

**CONSTRUCT TECHNOLOGY LTD**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**



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**CONSTRUCT TECHNOLOGY LTD**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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**Directors**

Dr L Wang  
Dr E Williams (resigned 7 February 2020)  
Mr S Asarnej (appointed 7 February 2020)  
Mr C Sut (appointed 7 February 2020)  
Ms C Tunberg (appointed 18 March 2020)

**Registered number**

09530888

**Registered office**

Lancaster House  
Drayton Road  
Shirley  
Solihull  
West Midlands  
B90 4NG

**Independent auditors**

Mazars LLP  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor  
2 Chamberlain Square  
Birmingham  
B3 3AX

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

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The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2020.

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Dr L Wang

Dr E Williams (resigned 7 February 2020)

Ms M Lindholm (appointed 7 February 2020, resigned 18 March 2020)

Mr S Asarnej (appointed 7 February 2020)

Mr C Sut (appointed 7 February 2020)

Ms C Tunberg (appointed 18 March 2020)

**Impact of COVID-19**

The Covid-19 virus will affect the company in 2020 and risk assessments have been carried out and will be updated on an ongoing basis to protect employees against infection risk and to ensure stable services. Several measures have been taken to reduce the risk of infection and mitigate the impact on the company. There are no known current consequences for the company with the Covid-19 virus, but longer-term consequences cannot be ruled out and this is being monitored by Management.

**Post balance sheet events**

There are no significant events after the year-end.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

**Disclosure of information to auditors**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

**Auditors**

The auditors, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

**Small companies note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 29 April 2021

and signed on its behalf.



Dr L Wang  
Director

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSTRUCT TECHNOLOGY LTD**

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**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Construct Technology Ltd (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 July 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 July 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSTRUCT TECHNOLOGY LTD**

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**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSTRUCT TECHNOLOGY LTD**

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**Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Use of the audit report**

This report is made solely to the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Louis Burns (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of  
Mazars LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
2 Chamberlain Square  
Birmingham  
B3 3AX

Date: 30 April 2021



CONSTRUCT TECHNOLOGY LTD
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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

		31 July 2020 £	15 month period ended 31 July 2019 £
	Note		
Turnover		9,249	116,394
Cost of sales		(27,941)	(34,875)
<b>Gross (loss)/profit</b>		<b>(18,692)</b>	<b>81,519</b>
Administrative expenses		(63,230)	(165,807)
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(81,922)</b>	<b>(84,288)</b>
Tax on loss	<b>6</b>	7,074	40,429
<b>Loss for the financial year/period</b>		<b>(74,848)</b>	<b>(43,859)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year/period</b>			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year/period</b>		<b>(74,848)</b>	<b>(43,859)</b>

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 JULY 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	7	-	17,500
		<u>-</u>	<u>17,500</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	29,752	19,414
Cash at bank and in hand	9	310	310
		<u>30,062</u>	<u>19,724</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(178,882)	(111,196)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(148,820)</u>	<u>(91,472)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(148,820)</u>	<u>(73,972)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(148,820)</u>	<u>(73,972)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	12	10	10
Profit and loss account	13	(148,830)	(73,982)
		<u>(148,820)</u>	<u>(73,972)</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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 on 29 April 2021



**Dr L Wang**  
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**CONSTRUCT TECHNOLOGY LTD.****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>At 1 May 2018</b>	10	(30,123)	(30,113)
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>			
Loss for the period	-	(43,859)	(43,859)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	(43,859)	(43,859)
<b>At 1 August 2019</b>	10	(73,982)	(73,972)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(74,848)	(74,848)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	(74,848)	(74,848)
<b>At 31 July 2020</b>	10	(148,830)	(148,820)

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

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**1. General information**

Construct Technology Limited (the company) is a private limited company, by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed on the Company Information page of these financial statements.

The company's principal activity is the provision of competency management software.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is considered to be the functional currency of the company, and are rounded to the nearest £1.

