

Company Registration No. 02275625 (England and Wales)

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S N Taylor on behalf of Capita Corporate Director Limited N S Dale
Secretary	Capita Group Secretary Limited
Company number	02275625
Registered office	30 Berners Street London England W1T 3LR
Auditor	KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

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COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors present their Strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Review of the business

Computerland UK Limited ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary (indirectly held) of Capita plc. Capita plc along with its subsidiaries are hereafter referred to as "the Group". The Company operates within the Group's Group trading and central services division.

The Company's principal activity continued to be that of the provision of IT services and products. The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

As shown in the Company's income statement on page 8, the Company's revenue increased from £19,673,312 in 2018 to £28,237,973 in 2019 due to increase in Capita internal demand given the IT hardware refresh and system upgrades. The operating profit increased from £2,206,693 to £2,846,778 over the same period due to increased revenue and cost savings in employment costs on account of staff restructuring.

The balance sheet on page 9 and 10 of the financial statements shows the Company's financial position at the year end. Net assets have increased from £13,628,822 in 2018 to £15,551,115 in 2019. Details of amounts owed by/to its parent company and fellow subsidiary undertakings are shown in notes 11 and 13 to the financial statements.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 during the year which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The Company has applied IFRS 16 using modified retrospective approach, the effect of which is explained in notes 6,9,15 and 24.

Key performance indicators used by Capita plc are operating margins, free cash flow, capital expenditure and return on capital employed. Capita plc and its subsidiaries manage their operations on a divisional basis and as a consequence, some of these indicators are monitored only at a divisional level. The performance of the Group trading and central services division is discussed in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is subject to various risks and uncertainties during the ordinary course of its business many of which result from factors outside of its control. The Company's risk management framework provides reasonable (but cannot provide absolute) assurance that significant risks are identified and addressed. An active risk management process identifies, assesses, mitigates and reports on strategic, financial, operational and compliance risk.

The principal themes of risk for the Company are:

- *Strategic*: changes in economic and market conditions such as contract pricing and competition.
- *Financial*: significant failures in internal systems of control and lack of corporate stability.
- *Operational*: including recruitment and retention of staff, maintenance of reputation and strong supplier and customer relationships, operational IT risk, and failures in information security controls.
- *Compliance*: non-compliance with laws and regulations. The Company must comply with an extensive range of requirements that govern its business.

To mitigate the effect of these risks and uncertainties, the Company adopts a number of systems and procedures, including:

- Regularly reviewing operating/business conditions to be able to respond quickly to changes in market conditions.
- Applying procedures and controls to manage compliance, financial and operational risks, including adhering to an internal control framework.

~~Capita plc has also implemented appropriate controls and risk governance techniques across all of its businesses which are discussed in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.~~

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Section 172 statement

The Company forms part of the Group trading and central services division of the Group and Capita plc's section 172 statement applies to both the Division and the Company to the extent it relates to the Company's activities. Common policies and practices are applied throughout the Group via divisional management teams and a common governance framework. The following disclosure describes how the Directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1a) to (f) and forms the Directors' statement required under section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006.

Further details of the Group approach to each stakeholder are provided in Capita plc's section 172 statement which can be found on page 39 of Capita plc's Annual Report.

Stakeholder	Strategic issue	Engagement	Outcome	Principal decision*
Our people	Workforce engagement; organisational culture; employee net promoter score	People surveys; regular all-employee communications	Established managers' commitments; research into future of work	Application of standard Capita plc policies and procedures; refreshed purpose, values and behaviours
Clients and customers	Net promoter score; quality and sustainability; additional value	Client survey; regular meetings with key clients and customers	Receipt of regular detailed feedback summaries; application of standard Capita plc policies and procedures which includes the establishment of Group contract review committee to ensure delivery against contractual obligations	Collaboration with clients and customers on key contracts
Suppliers and partners	Payment practices	Capita plc holds regular meetings with Federation of Small Businesses; account management meetings with large suppliers	Application of Group payment policies including supplier charter; signatory to UK Prompt Payment Code (target 95% of supplier payments within 60 days)	
Society	Operating responsibly	Meetings, memberships and surveys of non-governmental organisations and charities	Group established responsible business strategy and responsible business committee; approval of third-party transaction guidelines; commitment to real living wage in 2020; enhanced family pay policies; Fair Tax Mark accreditation	Approval of new code of conduct

* Principal decisions are those that are material to the Group and/or significant to any of our key stakeholder groups.

