Company Registration No. 04478146 (England and Wales)

Differentia Consulting Ltd

Unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Pages for filing with the Registrar

Saffery Champness
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Differentia Consulting Ltd

Company information

Directors	Christopher Massingberd-Mundy Peter Myers Adrian Parker
Secretary	Peter Myers
Company number	04478146
Registered office	Suite G2 & G3 Axis 40 Oxford Road Stokenchurch Buckinghamshire HP14 3SX
Accountants	Saffery Champness LLP St John's Court Easton Street High Wycombe HP11 1JX

Differentia Consulting Ltd

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Differentia Consulting Ltd

Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 as restated £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		13,256		13,070
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,186,480		1,545,771	
Cash at bank and in hand		949,522		699,551	
		2,136,002		2,245,322	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,163,855)		(1,482,387)	
Net current assets			972,147		762,935
Total assets less current liabilities			985,403		776,005
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		4,500		4,500
Profit and loss reserves			980,903		771,505
Total equity			985,403		776,005

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.

Differentia Consulting Ltd

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 ..10.07.17.. and are signed on its behalf by:

....
Peter Myers
Director

Company Registration No. 04478146

Differentia Consulting Ltd

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
As restated for the period ended 31 March 2016:				
Balance at 1 April 2015		4,500	706,172	710,672
Year ended 31 March 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year, as restated		-	650,333	650,333
Dividends		-	(585,000)	(585,000)
Balance at as restated		4,500	771,505	776,005
Year ended 31 March 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	614,398	614,398
Dividends		-	(405,000)	(405,000)
Balance at 31 March 2017		4,500	980,903	985,403

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Differentia Consulting Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite G2 & G3, Axis 40, Oxford Road, Stokenchurch, Buckinghamshire, HP14 3SX.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Differentia Consulting Ltd 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 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of maintenance are recognised in full on the effective commencement or renewal date. As the obligation to provide maintenance is underwritten by the software provider, the company is not required to render further services beyond this date and so the transaction is considered complete. Third party costs in respect of the provision of maintenance are also recognised in full on the effective commencement or renewal date.

1.3 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:

Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance

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.

1.4 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

1.6 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 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.

1.8 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. 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 presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 30 (2016 - 29).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration paid to directors	170,215	114,301
Dividends paid to directors	270,000	390,000

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2016 - 2).

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	51,115
Additions	3,500
At 31 March 2017	54,615
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	38,045
Depreciation charged in the year	3,314
At 31 March 2017	41,359
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	13,256
At 31 March 2016	13,070

5 Debtors

	2017	2016 as restated
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,183,230	1,541,540
Other debtors	3,250	4,231
	1,186,480	1,545,771

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016 as restated
	£	£
Trade creditors	754,558	792,252
Corporation tax	160,697	162,583
Other taxation and social security	101,715	143,666
Other creditors	146,885	383,886
	1,163,855	1,482,387

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
4,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,500	4,500

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	42,000	42,000
Between two and five years	35,000	77,000
	77,000	119,000

9 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £270,000 (2016 - £390,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors. As at the 31 March 2017, amounts totalling £nil (2016 - £90,000) were due to the directors.

10 Prior year adjustment

The following errors in the 2016 financial statements have been identified. The comparative figures in these financial statements have been restated for these adjustments.

The provision for bad debts was overstated by £51,496 as a result of doubtful debts which had been provided being collected before the accounts were finalised and signed.

Costs in respect of events occurring after the year end had incorrectly been accrued within the accounts totalling £ 56,264.

Income in respect of training and service contracts had been recognised when the contract was signed rather than as the services was performed, and an accrual had been made for the related cost of sale. An adjustment has now been made to recognise this income as the service is provided, in accordance with UK GAAP. As a result of this error turnover was overstated by £223,511 and cost of sales were overstated by £151,238.

The net impact of the above errors is that profit before tax was understated by £35,487, the corporation tax charge was understated by £7,097 and net assets were understated by £28,390.