COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 07139821

TLP CONSULTING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

31 MARCH 2016

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TLP CONSULTING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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TLP CONSULTING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £	£	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			**2,750,000**	3,850,000
Tangible assets			**37,278**	36,120
			2,787,278	3,886,120
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		**305,660**		-
Debtors		**1,316,280**		1,719,126
Cash at bank and in hand		**42,738**		41,875
		1,664,678		1,761,001
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		**2,909,096**		4,183,470
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			**(1,244,418)**	(2,422,469)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**1,542,860**	1,463,651
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			**7,456**	-
			1,535,404	1,463,651
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up equity share capital	3		**50,000**	50,000
Profit and loss account			**1,485,404**	1,413,651
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**1,535,404**	1,463,651

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

TLP CONSULTING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

31 MARCH 2016

For the year ended 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2016, and are signed on their behalf by:



Mr P Land
Director

Company Registration Number: 07139821

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

TLP CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Turnover is recognised on uninvoiced client assignments, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, as contract activity progresses and the right to consideration is earned. It is calculated by considering the amounts that can reasonably be expected to be recovered from clients based upon time spent and expenses incurred.

Turnover in respect of contingent assignments (over any agreed minimum fee) is recognised in the period in which the contingent event occurs.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	5 years

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings	-	25% straight line
Equipment	-	33.33% straight line

Work in progress

Work in progress that does not fall within the definition of turnover is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Deferred taxation

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, with the following exceptions:

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Employer-financed retirement benefit scheme (efrbs)

The company has established trusts for the benefit of employees and persons connected with them. Monies held in these trusts are held by independent trustees and managed at their discretion. The trustees are empowered to provide both retirement and other employee benefits.

Where the company retains future economic benefit from, and has de facto control of the assets and liabilities of the trust, they are accounted for as assets and liabilities of the company until the earlier of the date that an allocation of trust funds to employees in respect of past services is declared and the date that assets of the trust vest in identified individuals.

Where monies held in a trust are determined by the company on the basis of employees' past services to the business and the company can obtain no future economic benefit from those monies, such monies, whether in trust or accrued for by the company are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Where monies held in a trust are determined by the company on the basis of employees' past services to the business and are payable after completion of the employment, such monies are charged to the profit and loss account in the period during which services are rendered by employees.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
COST			
At 1 April 2015	**5,000,000**	**72,358**	**5,072,358**
Additions	**–**	**23,116**	**23,116**
At 31 March 2016	**5,000,000**	**95,474**	**5,095,474**
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2015	**1,150,000**	**36,238**	**1,186,238**
Charge for year	**1,100,000**	**21,958**	**1,121,958**
At 31 March 2016	**2,250,000**	**58,196**	**2,308,196**
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2016	**2,750,000**	**37,278**	**2,787,278**
At 31 March 2015	3,850,000	36,120	3,886,120

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2016	2015
	£	£
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**50,000**	50,000

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**50,000**	**50,000**	50,000	50,000