On behalf of the board

S N Taylor on behalf of Capita Corporate Director Limited

Director

18 September 2020

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors present their Directors' Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No dividends were paid or proposed during the year (2018: £nil).

Directors

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

S N Taylor on behalf of Capita Corporate Director

~~N S Dale~~

D C W Ramsden

(Resigned 19 June 2019)

Political donations

The Company made no political donations and incurred no political expenditure during the year (2018: £nil).

Employee involvement

The Company participates in the Group's policies and practices to keep employees informed on matters relevant to them as employees through regular meetings, newsletters, email notices and intranet communications. These communication initiatives enable employees to share information within and between business units and employees are encouraged, through an open door policy, to discuss with management matters of interest to the employee and subjects affecting day to day operations of the Company. The Group's share incentive plan is designed to promote employee share ownership and to give employees the opportunity to participate in the future success of the group.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the Company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employees

Details of the number of employees and related costs be found in note 19 to the financial statements.

Auditor

KPMG LLP, having indicated its willingness to continue in office, will be deemed to be reappointed as auditor under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report, Directors' report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

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 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;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the Company's auditor is unaware. Having made enquires of fellow Directors and the Company's auditor, each Director has taken all the steps that he might reasonably be expected to take as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has granted an indemnity to the Directors of the Company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

On behalf of the board

S N Taylor on behalf of Capita Corporate Director Limited

Director

18 September 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Computerland UK Limited (“the Company”) for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

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 UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1.1 to the financial statements which indicates that the company is reliant on its ultimate parent undertaking, Capita plc, in regard to its ability to continue as a going concern. Under a severe but plausible downside scenario Capita plc may require completion of its planned disposal programme, which requires shareholder approval and approval from the group’s lenders. These agreements with third parties constitute a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

Strategic report and Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Ross Martin (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditors

Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square

London

E14 5GL

18 September 2020

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Revenue	3	28,237,973	19,673,312
Cost of sales		(22,571,828)	(14,998,779)
Gross profit		5,666,145	4,674,533
Administrative expenses		(2,819,367)	(2,467,840)
Operating profit	4	2,846,778	2,206,693
Net finance (cost)/income	5	(262,535)	1,806
Profit before tax		2,584,243	2,208,499
Income tax charge	7	(661,950)	(422,779)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,922,293	1,785,720

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the income statement.

The notes on page 12 to 32 form an integral part of financial statements.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,068,902	1,311,637
Right-of-use assets	9	4,723,126	-
Deferred tax	7	149,524	76,303
Trade and other receivables	11	8,430	10,540
		<u>5,949,982</u>	<u>1,398,480</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	10	172,318	536,812
Trade and other receivables	11	26,160,290	25,387,903
Cash	12	11,156	143,104
		<u>26,343,764</u>	<u>26,067,819</u>
Total assets		<u><u>32,293,746</u></u>	<u><u>27,466,299</u></u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	9,910,136	12,855,741
Financial liabilities	14	891,900	8
Lease liabilities	15	168,131	-
Provisions	16	330,000	-
Income tax payable		854,965	981,728
		<u>12,155,132</u>	<u>13,837,477</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	4,587,499	-
		<u>4,587,499</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities		<u>16,742,631</u>	<u>13,837,477</u>
Net assets		<u><u>15,551,115</u></u>	<u><u>13,628,822</u></u>

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Capital and reserves			
Issued share capital	17	208,971	208,971
Share premium		1,558,557	1,558,557
Retained earnings		13,783,587	11,861,294
Total equity		15,551,115	13,628,822

The notes on pages 12 to 32 form an integral part of financial statements.

Approved by Board and authorised for issue on 18 September 2020.

**S N Taylor on behalf of Capita Corporate Director Limited
Director**

Company Registration No. 02275625

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	208,971	1,558,557	10,075,574	11,843,102
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,785,720	1,785,720
At 31 December 2018	208,971	1,558,557	11,861,294	13,628,822
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,922,293	1,922,293
At 31 December 2019	208,971	1,558,557	13,783,587	15,551,115

Share capital - The balance classified as share capital is the nominal proceeds on issue of the Company's equity share capital, comprising 208,971 ordinary shares.