**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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions**

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Pattern Analytics Ltd as at 31 July 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from Lancaster House Drayton Road, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands, B90 4NG.

**2.3 Going concern**

The Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources for its foreseeable needs given current forecasts and availability of liquid resources. The Company will also receive on-going financial support from the parent company.

The COVID-19 virus will affect the company in 2020 and risk assessments have been carried out and will be updated on an ongoing basis to protect employees against infection risk and to ensure stable services. Several measures have been taken to reduce the risk of infection and mitigate the impact on the company. There are no known current consequences for the company with the Covid-19 virus, but longer-term consequences cannot be ruled out and this is being monitored by Management.

In view of the above the directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.4 Foreign currency translation****Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

**2.5 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.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**2.7 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

**2.8 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software	-	5 years
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**2.9 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.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.10 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.

**2.11 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.

**2.12 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.13 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.

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 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.

**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.

**Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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 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.

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

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

There were no material judgments, estimates or assumptions.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

**4. Operating loss**

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	<b>31 July 2020 £</b>	<b>15 month period ended 31 July 2019 £</b>
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	-	9,677
Impairment of intangible fixed assets	17,500	12,500
	<u>17,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>

**5. Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed during the year was 0 (2019: 1).

**6. Taxation**

	<b>31 July 2020 £</b>	<b>15 month period ended 31 July 2019 £</b>
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(21,015)
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,015)</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,325)	(19,414)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1,311)	-
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	(2,438)	-
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>(7,074)</u>	<u>(19,414)</u>
<b>Taxation on loss on ordinary activities</b>	<u>(7,074)</u>	<u>(40,429)</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

**6. Taxation (continued)**

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period**

The total tax charge for the period included in the profit and loss account can be reconciled to the loss before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	<b>31 July 2020 £</b>	<b>15 month period ended 31 July 2019 £</b>
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(81,922)	(84,288)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	(15,565)	(16,015)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	116	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - current tax	-	(21,015)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	(1,311)	(6,396)
Group relief surrendered	12,300	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(2,438)	-
Other adjustments	(176)	1,465
Deferred tax	-	1,532
<b>Total tax charge for the year/period</b>	<b>(7,074)</b>	<b>(40,429)</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

**7. Intangible assets**

	<b>Software £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 August 2019	50,000
Impairment	(17,500)
At 31 July 2020	<u>32,500</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 August 2019	32,500
At 31 July 2020	<u>32,500</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 July 2020	<u>-</u>
At 31 July 2019	<u>17,500</u>

**8. Debtors**

	<b>2020 £</b>	<b>2019 £</b>
Trade debtors	927	-
Other debtors	2,337	-
Deferred taxation	26,488	19,414
	<u>29,752</u>	<u>19,414</u>

**9. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2020 £</b>	<b>2019 £</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	310	310
	<u>310</u>	<u>310</u>

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**CONSTRUCT TECHNOLOGY LTD**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

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

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	-	16,772
Amounts owed to group undertakings	178,882	84,300
Other taxation and social security	-	875
Other creditors	-	9,249
	<u>178,882</u>	<u>111,196</u>

**11. Deferred taxation**

	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>
At beginning of year	19,414
Charged to profit or loss	7,074
<b>At end of year</b>	<u><u>26,488</u></u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	-	(3,400)
Tax losses carried forward	26,488	22,814
	<u>26,488</u>	<u>19,414</u>

**12. Share capital**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1,000 (2019 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

**13. Reserves**

**Profit and loss account**

Profit and loss reserves represent the cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

**14. Related party transactions**

As a qualifying entity under FRS 102 the entity is able to take advantage of the disclosure exemption under the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

**15. Post balance sheet events**

There are no significant events after the year-end.

**16. Controlling party**

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Pattern Analytics Ltd, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Copies of the Pattern Analytics Ltd's financial statements may be obtained from: Lancaster House, Drayton Road, Shirley, Solihull, B90 4NG.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Assa Abloy AB, a company incorporated in Sweden.