Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2015



## Company Information

Director

Mr N Ahmad

Secretary

Mrs N Ahmad

Company number

03234255

Registered office

33/34 Chiswell Street

London EC1Y 4SF

**Auditors** 

Kingston Smith LLP Devonshire House 60 Goswell Road

London EC1M 7AD

**Business address** 

33/34 Chiswell Street

London EC1Y 4SF

**Bankers** 

Royal Bank of Scotland

62-63 Threadneedle St

London EC2R 8LA

Barclays Bank plc 737 Barking Road

London E13 9PL

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### Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 December 2015

The principal activities of the company throughout the year were that of an information technology recruitment agency.

#### Fair review of the business

Operating profit, which is the key performance indicator for the business, decreased from £108,092 in 2014 to £87,931 in the current year.

The company was listed in Recruitment International's annual directory "The Top 250 Report" as one of the largest recruitment agencies by size of revenue turnover.

Although volumes have remained consistent in the last two trading years the profit has reduced because of unfavourable foreign currency movements. Since we account in GBP, our profit was affected significantly. The tax also looks comparatively high because of business done overseas in places like China where there is withholding tax, and that withholding tax is included in the corporation tax figure.

The results for the year and the financial position at year end were considered satisfactory by the director under difficult trading conditions.

On behalf of the board

Mr N Ahmad Director

29, 9.16

#### Director's Report

For the year ended 31 December 2015

The director presents his report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

#### Principal activities

The principal activities of the company throughout the year were that of an information technology recruitment agency.

#### Director

The director who served the company during the year together with his interest (including family interests) in the shares of the company at the beginning and end of the year, was as follows:

Mr N Ahmad

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Auditors**

The auditors, Kingston Smith LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

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

The director is 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. He is 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.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Director's Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

On behalf of the board

Mr N Ahmad

Director

29,9,16

### Independent Auditors' Report

#### To the Members of Templeton and Partners Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Templeton and Partners Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102.

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 auditors' 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.

#### Respective responsibilities of director and auditors

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

To the Members of Templeton and Partners Limited

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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.

Kingston Snitt L4

Mark Twum-Ampofo (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP

29/09/16

**Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor** 

Devonshire House 60 Goswell Road London EC1M 7AD

# Statement of Income and Retained Earnings For the year ended 31 December 2015

2015 2014 **Notes** £ £ 3 Turnover 7,386,368 8,627,100 Cost of sales (6,112,239)(7,040,710)**Gross profit** 1,274,129 1,586,390 (1,601,857)Administrative expenses (1,342,887)Other operating income 156,689 123,559 Operating profit 87,931 108,092 21,303 29,029 Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges (12,054)(6) 109,228 Profit before taxation 125,067 Tax on profit (45,319)(59,549)Profit for the financial year 63,909 65,518 15 Retained earnings at 1 January 2015 3,703,984 3,638,466 Retained earnings at 31 December 2015 3,767,893 3,703,984

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

## **Balance Sheet**

## As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	20 £	)15 £	20 £	)14 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	10 <sup>-</sup>		29,796		43,698
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	12	2,530,155 2,107,342		2,539,601 2,240,114	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	4,637,497 (899,300)	·	4,779,715	
Net current assets	: 1		3,738,197		3,660,386
Total assets less current liabilities	· .		3,767,993		3,704,084
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	14 15		100 3,767,893		100 3,703,984
Total equity			3,767,993		3,704,084

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on ......24/14/16

Mr N Ahmad

Director

Company Registration No. 03234255

# Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 December 2015

		20	)15	20	14
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Cash (absorbed by)/generated from	18				
operations			(100,017)		790,147
Interest paid Income taxes paid	•		(6) (49,495)		(12,054) (115,138)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating	ıa		·		
activities			(149,518)		662,955
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Interest received		(5,287) 21,303		(20,189) 29,029	
Net cash generated from investing activities			16,016		8,840
Financing activities		700		4 000	
Increase in borrowings		730		1,606	
Net cash generated from financing activities	·		730		1,606
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and case equivalents	sh		(132,772)		673,401
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning o	f year		2,240,114		1,566,713
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye	ar		2,107,342		2,240,114

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Templeton and Partners Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 33/34 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4SF.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 pound.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Templeton and Partners Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services provided net of value added tax and trade discounts.

Fee income represents revenue earned under contracts to provide professional services. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts.

#### 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 and fittings

25% straight line

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Financial assets

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 1.7 Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### 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 profit and loss account 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.

#### 1.10 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Operating Leases

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.

#### 1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### **Critical judgements**

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. The total carrying value of trade debtors net of provisions is £1,325,569 (2014: £1,458,719).