Share Premium - The amount paid to the Company by shareholders, in cash or other consideration, over and above the nominal value of shares issued to them.

Retained earnings - Net profits kept to accumulate in the Company after dividends are paid and retained in the business as working capital.

The notes from page 12 to 32 form an integral part of the financial statements.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

Computerland UK Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis except where stated otherwise and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation for the annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, the Directors are required to consider whether the Company will be able to operate within the level of available facilities and cash for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months following the approval of these accounts. The Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis, having undertaken a rigorous assessment of the financial forecasts, key uncertainties and sensitivities, including the potential impact of COVID-19 as set out below. Since late March 2020, the Group and the Company have faced challenges and uncertainties due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Company serves exclusively to Group Companies in relation to provision of IT services and products and the Directors expect revenue over the rest of the year to remain resilient in relation to the demand and business that it would receive from other Capita Group entities. Nevertheless, to enable a robust assessment of the medium term forecast financial performance the Directors commissioned an exercise in June 2020 to revisit the outlook to the end of 2021 ahead of the normal business plan process. The high level of uncertainty as to how the COVID-19 pandemic might evolve over the remainder of 2020 and into 2021, including whether or not there will be a second wave and what impact this may have on the operation of the business, makes precise forecasting challenging. There is a higher degree of uncertainty than would usually be the case in making the key judgements and assumptions that underpin the Company's financial forecasts.

The bottom-up forecasts have been subject to review and challenge by management and the Directors. The forecasts include overlays for additional financial benefits that are expected to be driven by the Group transformation programme. The Directors have approved the 2021 outlook which, on the assumption that the overlays are successfully delivered, supports the base case and time period assessed as part of the going concern review for these financial statements.

In addition to the base case, the Directors considered severe but plausible downside scenarios, recognising there is execution risk associated with a transformation programme of such magnitude that has been impacted by the broader political and economic uncertainty introduced by COVID-19. Offsetting these risks the Directors have considered available mitigations within the direct control of the Company, including (restructuring and limiting variable rewards). Finally, the assessment has considered the extent to which the Company is reliant on the Group.

The Company is reliant on the Group in respect of the following:

- provision of administrative support services and should the Group be unable to deliver these services, the Company would have difficulty in continuing to trade;
- participation in the Group's notional cash pooling arrangements, of which £8,743,233 was overdrawn at 31 August 2020. In the event of a default by the Group, the Company may not be able to access this facility;
- recovery of receivables of £ 23,713,604 from fellow Group undertakings as of 31 August 2020. If these receivables are not able to be recovered when forecast by the Company, then the Company may have difficulty in continuing to trade; and
- all of the Company's revenue is generated from sale of goods to other Capita group entities. As a result an event of default by the Group may lead to a significant reduction or cessation in revenue earned by the Company.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Given the reliance the Company has on the Group, the Directors have considered the financial position of the ultimate parent undertaking as disclosed in its most recent financial statements, being for the six months ended 30 June 2020.

Ultimate parent undertaking - Capita plc

The Capita plc Board ('the Board') concluded that it was appropriate to adopt the going concern basis, having undertaken a rigorous assessment of the financial forecasts, key uncertainties and sensitivities, including the potential impact of COVID-19, when preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements for the six months to 30 June 2020. These financial statements were approved by the Board on 17 August 2020 and are available on the Group's website (www.capita.com/investors).

To address the medium-term resilience of the Group, the Board have announced the planned disposal of the Education Software Services business ('ESS'). It is the Board's expectation that these funds will provide the necessary liquidity headroom to address any potential shortfalls arising in the downside scenarios evaluated albeit with potentially limited covenant headroom as at 30 June 2021. It is also the Board's expectation that these funds will provide for compliance with all covenants although in certain circumstances this headroom is potentially limited at June 2021. The Board has confidence in the robustness of its primary mitigation (the ESS disposal) against the downside scenarios considered. The Board has several other options which are being actively pursued to provide further resilience in the event of a downside scenario. These include additional disposals and a refinancing of short term maturities.

