

Company registration number 10285526 (England and Wales)

**CEG ANALYTICS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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# CEG ANALYTICS LIMITED

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# CEG ANALYTICS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		127,960		227,337
Property, plant and equipment	4		-		64
			<u>127,960</u>		<u>227,401</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Trade and other receivables	5	44,961		98,147	
Cash and cash equivalents		66,924		10,166	
		<u>111,885</u>		<u>108,313</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	6	(890,603)		(832,782)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(778,718)</u>		<u>(724,469)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(650,758)</u>		<u>(497,068)</u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000
Equity reserve			91,046		91,046
Retained earnings			(742,804)		(589,114)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(650,758)</u>		<u>(497,068)</u>

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 30 June 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary 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 and delivered 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 ...30/11/2022..... and are signed on its behalf by:



A J Smith  
Director

Company Registration No. 10285526

# CEG ANALYTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

CEG Analytics Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Westworks, 195 Wood Lane, London, W12 7FQ.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Cutting Edge Music (Holdings) Limited. The registered office of Cutting Edge Music (Holdings) Limited is Unit 9, First Floor, Westworks, 195 Wood Lane, London W12 7FQ.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company had net liabilities of £650,758 (2021 - £497,068). The company is part of a group of which Cutting Edge Group Limited is the parent. The parent company and directors have undertaken to provide such financial support as is required to ensure that the company is able to meet its working capital requirements for the foreseeable future.

The directors have considered the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak and do not believe this to have a material impact on going concern.

On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### 1.3 Revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable for consultancy fees charged during the period. Revenue 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.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following straight line bases:

Software	3 years
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# CEG ANALYTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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 equipment	20% straight line
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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 the statement of income.

#### 1.6 Impairment of non-current 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.

#### 1.7 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.

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

# CEG ANALYTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and loans from fellow group companies, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **1.9 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.

#### **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 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.

##### **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.

#### **1.11 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

#### **1.12 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.13 Foreign exchange**

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

# CEG ANALYTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	7	6

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2021	945,103
Additions	42,652
At 30 June 2022	987,755
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 July 2021	717,766
Amortisation charged for the year	142,029
At 30 June 2022	859,795
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2022	127,960
At 30 June 2021	227,337

### 4 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	1,266
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 July 2021	1,202
Depreciation charged in the year	64
At 30 June 2022	1,266
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2022	-
At 30 June 2021	64

# CEG ANALYTICS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 5 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	44,961	70,147
Corporation tax recoverable	-	28,000
	<u>44,961</u>	<u>98,147</u>

### 6 Current liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	242
Trade payables	-	80
Taxation and social security	20,258	13,570
Other payables	870,345	818,890
	<u>890,603</u>	<u>832,782</u>

### 7 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

### 8 Related party transactions

The total amount owed by the company to the parent company at the year-end was £421,647 (2021 - £385,930).