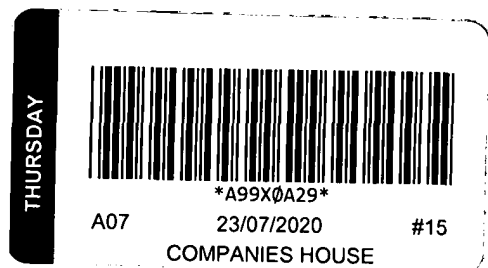


Company Registration No. 01675661 (England and Wales)

ANALYSTIC LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019



ANALYSTIC LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	P B Hoare W Martin
Secretary	P B Hoare
Company number	01675661
Registered office	Unit 312 Langdale House 11 Marshalsea Road London
Accountants	Baxter & Co Lynwood House Crofton Road Orpington Kent BR6 8QE
Business address	Unit 312 Langdale House 11 Marshalsea Road London SE1 1EN
Bankers	Bank of Scotland 600 Gorgie Road Edinburgh EH11 3XP

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1
Accountants' report	2
Profit and loss account	3
Balance sheet	4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 10

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the development and sale of high quality software systems and the provision of related consultancy services and maintenance facilities.

Directors

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

P B Hoare
W Martin

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



P B Hoare
Director

13 May 2020

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF ANALYSTIC LIMITED

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Analytic Limited for the year ended 30 November 2019 set out on pages 3 to 10 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.accaglobal.com/gb/en/member/standards/rules-and-standards/rulebook.html>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Analytic Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Analytic Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Analytic Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at http://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Analytic Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

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

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

Baxter & Co

14 May 2020

Chartered Certified Accountants

Lynwood House
Crofton Road
Orpington
Kent
BR6 8QE

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	273,947	230,804
Cost of sales	(194,679)	(182,064)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit	79,268	48,740
Administrative expenses	(72,824)	(72,917)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit/(loss)	6,444	(24,177)
Interest receivable and similar income	100	199
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) before taxation	6,544	(23,978)
Tax on profit/(loss)	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	<u>6,544</u>	<u>(23,978)</u>

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,027		1,583
Current assets					
Debtors	4	54,825		49,978	
Cash at bank and in hand		36,731		28,305	
		<u>91,556</u>		<u>78,283</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(25,196)</u>		<u>(19,023)</u>	
Net current assets			66,360		59,260
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>67,387</u>		<u>60,843</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		205		205
Share premium account			2,660		2,660
Capital redemption reserve			805		805
Profit and loss reserves			63,717		57,173
Total equity			<u>67,387</u>		<u>60,843</u>

For the financial year ended 30 November 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



P B Hoare
Director

Company Registration No. 01675661

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 December 2017	205	2,660	805	81,151	84,821
Year ended 30 November 2018:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(23,978)	(23,978)
Balance at 30 November 2018	205	2,660	805	57,173	60,843
Year ended 30 November 2019:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	6,544	6,544
Balance at 30 November 2019	205	2,660	805	63,717	67,387

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Analystic Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 312, Langdale House, 11 Marshalsea Road, London.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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 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 it is probable will be recovered.

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:

Computer hardware and software	33% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% 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.

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 at bank and in hand

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 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.

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.

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

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 transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

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 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 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.

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.

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	3	3

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 December 2018	9,418
Additions	395
At 30 November 2019	9,813
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 December 2018	7,835
Depreciation charged in the year	951
At 30 November 2019	8,786
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2019	1,027
At 30 November 2018	1,583

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	51,248	46,336
Other debtors	3,577	3,642
	54,825	49,978

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	3,422	3,321
Taxation and social security	16,699	10,627
Other creditors	5,075	5,075
	<u>25,196</u>	<u>19,023</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
20,431 Ordinary shares of 1p each	204	204
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Preference shares of 1p each	1	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Preference shares classified as equity	1	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total equity share capital	<u>205</u>	<u>205</u>

7 Controlling party

The company was controlled throughout the current period by a director, Mr P Hoare, by virtue of the fact he owned 66% of the company's ordinary share capital at the year end.

ANALYSTIC LIMITED
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Turnover				
Sales		273,947		230,804
Cost of sales				
Finished goods purchases	8,652		6,365	
Wages and salaries	86,826		80,965	
Subcontract labour	33,150		6,750	
Directors' remuneration	65,100		86,689	
Depreciation	951		1,295	
		<u>(194,679)</u>		<u>(182,064)</u>
Gross profit		79,268		48,740
Administrative expenses		<u>(72,824)</u>		<u>(72,917)</u>
Operating profit/(loss)		6,444		(24,177)
Investment revenues				
Bank interest received	-		92	
Dividends recieved	100		107	
		<u>100</u>		<u>199</u>
Profit/(loss) before taxation		<u>6,544</u>		<u>(23,978)</u>

ANALYSTIC LIMITED

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Directors' remuneration	55,752	55,752
Rent	11,560	10,290
Cleaning	-	22
Premises insurance	1,513	1,450
Travelling expenses	176	132
Professional subscriptions	418	332
Accountancy	3,060	4,140
Bank charges	180	15
Printing and stationery	12	-
Telecommunications	106	707
Entertaining	33	-
Sundry expenses	14	55
Depreciation	-	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	72,824	72,917
	<hr/>	<hr/>