Material uncertainty

The disposal of ESS is subject to shareholder and lender approval, both of which are outside the control of the Company. Accordingly, this gives rise to material uncertainty, as defined in auditing and accounting standards, relating to events and circumstances which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Board is confident that the ESS disposal will be approved by shareholders and lenders, and based on this expectation believes that, even in a plausible but severe downside scenario, the Group will continue to have adequate financial resources to realise its assets and discharge their liabilities as they fall due over the period to 31 December 2021.

Conclusion

Although the Company has a reliance on the Group detailed above, even in a severe but plausible downside for both the Company and the Group, the Directors are confident the Company will continue to have adequate financial resources to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities as they fall due over the period to 31 December 2021.

Consequently, the annual report and financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and do not include any adjustments which would be required if the going concern basis of preparation were to be deemed inappropriate.

However, as the Group's disposal of ESS is subject to shareholder and lender approval, both of which are outside the control of the Group, this gives rise to a material uncertainty relating to events and circumstances which may cast significant doubt about the Group and therefore also the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The Company has prepared and presented these financial statements by applying the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but made amendments, where necessary, in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Company has applied FRS 101 - Reduced Disclosure Framework in the preparation of its financial statements.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Capita plc, includes the Company in its consolidated statements. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (EU-IFRS) and are available to the public and may be obtained from Capita plc's website on <http://investors.capita.com>.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- A cash flow statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Certain disclosures regarding IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- Certain disclosures regarding IFRS 16 Leases; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of Capita plc include equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the disclosure exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in respect of Group settled share based payments;
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairments of assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 3 Business Combinations in respect of business combinations undertaken by the Company, in the current and prior periods including the comparative period reconciliation for goodwill; and
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of IFRS 16 Leases. In addition, the Company has adopted a new IFRIC as detailed below.

Initial adoption of IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 (effective 1 January 2019) replaces IAS 17 and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The Company applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the Company has measured the right-of-use assets at the value of lease liability. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2018 has not been restated - i.e. it is presented, as previously reported under IAS 17 and related interpretations. The updated policy on IFRS 16 is set out in note 1.6.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company immediately recognised right of use asset representing its right to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 (effective 1 January 2019) addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 Income Taxes. The Company has initially applied IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments at 1 January 2019. The Company applies judgement in quantifying uncertainties over income tax treatments and has considered whether it should adjust its uncertain tax provisions in line with this new criteria. There is no impact on the Company's financial statements due to the application of IFRIC 23 (2018: £ nil).

In addition, the Company has adopted the new amendments to standards detailed below but they do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

New amendments or interpretation	Effective date
Prepayment features with negative compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)	1 January 2019
Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)	1 January 2019
Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)	1 January 2019
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 cycle (Amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23)	1 January 2019

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is earned within the United Kingdom.

The Company operates in service sector rendering IT solutions and therefore it uses a variety of methods for revenue recognition based on the principles set out in IFRS 15.

The revenue and profits recognised in any period are based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer.

In determining the amount of revenue and profits to record, and related balance sheet items (such as contract fulfilment assets, capitalisation of costs to obtain a contract, trade receivables, accrued income and deferred income) to recognise in the period, management is required to form a number of key judgements and assumptions. This includes an assessment of the costs the Company incurs to deliver the contractual commitments and whether such costs should be expensed as incurred or capitalised. These judgements are inherently subjective and may cover future events such as the achievement of contractual milestones, performance KPIs and planned cost savings. In addition, for certain contracts, key assumptions are made concerning contract extensions and amendments, as well as opportunities to use the contract developed systems and technologies on other similar projects.

Revenue is recognised either when the performance obligation in the contract has been performed (so 'point in time' recognition) or 'over time' as control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

For contracts with multiple components to be delivered such as transformation, transitions and the delivery of outsourced services, management applies judgement to consider whether those promised goods and services are (i) distinct - to be accounted for as separate performance obligations; (ii) not distinct - to be combined with other promised goods or services until a bundle is identified that is distinct or (iii) part of a series of distinct goods and services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

Transactional (Point in time) contracts

The Company delivers a range of goods or services in all reportable segments that are transactional services for which revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods or services has transferred to the customer. This may be at the point of physical delivery of goods and acceptance by a customer or when the customer obtains control of an asset or service in a contract with customer-specified acceptance criteria.

The nature of contracts or performance obligations categorised within this revenue type is diverse and includes (i) provision of IT hardware goods; (ii) passive software licence agreements; (iii) commission received as agent from the sale of third party software; and (iv) fees received in relation to delivery of professional services.

