019 is a balance of £210,000, due from a single customer, of which £60,000 had not been recovered at the date of signing these financial statements. The company holds no security over the customer's debt.

In accordance with the company's accounting policy, the carrying value of trade debtors has been reviewed by the Directors for impairment. Their review, which encompassed a review of the customer's internal financial information, assessed whether the carrying value of the trade debtor was supported by the expected future cash flows likely to be recovered from the customer. The Directors' impairment review concluded that no impairment charge was required, as in their judgement, the carrying amount of trade debtors did not exceed the amounts they expected to recover.

***Revenue recognition on contracts***

The directors have to make assumptions which involve judgement and estimation in respect of the completion of the company's IT consultancy contracts in order to assess the revenue which should be recognised in respect of those contracts in any financial period. This assessment involves reviewing the stage of completion of the project in comparison to the milestone or deliverable per the contract to ensure that this reflects the company's right to consideration. As part of that assessment the directors may need to make adjustments to the accounts to accrue for revenue and costs to ensure that the accounts reflect the revenue and profitability appropriately.

The estimates used may differ from future actual results of cash flows, and it is possible that these differences could be material. Further, future events, including changes within the customer's business, could cause the company to conclude that impairment indicators exist. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material impact on the company's financial condition and results of operations.

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019****3 Turnover and other revenue**

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Temporary contractors	5,880,849	10,816,275
Permanent placements	192,240	182,142
Sale of software and managed services	7,191,821	1,235,349
Other miscellaneous income	6,779	-
	<u>13,271,689</u>	<u>12,233,766</u>

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	8,656	7,667
	<u>8,656</u>	<u>7,667</u>

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
United Kingdom	12,988,923	11,745,731
Overseas	282,766	488,035
	<u>13,271,689</u>	<u>12,233,766</u>

**4 Operating profit**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	1,079	(17,367)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	5,809	5,223
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	4,464
Operating lease charges	9,704	68,918
	<u>16,592</u>	<u>60,838</u>

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**5 Auditors' remuneration**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the company's financial statements	9,500	4,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>For other services</b>		
In respect of other services	3,479	7,249
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**6 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Distribution staff	10	10
Administrative staff	3	3
Management staff	2	2
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	15	15
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Wages and salaries	679,394	743,853
Social security costs	79,050	86,007
Pension costs	16,317	15,787
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	774,761	845,647
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

<b>7</b>	<b>Directors' remuneration</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Remuneration for qualifying services	148,871	200,607
	Sums paid to third parties for directors' services	154,156	164,250
		<u>303,027</u>	<u>364,857</u>
		<u><u>303,027</u></u>	<u><u>364,857</u></u>
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:		
	Remuneration for qualifying services	20,833	-
	Sums paid to third parties for directors' services	154,156	164,250
		<u>154,156</u>	<u>164,250</u>
		<u><u>154,156</u></u>	<u><u>164,250</u></u>
<b>8</b>	<b>Interest receivable and similar income</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Interest income</b>		
	Other interest income	8,656	7,667
		<u>8,656</u>	<u>7,667</u>
		<u><u>8,656</u></u>	<u><u>7,667</u></u>
<b>9</b>	<b>Interest payable and similar expenses</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	483	426
	<b>Other finance costs:</b>		
	Finance service charges	9,996	34,772
		<u>10,479</u>	<u>35,198</u>
		<u><u>10,479</u></u>	<u><u>35,198</u></u>
<b>10</b>	<b>Taxation</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Current tax</b>		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	91,439	152,568
	Adjustments in respect of prior period R&D claim	(151,111)	(127,111)
		<u>(59,672)</u>	<u>25,457</u>
	Total current tax	<u>(59,672)</u>	<u>25,457</u>
		<u><u>(59,672)</u></u>	<u><u>25,457</u></u>
	Total tax charge	<u><u>(59,672)</u></u>	<u><u>25,457</u></u>

ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before taxation	778,235	773,790
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00%	147,865	147,020
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7,719	5,548
Adjustments in respect of prior year R&D claim	(151,111)	(127,111)
Losses utilised	(64,145)	-
Tax expense for the year	(59,672)	25,457

11 Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Interim paid	-	30,000

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	1,500	15,147	15,110	31,757
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 January 2019	1,042	8,290	13,819	23,151
Depreciation charged in the year	114	5,372	323	5,809
At 31 December 2019	1,156	13,662	14,142	28,960
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2019	344	1,485	968	2,797
At 31 December 2018	458	6,857	1,291	8,606



ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

<b>13</b>	<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,257,859	2,981,965
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	731,827	577,297
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>14</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
	Trade debtors	1,535,228	2,371,910
	Directors loan account	325,515	292,381
	Other debtors	125,686	82,257
	Prepayments and accrued income	271,430	235,417
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		2,257,859	2,981,965
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>15</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Corporation tax payable	91,439	152,568
	Trade creditors	428,502	518,182
	Other taxation and social security	264,084	284,045
	Other creditors	4,085	6,015
	Accruals and deferred income	299,240	53,100
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		1,087,350	1,013,910
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>16</b>	<b>Retirement benefit schemes</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	16,317	15,787
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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.

**ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**17 Operating lease commitments**

**Lessee**

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of 10 years and rentals are fixed for an average of 10 years.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Within one year	16,533	41,157
Between two and five years	36,895	12,000
	<u>53,428</u>	<u>53,157</u>

**18 Related party transactions**

**Remuneration of key management personnel**

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is shown in note 7 to the financial statements.

During the year fees in respect of one of the director's services totalling £154,156 (2018: £164,250) were payable to a company of which that director is a shareholder and director. As at the year-end £nil (2018: £10,350) was owed to that company.

**19 Share capital**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

The company has one class of ordinary shares which entitles the holder to full voting rights, full entitlement in respect of dividends and on winding up.

**20 Financial risk management, objectives and policies**

**Interest rate risk**

The company's borrowings incurred interest during the period at 2% above the bank's base rate, subject to a minimum rate of 6%.

**Credit risk**

The company monitors credit risk closely and considers that its current policies of credit checks meets its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk.

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Amounts shown in the balance sheet best represent the maximum credit risk exposure in the event other parties fail to perform their obligations under financial instruments.

**Currency risk**

As at 31st December 2019 the company had no material currency exposures. The company's financial instruments are materially denominated in sterling.

**Fair values of financial assets and liabilities**

An assessment of the fair value of the company's financial instruments held for financing purposes has been undertaken as at 31st December 2019. No material differences exist between book and fair value.

**21 Directors' transactions**

One of the directors maintains a loan account with the company. At the beginning of the year the director owed the company £292,381. During the year a further £222,011 was advanced, with repayments of £197,206. At the year-end, the director owed the company £325,515. Interest of £8,329 was charged on the loan at 2.5%.

**22 Ultimate controlling party**

During the current and previous year, the company was under the control of Mr A. Head by virtue of his majority shareholding.

ACCESS COMPUTER CONSULTING PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

**23 Cash generated from operations**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Profit for the year after tax	837,907	748,333
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation (credited)/charged	(59,672)	25,457
Finance costs	10,479	35,198
Interest income	(8,656)	(7,667)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	4,464
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	5,809	5,223
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	757,240	(181,300)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	134,569	(105,450)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>1,677,676</b>	<b>524,258</b>

**24 Analysis of changes in net funds**

	<b>1 January 2019</b>	<b>Cash flows</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	587,281	1,641,262	2,228,543