

Company Registration No. 04097664 (England and Wales)

CRIMSON LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018



CRIMSON LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr R Mallaband
 Mr S M Wassall (Appointed 11 September 2017)
 Mr A G H Ellis (Appointed 11 September 2017)
 Mr M J Garratt (Appointed 11 September 2017)

Secretary Mr M J Garratt

Company number 04097664

Registered office 2640 Kings Court
 The Crescent
 Birmingham Business Park
 Birmingham
 West Midlands
 B37 7YE

Auditor Thomas & Young Limited
 Carleton House
 266-268 Stratford Road
 Shirley
 Solihull
 B90 3AD

Bankers Barclays Bank Plc
 15 Colmore Row
 Birmingham
 B3 2BY

Solicitors Standley & Co
 1612 High Street
 Knowle
 Solihull
 B93 0JU

CRIMSON LIMITED

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CRIMSON LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 31 January 2018.

Fair review of the business

On 11 September 2017 the company was acquired by Harvey Nash plc.

The accounting reporting period has been reduced to fall in line with other group companies of Harvey Nash plc and the results shown in these accounts cover a ten month period whilst the comparatives cover a full year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main principal risk and uncertainty facing the company is the position of the UK economy. The company is well placed to take advantage of opportunities as they arise and also well positioned to react if the position changes.

Development and performance

During the period, the turnover has reduced slightly pro rata and there has been a slight decrease in the gross profit margin that is reflective of market conditions.

The company is in the process of targeting new business growth opportunities with both existing and new customers. The future performance of the company is expected to be one of growth and this is monitored and reviewed regularly by the Directors.

On behalf of the board



.....
Mr R Mallaband

Director

23.10.18
.....

CRIMSON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 January 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of information technology consultancy services.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr S J Chave	(Resigned 11 September 2017)
Mr R Mallaband	
Mr M Ames	(Resigned 11 September 2017)
Mrs H Chave	(Resigned 11 September 2017)
Mrs J A Mallaband	(Resigned 11 September 2017)
Mrs B Ames	(Resigned 11 September 2017)
Mr S M Wassall	(Appointed 11 September 2017)
Mr A G H Ellis	(Appointed 11 September 2017)
Mr M J Garratt	(Appointed 11 September 2017)

Results and dividends

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

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £131,913. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

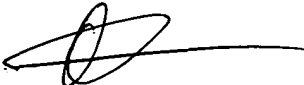
Auditor

The auditor, Thomas & Young Limited, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Mr R Mallaband

Director

Date: 23.10.18

CRIMSON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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). 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;
- 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.

CRIMSON LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF CRIMSON LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crimson Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 January 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2018 and of its profit for the period 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

CRIMSON LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF CRIMSON LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 auditor's 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.



James Carty ACA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Thomas & Young Limited

26 October 2018

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Carleton House
266-268 Stratford Road
Shirley
Solihull
B90 3AD

CRIMSON LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

		Period ended 31 January 2018 £	Year ended 31 March 2017 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	17,362,708	23,520,185
Cost of sales		(15,104,555)	(19,522,318)
Gross profit		2,258,153	3,997,867
Distribution costs		(361,867)	(410,123)
Administrative expenses		(899,411)	(1,051,846)
Operating profit	5	996,875	2,535,898
Interest receivable and similar income	8	79	18
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(22,692)	(21,557)
Exceptional item		-	(860,894)
Profit before taxation		974,262	1,653,465
Tax on profit	10	(199,064)	(516,133)
Profit for the financial period		775,198	1,137,332

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

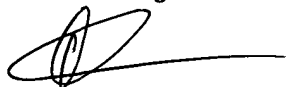
CRIMSON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

	Notes	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		102,816		155,512
Current assets					
Debtors	14	4,735,779		4,848,977	
Cash at bank and in hand		705,928		359,931	
		<u>5,441,707</u>		<u>5,208,908</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(3,543,546)</u>		<u>(4,060,707)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,898,161</u>		<u>1,148,201</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,000,977</u>		<u>1,303,713</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		-		(23,244)
Provisions for liabilities	19		(18,326)		(29,604)
Net assets			<u>1,982,651</u>		<u>1,250,865</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		76,660		73,019
Share premium account			114,844		29,984
Capital redemption reserve			12,450		12,450
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,778,697</u>		<u>1,135,412</u>
Total equity			<u>1,982,651</u>		<u>1,250,865</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23.10.18 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr R Mallaband
Director

Company Registration No. 04097664

CRIMSON LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2016		76,899	29,984	8,570	326,800	442,253
Period ended 31 March 2017:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	1,137,332	1,137,332
Dividends	11	-	-	-	(328,720)	(328,720)
Redemption of shares	21	-	-	3,880	-	3,880
Reduction of shares	21	(3,880)	-	-	-	(3,880)
Balance at 31 March 2017		73,019	29,984	12,450	1,135,412	1,250,865
Period ended 31 January 2018:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	775,198	775,198
Issue of share capital	21	3,641	84,860	-	-	88,501
Dividends	11	-	-	-	(131,913)	(131,913)
Balance at 31 January 2018		76,660	114,844	12,450	1,778,697	1,982,651

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Crimson Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2640 Kings Court, The Crescent, Birmingham Business Park, Birmingham, West Midlands, B37 7YE.