Passive software licences are licences which have significant stand-alone functionality and the contract does not require, and the customer does not reasonably expect, the Company to undertake activities that significantly affect the licence. Any ongoing maintenance or support services for passive licences are likely to be separate performance obligations. The Company's accounting policy for licences is discussed in more detail below.

Principal versus agent

The Company has arrangements with some of its customers whereby it needs to determine if it acts as a principal or an agent as more than one party is involved in providing the goods and services to the customer. The Company acts as a principal if it controls a promised good or service before transferring that good or service to the customer. The Company is an agent if its role is to arrange for another entity to provide the goods or services. Factors considered in making this assessment are most notably the discretion the Company has in establishing the price for the specified good or service, whether the Company has inventory risk and whether the Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to deliver the service or good.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Revenue recognition (continued)

This assessment of control requires judgement in particular in relation to certain service contracts. An example, is the provision of certain recruitment and learning services where the Company may be assessed to be agent or principal dependent upon the facts and circumstances of the arrangement and the nature of the services being delivered.

Where the Company is acting as a principal, revenue is recorded on a gross basis. Where the Company is acting as an agent revenue is recorded at a net amount reflecting the margin earned.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements over the period of lease
Computer Equipment 3-5 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Leasing

The Company has taken land and buildings on lease.

The determination whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on whether the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The following sets out the Company's lease accounting policy for all leases with the exception of leases with low value and term of 12 months or less which we have taken the exemption in the standard. These are expensed to the income statement.

At the inception of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. A lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet which comprises the present value of minimum lease payments determined at the inception of the lease. A right-of-use asset of equivalent value is also recognised. Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of estimated life or the lease term. Depreciation is included within the line item administrative expenses in the income statement.

The Company as a lessee - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, which comprised the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the adoption date. Depreciation is included within administrative expenses in the income statement. Right-of-use assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be fully recoverable. Right-of-use assets exclude leases with a low value and term of 12 months or less. These leases are expensed to the income statement as incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Lease payments are apportioned between a finance charge and a reduction of the lease liability based on the constant interest rate applied to the remaining balance of the liability. Interest expense is included within the line item net finance costs in the consolidated income statement.

The lease payments comprise fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments such as service charges and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the minimum index or rate at inception date. The payments also include any lease incentives and any penalty payments for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option. Lease liability is adjusted for any prepayment.

The lease term determined comprises the non-cancellable period of the lease contract. Periods covered by an option to extend the lease are included if the Company has reasonable certainty that the option will be exercised and periods covered by the option to terminate are included if it is reasonably certain that this will not be exercised.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) when there is a change in future lease payments due to a renegotiation or market rent review, a change of an index or rate or a reassessment of the lease term. Payments associated with leases that have

1.7 Pensions

less than 12 months or are of low value are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

The Company participates in a number of defined contribution schemes and contributions are charged to the income statement account in the year in which they are due. These schemes are funded and the payment of contributions is made to separately administered trust funds. The assets of these schemes are held separately from the Company. The Company remits monthly pension contributions to Capita Business Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking, which pays the Group liability centrally. Any unpaid contributions at the year-end have been accrued in the accounts of that company.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill;
- except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised, except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

1.9 Foreign exchange and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling pound at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All the differences are taken to income statement.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Financial Instruments

Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date (that is, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset). Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Financial instruments (Continued)

FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iv) Impairment

The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Financial assets may be designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the assets are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy.

Trade and other receivables

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its receivables carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, resulting in trade receivables recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts based on expected credit losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of 3 months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within current financial liabilities.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company makes a formal estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

1.13 Related party transactions

The Company has taken the advantage of the exemption FRS 101: Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of Capita plc, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transactions is wholly owned by a member of that Group.

2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Directors to make judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expense during the reported periods. Although these judgements and assumptions are based on the Directors' best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results may differ.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are the measurement of lease assets and liabilities. The Company has made judgements in adopting IFRS 16 such as, determining contracts in scope for IFRS 16, determining the interest rate used for discounting of future cash flows, and the lease term.

