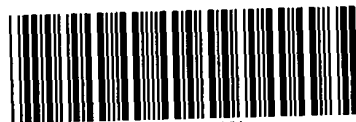


Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited
Unaudited Report and Financial Statements
31 January 2017

Registered number: 02039116

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Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Contents

Page

Officers and Professional Advisers

1

Directors' Report

2

Chartered accountants' report

3

Profit and loss account

4

Balance sheet

5

Statement of changes in equity

7

Notes to the financial statements

8

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

DIRECTORS

J W Taylor (Chief Executive)
S McCartney

REGISTERED OFFICE

Bilton Court
Wetherby Road
Harrogate
North Yorkshire
HG3 1GP

BANKERS

Barclays Bank plc
29 East Parade
Leeds
LS1 5TW

SOLICITORS

Irwin Mitchell
2 Wellington Place
Leeds
LS1 4BZ

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants
Leeds

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Directors' Report

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the year except as noted, were as follows:

- John William Taylor (Chief Executive)
- Sara McCartney

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption, in that no strategic report has been prepared.

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

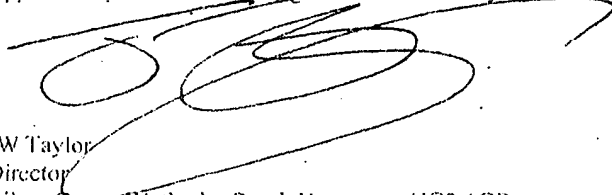
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



JW Taylor
Director
Bilton Court, Wetherby Road, Harrogate, HG3 1GP
12 May 2017

Chartered Accountant's Report to the Board of Directors on the preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited for the year ended 31 January 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited for the year ended 31 January 2017 which comprises the Profit and Loss Account and statement of comprehensive income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 15 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given to us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/membershandbook.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 3rd April 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with AAF 02/10 as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited. You consider that Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.



Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants
Leeds, United Kingdom

12 May 2017

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Profit and loss account Year ended 31 January 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		1,844,027	1,325,939
Cost of sales		(1,031,621)	(753,645)
Gross profit		812,406	572,294
Administrative expenses		(781,504)	(540,698)
Other operating income	5	60,967	51,749
Operating profit		91,869	83,345
Finance costs (net)	3	(29,602)	(33,123)
Profit before taxation	4	62,267	50,222
Tax credit	8	53,258	39,101
Profit for the financial year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company		115,525	89,323

All results arose from continuing activities (2015: same).

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Balance sheet Year ended 31 January 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	1,095,194	1,231,520
Tangible assets	7	1,666,242	1,667,284
Investment Properties	7	315,168	337,500
Investments		20,000	-
		<u>3,096,604</u>	<u>3,236,304</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	9	1,308,131	947,815
Cash at bank and in hand		2,380	5,350
		<u>1,310,511</u>	<u>953,165</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(1,205,990)</u>	<u>(913,853)</u>
Net current assets		<u>104,521</u>	<u>39,312</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,201,125</u>	<u>3,275,616</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	<u>(890,570)</u>	<u>(1,080,586)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,310,555</u></u>	<u><u>2,195,030</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		150,000	150,000
Revaluation reserve		378,890	378,890
Equity reserve		60,000	60,000
Profit and loss account		1,721,665	1,606,140
		<u><u>2,310,555</u></u>	<u><u>2,195,030</u></u>

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Balance sheet (continued) Year ended 31 January 2017

For the year ending 31 January 2017, Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

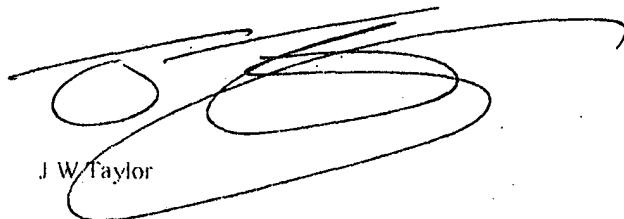
Directors' responsibilities:

- the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of the accounts;
- these accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A of FRS 102.

The accounts of Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited (registered number 02039116) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 May 2017. They were signed on its behalf by:



J W Taylor

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 31 January 2017

	Called-up share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 February 2015	150,000	378,890	60,000	1,516,817	2,105,707
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	89,323	89,323
At 31 January 2016	150,000	378,890	60,000	1,606,140	2,195,030
Profit for the year	-	-	-	115,525	115,525
At 31 January 2017	150,000	378,890	60,000	1,721,665	2,310,555

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act.

