
TOUCH-TYPE READ AND SPELL LIMITED

UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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TOUCH-TYPE READ AND SPELL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:02944581

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	292,500	315,000
Tangible fixed assets		18,314	2,084
		<u>310,814</u>	<u>317,084</u>
Current assets			
Debtors due within 1 year		18,089	12,439
Bank and cash balances		230,320	259,521
		<u>248,409</u>	<u>271,960</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(180,465)	(145,312)
Net current assets		<u>67,944</u>	<u>126,648</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>378,758</u>	<u>443,732</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(931)	(396)
		<u>(931)</u>	<u>(396)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>377,827</u></u>	<u><u>443,336</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		377,727	443,236
		<u><u>377,827</u></u>	<u><u>443,336</u></u>

TOUCH-TYPE READ AND SPELL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:02944581

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

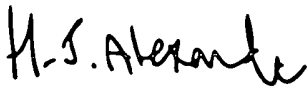
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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



H J Alexandre
Director

Date: 28/09/22

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

TOUCH-TYPE READ AND SPELL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Touch Type Read and Spell Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales (registered number: 02944581). The registered office address is 1 Bromley Lane, Chislehurst, Kent, BR7 6LH.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors have carefully reviewed the future prospects of the Company and its future cash flows, including an assessment of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the business remains positive for future growth and expansion.

The Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being at least the next 12 months from signing of these financial statements.

TOUCH-TYPE READ AND SPELL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue recognition

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

TOUCH-TYPE READ AND SPELL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and Loss Account over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill	-	20	years
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TOUCH-TYPE READ AND SPELL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25%
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Financial instruments

Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Investments in listed shares are classified as basic financial instruments. They are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fair value is determined using the quoted bid price at the balance sheet date.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank, short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Derivative financial instruments are classified as other financial instruments. They are measured at fair value on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

TOUCH-TYPE READ AND SPELL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and other loans which meet the criteria to be classified as basic financial instruments are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the bank, which is ordinarily equal to the proceeds received net of direct issue costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2021 -3).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	450,000
At 31 March 2022	<u>450,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2021	135,000
Charge for the year on owned assets	22,500
At 31 March 2022	<u>157,500</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	<u>292,500</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>315,000</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2021	12,256	4,791	17,047
Additions	16,503	1,070	17,573
Disposals	(500)	-	(500)
At 31 March 2022	28,259	5,861	34,120
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	10,519	4,444	14,963
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,122	221	1,343
Disposals	(500)	-	(500)
At 31 March 2022	11,141	4,665	15,806
Net book value			
At 31 March 2022	17,118	1,196	18,314
At 31 March 2021	1,737	347	2,084

6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	16,397	12,439
Other debtors	1,692	-
	18,089	12,439

TOUCH-TYPE READ AND SPELL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	7,711	-
Corporation tax	105,693	71,404
Other taxation and social security	11,641	37,753
Other creditors	48,163	33,169
Accruals and deferred income	7,257	2,986
	<u>180,465</u>	<u>145,312</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	(396)
Charged to the profit or loss	(535)
At end of year	<u><u>(931)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(931)	(396)
	<u>(931)</u>	<u>(396)</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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9. Related party transactions

Included in the creditors due within one year is an amount of £11,528 (2021: £9,220) owed to the directors. The amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

	2022 £
Opening Balance	9,220
Amounts advanced	(8,021)
Amounts repaid	10,329
Carried forward	<u>11,528</u>

10. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party are the directors, by virtue of their shareholdings.