3 Revenue

The total revenue of the Company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Profit for the year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/ (crediting):		
Net foreign exchange losses	41,115	3,634
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	244,126	259,345
Inter-company write off	51,693	22,312
Inter-company write-back	-	(47,476)
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	-	26,630
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	67,109	19,226
Operating lease rentals - other assets	22,307	391,475
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	336,817	-

Audit fees are borne by the ultimate parent undertaking, Capita plc. The audit fee for the current year was £7,519 (2018: £7,500). The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by regulations 6(2)(b) of The Companies (Disclosure of Auditor Remuneration and Liability Limitation Agreements) Regulations 2008 not to provide information in respect of fees for other (non-audit) services as this information is required to be given in the group accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking, which it is required to prepare in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

5 Net finance cost/(income)

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest on lease liabilities	264,193	-
Interest income	(1,658)	(1,806)
Net finance cost/(income)	262,535	(1,806)

6 Leases under IFRS 16

	2019	2018
	£	£
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	336,817	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	264,193	-
Expenses related to short-term leases	89,416	-

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7 Taxation

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	545,876	420,516
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	189,295	6,396
	<u>735,171</u>	<u>426,912</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(34,853)	217
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(38,368)	(4,350)
	<u>(73,221)</u>	<u>(4,133)</u>
Total tax charge reported in the income statement	<u>661,950</u>	<u>422,779</u>

The reconciliation between tax charge and the accounting profit multiplied by the UK corporation tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit before taxation	<u>2,584,243</u>	<u>2,208,499</u>
Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	<u>491,006</u>	<u>419,615</u>
Taxation impact of factors affecting tax charge:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	15,917	1,144
Impact of changes in statutory tax rates	4,100	(26)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	189,295	6,396
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of prior periods	(38,368)	(4,350)
Total adjustments	<u>170,944</u>	<u>3,164</u>
Total tax charge reported in the income statement	<u>661,950</u>	<u>422,779</u>

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Continued)

7 Taxation

	Balance sheet		Income Statement	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Deferred tax asset				
Decelerated capital allowances	149,524	76,303	(73,221)	(4,133)
Net deferred tax asset	149,524	76,303		
Deferred tax credit			(73,221)	(4,133)

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the UK deferred tax asset/(liability) as at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on this rate. On the 11 March 2020 Budget it was announced that the UK tax rate will remain at the current 19% and not reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020. This will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge. If this rate change had been substantively enacted at the current balance sheet date the deferred tax asset would have increased by £17,591.

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	2,490,716	189,234	2,679,950
Reclassifications	189,234	(189,234)	-
Additions	1,391	-	1,391
Asset retirement	(663,992)	-	(663,992)
At 31 December 2019	2,017,349	-	2,017,349
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	1,301,830	66,483	1,368,313
Reclassifications	66,483	(66,483)	-
Charge for the year	244,126	-	244,126
Asset retirement	(663,992)	-	(663,992)
At 31 December 2019	948,447	-	948,447
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	1,068,902	-	1,068,902
At 31 December 2018	1,188,886	122,751	1,311,637

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9 Right-of-use assets

	Land and building
	£
Net Book Value	
At 1 January 2019	-
Adjustment on transition to IFRS 16 (refer note 24)	5,059,943
Depreciation charge for the year	(336,817)
	<u><u>4,723,126</u></u>
At 31 December 2019	4,723,126

10 Inventories

	2019	2018
	£	£
Finished goods	172,318	536,812
	<u><u>172,318</u></u>	<u><u>536,812</u></u>

11 Trade and other receivables

Current	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade receivables	-	2,198,991
Other receivables	3,339	33,385
Prepayments	581,704	40,056
VAT receivable	-	554,881
Amounts due from parent & fellow subsidiary undertaking	25,575,247	22,560,590
	<u><u>26,160,290</u></u>	<u><u>25,599,386</u></u>
Non-current	2019	2018
	£	£
Prepayments	8,430	10,540
	<u><u>8,430</u></u>	<u><u>10,540</u></u>

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12 Cash

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	11,156	143,104
	<u>11,156</u>	<u>143,104</u>

13 Trade and other payables

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	8,245,414	9,746,409
Amount due to parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	64,295	680,028
VAT payable	520,298	-
Accruals	1,080,129	2,429,304
	<u>9,910,136</u>	<u>12,855,741</u>