The Company is a private Company limited by shares and is registered in *England and Wales*. The address of the registered office is given on page 1.

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was 18 (2016: 19).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

b. Going concern

The directors have reviewed the company's forecasts and projections, including its future cash flows, and have considered possible changes in trading performance. The directors anticipate that profitability will remain consistent and the cash position will improve during 2017/18 due to new opportunities in the pipeline.

The company has a mortgage secured over the building, and overdraft facilities reconfirmed on 18 November 2016. The forecasts and projections indicate that the company will be able to operate within the level of its current facilities, including if required utilising the overdraft facility.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparing the annual report and financial statements.

c. Intangible assets – research and development

Research expenditure is written off as incurred. Development expenditure is also written off, except where the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In such cases, the identifiable expenditure is capitalised as an intangible asset and amortised over the period during which the Company is expected to benefit. This period is for 10 years. Provision is made for any impairment.

d. Intangible assets – patents and trademarks

Separately acquired patents and trademarks are included at cost and amortised in equal annual instalments over a period of 10 years which is their estimated useful economic life. Provision is made for any impairment.

e. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings: Nil

Leasehold land and buildings: N/A

Plant and machinery: 4 years

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

f. Revaluation of properties

Individual freehold and leasehold properties other than investment properties are revalued to fair value every 5 years with the surplus or deficit on book value being transferred to the revaluation reserve, except that a deficit which is in excess of any previously recognised surplus over depreciated cost relating to the same property, or the reversal of such a deficit, is charged (or credited) to the profit and loss account.

g. Investment properties

Investment properties for which fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort on an ongoing basis are measured at fair value every 5 years with any change recognised in the profit and loss account.

h. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

(i) Investments

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

i. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

j. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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 using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

k. Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

l. Employee benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

l. Accounting policies (continued)

m. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

n. Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

o. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

p. Land and buildings and investment property at fair value

Land and buildings and investment property are revalued to fair value every 5 years. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, a liability settled or an equity instrument could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair value is determined from market-based evidence by appraisal that is normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

The last formal valuation of the freehold land and building was undertaken in April 2012. The Directors consider the valuation of the freehold building to be the same at the balance sheet date plus any additions since that date.

The investment property was purchased in October 2014 for £337,500; the directors are of the opinion that there has been no significant change in fair value since this date.

q. Recoverability of Intangible Assets

Non-financial assets including intangible assets are considered impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The Directors consider that there is no objective evidence to suggest that the estimated recoverable value of the intangible assets has been reduced at year end and therefore a more detailed impairment assessment has not been performed.

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and key sources of estimation certainty that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Critical Accounting Judgement

Revenue recognition

In making its judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the sale of goods set out in FRS 102 Section 23 Revenue and, in particular, whether the Company had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods. Following the detailed quantification of the Company's liability in respect of rectification work, and the agreed limitation on the customer's ability to require further work or to require replacement of the goods, the directors are satisfied that the significant risks and rewards have been transferred and that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate, in conjunction with recognition of an appropriate provision for the rectification costs.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Valuation of Investment Properties and Fixed Assets

In making its judgement, management regularly review the valuation of Investment Properties and Properties included in Fixed Assets for any impairment and record necessary adjustments to reflect most accurate value of these assets in financial statements.

3. Finance costs (net)

	2017 £	2016 £
Other interest receivable and similar income	2	2
Interest payable and similar expenses	(29,604)	(33,125)
	<u>(29,602)</u>	<u>(33,123)</u>

4. Profit before taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation		
Owned assets	33,039	35,980
Leased assets		2,000
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	152,897	152,096
Rentals under operating leases		
Plant and machinery	1,620	2,030
	<u>187,556</u>	<u>190,106</u>

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

5. Other operating income

	2017 £	2016 £
Rental income	60,232	45,786
Gain on sale of fixed assets	735	5,963
	<u>60,967</u>	<u>51,749</u>

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

6. Intangible fixed assets

	£
Research and Development Costs	
At 1 February 2016	1,529,630
Additions	16,570
Disposals	0
At 31 January 2017	<u>1,546,200</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 February 2016	298,110
Charge for the year	152,896
At 31 January 2017	<u>451,006</u>
Net book value	
At 31 January 2017	<u>1,095,194</u>
At 31 January 2016	<u>1,231,520</u>

