

EXPENSE REDUCTION ANALYSTS (UK) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,644,870	1,398,369
Cash at bank and in hand		439,706	229,428
		<u>2,084,576</u>	<u>1,627,797</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,508,372)	(1,288,133)
Net current assets		<u>576,204</u>	<u>339,664</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>576,204</u>	<u>339,664</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(60,000)	(90,000)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		-	(352)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(352)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>516,204</u></u>	<u><u>249,312</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		516,104	249,212
		<u><u>516,204</u></u>	<u><u>249,312</u></u>

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 statement of income and retained earnings 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:

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Mr R Clucas

Director

Date: 25 June 2024

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

EXPENSE REDUCTION ANALYSTS (UK) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03225310

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

1. General information

Expense Reduction Analysts (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 40 Churchill Square, Kings Hill, West Malling, England, ME19 4YU.

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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. 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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. A written commitment to the provision of support for at least twelve months has been received from Montgomery Investment Company SA, the parent company, should that support be required.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

2.4 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP, rounded to the nearest £1.

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.

2.8 Interest income

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

2.9 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.

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.13 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No judgements have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

No key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date which have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year have been made.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2022 - 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	203,175	119,069
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,192,114	1,134,112
Other debtors	109,159	16,929
Prepayments and accrued income	140,422	128,259
	<u>1,644,870</u>	<u>1,398,369</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	30,000	30,000
Trade creditors	60,165	95,009
Amounts owed to group undertakings	956,308	905,660
Corporation tax	64,123	-
Other taxation and social security	95,218	82,024
Other creditors	185,543	40,858
Accruals and deferred income	117,015	134,582
	<u>1,508,372</u>	<u>1,288,133</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	60,000	90,000
	<u>60,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

8. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	30,000	30,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	30,000	30,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	30,000	60,000
	<u>90,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>

Bank loans represent a Bounce Back Loan, supported by the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme. Interest for the first twelve months of the agreement was paid by the UK Government.

Interest is charged at 4.59% over base rate, and repayments commenced in January 2022.

9. Ultimate parent

The immediate parent company is E R Associates (UK) Ltd , a company registered in England and Wales. The parent of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are available is MICO Holding Ltd registered at Suite 24, 40 Churchill Square, Kings Hill, West Malling, England, ME19 4YU.

10. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 28 June 2024 by Duncan Cochrane-Dyet BSc BFP FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of MHA.

MHA is the trading name of MacIntyre Hudson LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC312313).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.