14 Financial liabilities

	2019	2018
	£	£
Overdrafts	891,900	8
	<u>891,900</u>	<u>8</u>

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15 Lease liabilities

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current		
Lease liabilities	168,131	-
	<u>168,131</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>168,131</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	4,587,499	-
	<u>4,587,499</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>4,587,499</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

In calculating the lease liability to be recognised on adoption, the Company used a weighted average incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019 ranging from 3.31% to 5.68%

	2019
	£
Lease liabilities	
Operating lease commitments at 31 December 2018 disclosed under IAS 17	8,178,171
Operating lease commitment restated for 31 December 2018	(24,501)
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019	(3,111,018)
Recognition Exemption for leases of low value assets and short term leases	-
Lease liabilities recognised as at 1 January 2019	<u>5,042,652</u>
out of which	
Current	287,022
Non-current	4,755,630

	2019	2018
	£	£
Maturity analysis - Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	429,088	-
Two to five years	1,605,903	-
More than five years	5,567,464	-
	<u>7,602,455</u>	<u>-</u>
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	<u><u>7,602,455</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

16 Provisions

	Other provision £
As at 1 January 2019	-
Additions	330,000
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2019	330,000
	<u> </u>

The other provision represents rechargeable costs which are under dispute.

17 Issued share capital	2019 Numbers	2018 Numbers	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each				
At 1 January	208,971	208,971	208,971	208,971
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December	208,971	208,971	208,971	208,971
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

18 Employee benefits

The pension charge for the defined contribution pension schemes for the year is £54,647 (2018: £101,954).

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

19 Employees

The average monthly number of employees were:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Operations	12	9
Administration	20	29
	<u>32</u>	<u>38</u>
	<u><u>32</u></u>	<u><u>38</u></u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

Employment costs	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	928,542	888,232
Social security costs	82,993	88,475
Pension costs	54,647	101,954
	<u>1,066,182</u>	<u>1,078,661</u>
	<u><u>1,066,182</u></u>	<u><u>1,078,661</u></u>

The Directors have not provided qualifying services to the Company and are paid by other companies within the Capita Group. Such remuneration, including re-imbursment of expenses incurred by them, has not been allocated to the Company.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

20 Related party transactions

Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Nature of Transaction	Name of Company	Year	Fellow Subsidiary
Sales of Goods			
	Entrust Support Services Limited	December 31, 2019	17,662
		December 31, 2018	22,673
Total		December 31, 2019	17,662
		December 31, 2018	22,673
Trade Receivables			
	Entrust Support Services Limited	December 31, 2019	5,904
		December 31, 2018	10
Total		December 31, 2019	5,904
		December 31, 2018	10

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties.

All transactions were undertaken at normal market prices.

21 Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Capita IT Services Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Capita plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The accounts of Capita plc are available from the registered office 30 Berners Street, London, United Kingdom W1T 3LR.

22 Post balance sheet event

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe, with over 150 countries now affected. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain or delay the spread of the virus. Currently, there is a significant increase in economic uncertainty which the Directors have assessed in considering the going concern assumption.

For the Company's 31 December 2019 financial statements, the Coronavirus outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events. The Directors have assessed that there is no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities as a result of this subsequent event.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

23 Reconciliation of opening balance as at 1 January 2019

	Footnote	Carrying amount at 31 December 2018	Impact on Adoption of IFRS 16	Remeasured carrying amount as at 1 January 2019
Assets				
Right-of-use assets	A	-	5,059,943	5,059,943
Trade and other receivables	C	25,387,903	(17,291)	25,370,612
Liabilities				
Lease liabilities				
Current	B	-	(287,022)	(287,022)
Non-current	B	-	(4,755,630)	(4,755,630)

A) Right-of-use assets: Non-current assets have been impacted due to recognition of right-of-use assets on 1 January 2019. The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the adoption date less any lease incentives received at or before the adoption date (reclassified on the opening balance sheet).

B) Lease liabilities: Financial liabilities have been impacted due to the recognition of lease liabilities. This liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the adoption date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments comprise fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments such as service charges and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the minimum index or rate at commencement date. The lease liabilities have been classified between current and non-current.

C) Reclassification of balance sheet items: As noted above in 'A', the right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost plus lease payments made at or before the adoption date (prepayments), less any lease incentives received (rent free accruals) and less onerous provisions existing at the adoption date. Prepayment balances have been reclassified to right-of-use asset on adoption.

