Company Registration No. 01301697 (England and Wales)

TEMPLA COMPUTER SYSTEMS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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TEMPLA COMPUTER SYSTEMS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	E V Dolbear R Stoor J Horsfall Turner
Secretary	E V Dolbear
Company number	01301697
Registered office	Technology House Mount Pleasant Hildenborough Kent TN11 9JG
Accountants	Lee, Dicketts & Co 3 East Point High Street Seal Sevenoaks Kent TN15 0EG
Business address	Technology House Mount Pleasant Hildenborough Kent TN11 9JG

TEMPLA COMPUTER SYSTEMS LIMITED

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TEMPLA COMPUTER SYSTEMS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		19,280		21,929
Current assets					
Debtors	**4**	318,053		483,848	
Cash at bank and in hand		742,905		548,067	
		1,060,958		1,031,915	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(315,328)		(391,775)	
Net current assets			745,630		640,140
Total assets less current liabilities			764,910		662,069
Provisions for liabilities			(3,456)		(3,358)
Net assets			761,454		658,711
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**7**		1,300		1,300
Profit and loss reserves			760,154		657,411
Total equity			761,454		658,711

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 August 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

E V Dolbear	R Stoor
Director	**Director**

Company Registration No. 01301697

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Templa Computer Systems Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Technology House, Mount Pleasant, Hildenborough, Kent, TN11 9JG.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The 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 Turnover

Fee income represents revenue earned under a wide variety of contracts to provide professional services. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the firm obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, including expenses and disbursements but excluding value added tax.

Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of work performed. Revenue not billed to clients is included in debtors and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 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.

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, fittings & equipment	25% on cost

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 Basic financial instruments

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rated and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings in other administrative expenses.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 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 income statement 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 14 (2016 - 12).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	115,111
Additions	4,839
At 31 March 2017	119,950
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	93,182
Depreciation charged in the year	7,488
At 31 March 2017	100,670
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	19,280
At 31 March 2016	21,929

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	284,540	464,035
Other debtors	33,513	19,813
	318,053	483,848

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	72,119	107,931
Corporation tax	43,684	65,938
Other taxation and social security	56,327	73,789
Other creditors	143,198	144,117
	315,328	391,775

6 Deferred income

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other deferred income	129,134	126,713

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
100 A shares of £1 each	100	100
100 B shares of £1 each	100	100
100 C shares of £1 each	100	100
	1,300	1,300
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
100 A shares of £1 each	100	100
100 B shares of £1 each	100	100
100 C shares of £1 each	100	100
	1,300	1,300

8 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 April 2015	31 March 2016
		£	£
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		429,459	667,318
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Holiday pay accrual	**(a)**	(6,823)	(8,607)
Equity reported under FRS 102		422,636	658,711

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	Notes	2016
		£
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP		427,323
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Holiday pay accrual	**(a)**	(1,784)
Profit reported under FRS 102		425,539

8 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 **(Continued)**

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(a) Holiday pay accrual

Prior to FRS102 the company did not make any provision for holiday pay (i.e. holiday earned but not taken prior to the year-end). FRS102 requires the cost of short-term compensated absences to be recognised when employees render the service that increases their entitlement. Consequently an accrual of £6,823 at 1 April 2014 has been made to reflect this. The provision at 31 March 2016 was £8,607 so the effect on profit for the year-ended 31 March 2016 is an additional expense of £1,784.