

Registered number: 04815370

---

**TRADE ANALYTICS (UK) LIMITED**

---

**UNAUDITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

SATURDAY



\*ACXJQ5W9\*

A15

24/02/2024

#28

COMPANIES HOUSE

**TRADE ANALYTICS (UK) LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 04815370**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	3	125	125
		<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(1,626)	(1,626)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(1,626)</u>	<u>(1,626)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(1,501)</u>	<u>(1,501)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(1,501)</u>	<u>(1,501)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		2,001	2,001
Share premium account		161,220	161,220
Profit and loss account		(164,722)	(164,722)
		<u>(1,501)</u>	<u>(1,501)</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006.

Members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.


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 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:

DocuSigned by:  
  
 49D2D6605E974FB...  
**Kate Peachway**  
 Director

---

**TRADE ANALYTICS (UK) LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 04815370**

---

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

---

Date:

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

---

## TRADE ANALYTICS (UK) LIMITED

---

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

#### 1. General information

The financial statements comprising the Statement of financial position and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Trade Analytics (UK) Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Trade Analytics (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom, under company number 04815370. The registered office is 25 Farringdon Street, London, England, which is also the principal place of business of the company.

The company principal activity of the company is that of investment holding company.

#### 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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest pound.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

##### 2.2 Going concern

The directors are confident that the company has sufficient resources to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus, the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

##### 2.3 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

##### 2.4 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.

---

**TRADE ANALYTICS (UK) LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

---

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 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.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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

**Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

**Financial liabilities**

---

## TRADE ANALYTICS (UK) LIMITED

---

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

#### Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### Derecognition of financial instruments

##### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

##### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

---

**TRADE ANALYTICS (UK) LIMITED**


---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**


---

**3. Fixed asset investments**

	<b>Investments in subsidiary companies £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2022	125
At 31 December 2022	<u>125</u>

**4. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2022 £</b>	<b>2021 £</b>
Other creditors	<u>1,626</u>	<u>1,626</u>

**5. Related party transactions**

The company has availed of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard 102 from disclosing details of related party transactions or balances with members of the same wholly owned group.

**6. Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end that would require an adjustment to the financial statements or a note to be included.

**7. Controlling party**

The immediate parent company is TS Imagine Hong Kong Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong.

The results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements for TradingScreen Inc. and this is the smallest group for which consolidated accounts are drawn up. The registered office of TradingScreen Inc. is 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, United States.