The Talent Business Limited
Filleted Accounts
31 December 2016

TUESDAY



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03/10/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

#4

The Talent Business Limited

Registered number:

01428814

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2016

	Notes		2016		2015
			£		3
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		-		41,000
Tangible assets	3		258,231		93,757
-		_	258,231	_	134,757
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,581,726		1,255,720	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,269		33,359	
		1,596,995		1,289,079	
		1,000,000		1,200,070	
Creditors: amounts falling du	e				
within one year	5	(1,633,622)		(1,043,308)	
within one year	3	(1,000,022)		(1,040,000)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets	i		(36,627)		245,771
		-		_	202 502
Net assets			221,604	_	380,528
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			165,480		165,480
·			·		•
Profit and loss account			56,124		215,048
Shareholders' funds		_	221,604		380,528

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Gary Stolkin

Director

Approved by the board on 30 September 2017

gwy 50011

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the rendering of services. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Improvement to premises
Fixtures and fittings
Computer equipment

over the lease term 10% straight line 20% straight line

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2

Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:	3
Cost At 1 January 2016 Disposals	41,000 (41,000)
At 31 December 2016 Amortisation	
At 31 December 2016	
Net book value At 31 December 2016	
At 31 December 2015	41,000

Goodwill is not being written off as it is considerred that the goodwill has a continuing value in excess of the carrying value of goodwill.

3	Tangible fixed assets				
		Improvement	Fixtures	Computer	
		to leasehold	and fittings	equipment	Total
		£	£	3	3
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2016	282,476	150,864	628,362	1,061,702
	Additions	238,563	8,505	67,061	314,129
	Disposals	(283,206)	(144,409)	(609,962)	(1,037,577)
	At 31 December 2016	237,833	14,960	85,461	338,254
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2016	261,365	123,217	583,363	967,945
	Charge for the year	35,328	7,078	14,970	57,376
	On disposals	(280,837)	(129,171)	(535,290)	(945,298)
	At 31 December 2016	15,856	1,124	63,043	80,023
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2016	221,977	13,836	22,418	258,231
	At 31 December 2015	21,111	27,647	44,999	93,757
4	Debtors			2016	2015
7	Debiois			3	3
	Trade debtors	akinga and undarts	okingo in which	663,919	321,633
	Amounts owed by group under		akings in which	530,356	781,337
	the company has a participating Other debtors	j interest		387,451	152,750
	Other debtors				
				1,581,726	1,255,720

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016 £	2015 £
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which	324,146	245,093
	the company has a participating interest	-	245,992
	Other taxes and social security costs	205,378	143,696
	Other creditors	1,104,098	408,527
		1,633,622	1,043,308

Included in the other creditors figure is a balance of £509,104 (2015:£nil) relating to amounts advanced an invoice finance facility.

6	Other financial commitments	2016	2015
		3	£
	Total future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating		
	leases	952,233	112,165

7 Controlling party

At the balance sheet date, the ultimate parent undertaking is TTB Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, which is the parent of the smallest and largerst group of which the company is a member. Copies of it's financial statements are available at Companies House

8 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of section 33 of FRS102 from disclosing transactions entered into between two or more members of the group, where any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

9 Other information

The Talent Business Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

17 Slingsby Place London

WC2E 9AB