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover		
Provision of recruitment services	7,386,368	8,627,100
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	21,303	29,029
Rental Income	156,689	123,559

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3	Turnover and other revenue		(Continued)
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
		2015 £	2014 £
	UK Other	3,466,951 3,919,417	3,264,007 5,363,093
		7,386,368	8,627,100
4	Operating profit	2015	2014
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Exchange losses/(gains) Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's	161,887	173,537
	financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	9,997 19,189 -	10,622 17,069 268
5	Employees  The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by	the company du	ring the year
5		the company dua 2015 Number	ring the year 2014 Number
5	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by	2015	2014
5	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by was:	2015 Number 23	2014 Number 24
5	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by was:  Administrative	2015 Number	2014 Number
5	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by was:  Administrative	2015 Number 23 —————	2014 Number 24 ———————————————————————————————————
5	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by was:  Administrative  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries	2015 Number 23 ———————————————————————————————————	2014 Number 24 2014 £ 749,617
5	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by was:  Administrative  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries	2015 Number  23  2015 £  615,003 62,590	2014 Number 24 2014 £ 749,617 74,723

# Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Interest income Interest on bank deposits 4,001 15 Other interest income 17,302 13 21,303 29 Investment income includes the following:  Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or	836 193 029
Interest income Interest on bank deposits Other interest income  Investment income includes the following:  Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or	836 193 ———————————————————————————————————
Interest on bank deposits  Other interest income  17,302  13  21,303  29  Investment income includes the following:  Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or	193  029
Other interest income  17,302 21,303 29  Investment income includes the following:  Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or	193  029
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Investment income includes the following:  Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or	
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or	836 <del></del>
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss 4,001 15	836 ===
loss 4,001 15	836 ===
	==
	- <del></del>
8 Interest payable and similar charges	
	014
£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest on bank overdrafts and loans 6	60
	994
6 12	054
	==
9 Taxation	
	014
£ Current tax	£
	965
Total UK current tax 10,789 14,	965
Foreign current tax on profits for the current period 34,530 44,	584
Total current tax 45,319 59,	549
Total tax charge 45,319 59,	549
=======================================	

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

9	Taxation		(Continued)
The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows			lows:
	•	2015	2014
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	109,228	125,067
	Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 20.00% (2014 -		
	21.50%)	21,846	26,889
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	823	866
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(1,670)	(5,142
	Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	3,838	3,669
	Effect of overseas tax rates	20,482	33,267
	Tax charge for the year	45,319 ————	59,549 
10	Tangible fixed assets		
		Fixtures	and fittings £
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2015		77,693
	Additions		5,287
	At 31 December 2015		82,980
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2015		33,995
	Depreciation charged in the year		19,189
	At 31 December 2015		53,184
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2015		29,796
	At 31 December 2014		43,698
1	Financial instruments		
•		2015 £	2014 £
•	•		
•	Carrying amount of financial assets		
•	Carrying amount of financial assets  Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,322,125	2,274,501
•		2,322,125	2,274,501

# Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

11	Financial instruments		(Continued)
12	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2015 £	2014 £
	Trade debtors	1,343,424	1,458,719
	Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	978,701	811,267
	Other debtors	-	4,515
	Prepayments and accrued income	208,030	265,100
		2,530,155	2,539,601
		======	=======================================
	Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.		
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		•
		2015	2014
	Notes	£	£
	Loans and overdrafts	1,784	1,054
	Trade creditors	552,006	30,133
	Amount due to parent undertaking	· <u>-</u>	4,515
	Corporation tax payable	10,789	14,965
	Other taxation and social security	40,298	17,714
	Other creditors	37,623	689,698
	Accruals and deferred income	256,800	361,250
		899,300 ———	1,119,329
14	Share capital		
		2015	2014
	James dan difeller match	£	£
	Issued and fully paid	100	100
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100 ————	100
15	Profit and loss reserves		
		2015 £	2014 £
		~	2
	At beginning of year	3,703,984	3,638,466
	Profit for the year	63,909	65,518
	At end of year	3,767,893	3,703,984

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 16 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2015 £	2014 £
Aggregate compensation	15,000	45,000

At the year end the closing balance due to the Director was £1,784 (2014: £1,054).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in section 33 of FRS 102 "Related party disclosures" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

#### 17 Controlling party

The parent entity is Corepoint Limited by virtue of its 100% shareholding. The ultimate shareholder/beneficiary is Mr N Ahmad.

#### 18 Cash generated from operations

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit for the year	63,909	65,518
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense	45,319	59,549
Finance costs	6	12,054
Investment income	(21,303)	(29,029)
Operating profit	87,931	108,092
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	268
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	19,189	17,069
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	9,446	550,501
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(216,583)	114,217
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(100,017)	790,147