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.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Harvey Nash Group plc. These consolidated financial statements are available from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Reporting period

The company's current financial period has been shortened to 31 January, resulting in a 10 month accounting period, in order to align it with other group companies. The result of this is that comparative figures are not entirely comparable this period as the previous period was a 12 month accounting period.

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

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.

1.5 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:

Leasehold improvements	20 % straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33 1/3 % straight line
Computer equipment	33 1/3 % 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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.8 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 balance sheet 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 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided at appropriate rates on all timing differences using the liability method.

1.11 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.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.13 Invoice Discounting

The company operates an invoice discounting system whereby the debts are owned by the company. The balance due to or due from the factoring company is included in either trade debtors or trade creditors.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Provision of information technology consultancy services	17,362,708	23,484,185
Recharges	-	36,000
	<u>17,362,708</u>	<u>23,520,185</u>

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	79	18
	<u>79</u>	<u>18</u>

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	17,362,708	23,520,185
	<u>17,362,708</u>	<u>23,520,185</u>

4 Exceptional costs

	2018	2017
	£	£
Loan write off	-	877,796
	<u>-</u>	<u>877,796</u>

This exceptional item relates to the write off of part of a loan due from a connected company. The directors have taken this approach from the information they have and to leave the recoverable amount.

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

5 Operating profit

	2018	2017
	£	£
Operating profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	7,000	7,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	47,423	58,889
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	15,259	18,310
Operating lease charges	139,857	145,726
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Direct	60	51
Administration	12	14
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	72	65
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,888,024	2,830,734
Social security costs	316,134	323,504
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	3,204,276	3,154,238
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	65,752	21,400
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	79	18
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	22,692	21,557

10 Taxation

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	210,342	529,510
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(11,278)	(13,377)
Total tax charge	199,064	516,133

The actual charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected charge for the period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit before taxation	974,262	1,653,465
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 20.00%)	185,110	330,693
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	15,435	185,440
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(11,278)	(13,377)
Depreciation in excess of permanent capital allowances	9,797	13,377
Taxation charge for the period	199,064	516,133

11 Dividends

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interim paid	131,913	307,703
Interim proposed	-	21,017
	131,913	328,720

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

12 Intangible fixed assets

	Development Costs £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 January 2018	26,855
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 January 2018	26,855
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2018	-
At 31 March 2017	-

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2017	154,648	14,473	218,653	387,774
Additions	-	3,905	6,081	9,986
At 31 January 2018	154,648	18,378	224,734	397,760
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2017	51,549	10,456	170,257	232,262
Depreciation charged in the period	25,775	2,986	33,921	62,682
At 31 January 2018	77,324	13,442	204,178	294,944
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2018	77,324	4,936	20,556	102,816
At 31 March 2017	103,098	4,018	48,396	155,512

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2018 £	2017 £
Computer equipment	5,700	20,959
Depreciation charge for the period in respect of leased assets	15,259	18,310

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

14 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	4,390,975	4,614,377
Amounts owed by group undertakings	155,969	-
Other debtors	84,528	119,574
Prepayments and accrued income	104,307	115,026
	<u>4,735,779</u>	<u>4,848,977</u>

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2018	2017
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	-	50,000
Obligations under finance leases	18	3,832	17,703
Other borrowings	17	-	49,194
Trade creditors		1,412,409	886,198
Corporation tax		118,365	529,510
Other taxation and social security		483,006	446,100
Other creditors		1,016,408	1,357,764
Accruals and deferred income		509,526	724,238
		<u>3,543,546</u>	<u>4,060,707</u>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2018	2017
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	-	21,129
Obligations under finance leases	18	-	2,115
		<u>-</u>	<u>23,244</u>

17 Loans and overdrafts

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans	-	71,129
Other loans	-	49,194
	<u>-</u>	<u>120,323</u>
Payable within one year	-	99,194
Payable after one year	-	21,129
	<u>-</u>	<u>120,323</u>

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

17 Loans and overdrafts (Continued)

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by limited guarantees given by the directors of £150,000.

18 Finance lease obligations	2018	2017
	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	3,832	17,703
In two to five years	-	2,115
	<u>3,832</u>	<u>19,818</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

19 Provisions for liabilities		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	20	<u>18,326</u>	<u>29,604</u>

20 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2018	2017
Balances:	£	£
ACAs	<u>18,326</u>	<u>29,604</u>
Movements in the period:		2018
		£
Liability at 1 April 2017		29,604
Credit to profit or loss		(11,278)
Liability at 31 January 2018		<u>18,326</u>

CRIMSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

21 Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
766,600 Ordinary shares of 10p each	76,660	73,019
	<u>76,660</u>	<u>73,019</u>

22 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Within one year	1,509	17,305
Between two and five years	332,217	310,454
	<u>333,726</u>	<u>327,759</u>

23 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £112,500 (2017 - £271,200) were paid in the period in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

24 Controlling party

The parent company of Crimson Limited is Harvey Nash plc and its registered office is 110 Bishopsgate, London, United Kingdom, EC2N 4AY.

The ultimate controlling party of Crimson Limited is Harvey Hash Group plc. Copies of the group financial statements can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.