

Company Registration No. 10354347 (England and Wales)

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr J Beebe
Mr J B Wilkinson
Ms J Wilkinson
Mr F Parkinson

Company number 10354347

Registered office Mansion House
33 Queen Street
London
England
EC4R 1BR

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

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TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

| | Notes | 2020 £ | £ | 2019 £ | £ |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 4 | | 522,515 | | 274,521 |
| Tangible assets | 5 | | 1,431 | | - |
| Investments | 6 | | 188 | | 188 |
| | | | <u>524,134</u> | | <u>274,709</u> |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 7 | 645,098 | | 484,310 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 948,465 | | 142,967 | |
| | | <u>1,593,563</u> | | <u>627,277</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 8 | <u>(649,352)</u> | | <u>(346,803)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | <u>944,211</u> | | <u>280,474</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>1,468,345</u> | | <u>555,183</u> |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | <u>(60,174)</u> | | <u>(6,092)</u> |
| Net assets | | | <u>1,408,171</u> | | <u>549,091</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | 11 | | 11 |
| Share premium account | | | 156,499 | | 156,499 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 1,251,661 | | 392,581 |
| Total equity | | | <u>1,408,171</u> | | <u>549,091</u> |

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J B Wilkinson
Director

Company Registration No. 10354347

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company Information

TMT Analysis Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mansion House, 33 Queen Street, London, England, EC4R 1BR.

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 contain information about TMT Analysis Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 399(2A) of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are development costs relating to software development and licences. Both are recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Development costs are written off over five years

Licences are written off over three years.

1.5 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:

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Computers | 33.3% |
|-----------|-------|

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.

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

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.

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.

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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.14 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.

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about: the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

| | 2020 Number | 2019 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 6 | 5 |

4 Intangible fixed assets

| | Other £ |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 308,889 |
| Additions | 319,244 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 628,133 |
| Amortisation and impairment | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 34,368 |
| Amortisation charged for the year | 71,250 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 105,618 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 December 2020 | 522,515 |
| At 31 December 2019 | 274,521 |

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 5 | Tangible fixed assets | Computers |
| | | £ |
| | Cost | |
| | At 1 January 2020 | - |
| | Additions | 1,674 |
| | At 31 December 2020 | <u>1,674</u> |
| | Depreciation and impairment | |
| | At 1 January 2020 | - |
| | Depreciation charged in the year | 243 |
| | At 31 December 2020 | <u>243</u> |
| | Carrying amount | |
| | At 31 December 2020 | <u>1,431</u> |
| | At 31 December 2019 | <u>-</u> |

| | | | |
|----------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 6 | Fixed asset investments | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Shares in group undertakings and participating interests | 188 | 188 |
| | | <u>188</u> | <u>188</u> |

At the year end the company owned two wholly owned subsidiaries which were formed and commenced trading in the year to 31 December 2019.

TMT Data Services Limited - a UK company
TMT Analysis Limited SRL - a Romanian company

| | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 7 | Debtors | 2020 | 2019 |
| | Amounts falling due within one year: | £ | £ |
| | Trade debtors | 561,107 | 417,976 |
| | Amounts owed by group undertakings | 28,691 | 13,284 |
| | Other debtors | 55,300 | 53,050 |
| | | <u>645,098</u> | <u>484,310</u> |

TMT ANALYSIS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

| 8 | Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|
| | | £ | £ |
| | Trade creditors | 205,470 | 130,298 |
| | Other creditors | 443,882 | 216,505 |
| | | <u>649,352</u> | <u>346,803</u> |

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.