

EXPENSE REDUCTION ANALYSTS (UK) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	2,160,024	1,644,870
Cash at bank and in hand		406,463	439,706
		<u>2,566,487</u>	<u>2,084,576</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,743,196)	(1,508,372)
Net current assets		<u>823,291</u>	<u>576,204</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>823,291</u>	<u>576,204</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		-	(60,000)
Net assets		<u><u>823,291</u></u>	<u><u>516,204</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		823,191	516,104
		<u><u>823,291</u></u>	<u><u>516,204</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 A J Marcer
Director

Date: 25 September 2025

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

1. General information

Expense Reduction Analysts (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Suite 24, Building 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 Horizon Capital LLP, the ultimate 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Taxation

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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 debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) 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 equivalents, trade and most other debtors 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 creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments 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 creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2023 - 3).

5. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	375,726	203,175
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,643,862	1,192,114
Other debtors	7,737	109,159
Prepayments and accrued income	132,699	140,422
	<u>2,160,024</u>	<u>1,644,870</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	-	30,000
Trade creditors	78,653	60,165
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,195,447	956,308
Corporation tax	69,159	64,123
Other taxation and social security	189,158	95,218
Other creditors	25,100	185,543
Accruals and deferred income	185,679	117,015
	<u>1,743,196</u>	<u>1,508,372</u>

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

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	-	60,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>60,000</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

8. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	-	30,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	-	30,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	-	30,000
	-	90,000

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. Parent undertaking

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 2024 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 26 September 2025 by Duncan Cochrane-Dyet BSc BFP FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of MHA.

MHA is the trading name of MHA Audit Services LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC455542).

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.