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Property £	Plant £	Office Equipment £	Furniture & Fittings £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 February 2016	1,609,271	6,565	10,204	84,140	181,820	1,892,000
Additions	8,467	458	615	10,382	12,448	32,370
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(944)	(2,249)	(3,193)
At 31 January 2017	<u>1,617,738</u>	<u>7,023</u>	<u>10,819</u>	<u>93,578</u>	<u>192,019</u>	<u>1,921,177</u>
Depreciation						
At 1 February 2017	-	5,189	4,733	59,706	155,086	224,714
Charge for the year	-	1,231	1,652	14,368	15,788	33,039
Disposals	-	-	-	(944)	(1,874)	(2,818)
At 31 January 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>6,420</u>	<u>6,385</u>	<u>73,130</u>	<u>169,000</u>	<u>254,935</u>
Net book value						
At 31 January 2017	<u>1,617,738</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>4,434</u>	<u>20,448</u>	<u>23,019</u>	<u>1,666,242</u>
At 31 January 2016	<u>1,609,271</u>	<u>1,376</u>	<u>5,471</u>	<u>24,433</u>	<u>26,733</u>	<u>1,667,284</u>

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

7. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

i. Freehold and leasehold land and buildings

Freehold and leasehold land and buildings were professionally valued by Eddisons (Allan O'Keeffe BSc MRICS MCI Arb), an independent valuer, to fair value at 18 Apr 12, with subsequent additions at cost. Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of £1.5 million have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Company. The Company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity. Management have assessed the Freehold and leasehold land and buildings for signs of impairment and any indication of change to the fair value, by means of local property prices. The directors are of the opinion that there has been no significant change in fair value since this date.

ii. Investment properties

	2017 £	2016 £
B/f balance	337,500	337,500
Additions	4,072	-
Damaged caused to asset by flood	(26,404)	-
Fair value of investment properties at 31 January	<u>315,168</u>	<u>337,500</u>

The investment property was purchased in October 2014 for £337,500. Management have assessed the Investment property for signs of impairment and any indication of change to the fair value, by means of local property prices. The directors are of the opinion that there has been no significant change in fair value since this date.

8. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
United Kingdom corporation tax at small rate	(55,392)	(31,201)
Total current tax (credit)/charge	<u>(55,392)</u>	<u>(31,201)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	907	(10,712)
Effect of changes in tax rates	1,227	2,812
Total deferred tax	<u>2,134</u>	<u>(7,900)</u>
Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities	<u>(53,258)</u>	<u>(39,101)</u>

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

8. Taxation (continued)

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax for small companies is 20.00% (2016: 20.25%). The actual tax charge varies from the standard rate due to the reasons set out in the following reconciliation.

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	62,267	50,222
Expected tax charge	12,453	10,125
Factors affecting charge:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,117	2,654
Research and development tax credit	-	12,183
Income not taxable	(91,066)	(66,875)
Tax rate changes	1,227	2,812
Effects of other reliefs	21,011	-
Tax credit for the year	(53,258)	(39,101)

9. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	537,078	171,338
Other debtors	651,303	595,230
Prepayments and accrued income	41,951	125,505
Deferred Tax (Note 12)	22,407	24,541
Corporation Tax debtor	55,392	31,201
	1,308,131	947,815

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	316,848	311,825
Trade creditors	151,909	143,081
Other creditors	362,881	135,694
Accruals and deferred income	361,074	310,168
Corporation Tax	13,278	13,084
	1,205,990	913,853

The Company has granted a floating charge on its assets to secure bank overdrafts of £0 (20YY: £0).

Geoplan Spatial Intelligence Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 January 2017

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	854,135	1,012,844
Other creditors	36,435	67,742
	<u>890,570</u>	<u>1,080,586</u>

The bank loans are secured on freehold properties with a carrying value of £1,932,905 (2016: £1,946,771).

Included in the Creditors balance are amounts totalling £497,216 (2016: £598,675) which are due for repayment after more than five years.

12. Provisions for liabilities and charges

The amounts provided in the accounts and the amounts not provided are as follows:

	Provided		Not provided	
	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(1,541)	(2,528)	-	-
Other short term timing differences	(7,860)	(8,242)	-	-
Trading Losses	(13,006)	(13,771)	-	-
	<u>(22,407)</u>	<u>(24,541)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

13. Operating Lease Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
- within one year	8,680	10,076
- between one and five years	1,975	12,051
	<u>10,655</u>	<u>22,127</u>

14. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, Mr J W Taylor is the company's controlling party.

15. Related party transactions

Directors' transactions

Loan to director:

An unsecured loan, made to a director, was outstanding during the year. The amount of the liability to the Company at the beginning of the year was £474,502, the maximum during the year was £515,359 and at the end of the year was £515,359. During the year £0 of the loan was repaid. There is no interest charged in relation to this loan.