

Registered number: 07423984

ENTHOUGHT, LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2016

FILING COPY



ENTHOUGHT, LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Statement of changes in equity	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 12

ENTHOUGHT, LTD
COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

W Cowan
Dr E Jones
D Pinte

Company secretary

Taylor Wessing Secretaries Limited

Registered number

07423984

Registered office

5 New Street Sqaure
London
EC4A 3TW

Accountants

Blick Rothenberg Limited
16 Great Queen Street
Covent Garden
London
WC2B 5AH

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

REGISTERED NUMBER: 07423984

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	41,666	35,626
		<u>41,666</u>	<u>35,626</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	89,984	136,868
Cash at bank and in hand		42,487	159,213
		<u>132,471</u>	<u>296,081</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(336,273)	(490,959)
Net current liabilities		<u>(203,802)</u>	<u>(194,878)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(162,136)</u>	<u>(159,252)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	7	(12,500)	
Net assets		<u>(174,636)</u>	<u>(159,252)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		(175,636)	(160,252)
Total Equity		<u>(174,636)</u>	<u>(159,252)</u>

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

REGISTERED NUMBER:07423984

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of 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 within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 comprehensive income 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 by:

William Cowan

W Cowan.
Director

Date: 27 September 2017

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2015	1,000	(12,927)	(11,927)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(147,325)	(147,325)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(147,325)	(147,325)
At 1 January 2016	1,000	(160,252)	(159,252)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(15,384)	(15,384)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(15,384)	(15,384)
At 31 December 2016	1,000	(175,636)	(174,636)

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Enthought, Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. Its registered office is 5 New Street, London, EC4A 3TW.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

This is the first year that the financial statements have been prepared under FRS 102. The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue recognition

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.

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and dismantling and restoration costs.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property	- 20% straight line
Other fixed assets	- 20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentational currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

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'.

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.11 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.

2.12 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

3. Turnover

66.4% of the company's turnover (2015 - 70.3%) is attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom.

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Total tangible fixed assets £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	140,709
Additions	30,773
Disposals	(67,949)
At 31 December 2016	<u>103,533</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	105,083
Charge for the year on owned assets	20,791
Disposals	(64,007)
At 31 December 2016	<u>61,867</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	<u><u>41,666</u></u>
At 31 December 2015	<u><u>35,626</u></u>

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	23,645	44,888
Other debtors	66,339	91,980
	<u>89,984</u>	<u>136,868</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	22,808	40,305
Amounts owed to group undertakings	182,271	74,766
Other taxation and social security	1,793	22,583
Other creditors	129,401	353,305
	<u>336,273</u>	<u>490,959</u>

7. Provisions

	Dilapidations £
Charged to profit or loss	12,500
At 31 December 2016	<u>12,500</u>

As part of the company's property leasing arrangement there is an obligation to repair damages which occur during the life of the lease, such as wear and tear.

8. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

ENTHOUGHT, LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The year end liability is £5,700 (2015: £6,560).

10. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2016 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Not later than 1 year	110,738	26,390
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	396,811	-

11. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

Transactions with (other) related parties are as follows:

Name (relationship)	Transaction	Amount		Amount due (to)/from related parties	
		2016 £	2015 £	2016 £	2015 £
Dipole Consulting SPRL (common director)	Consultancy	174,640	154,447	(51,406)	(55,341)

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest free and due for repayment within one year.

12. Parent undertaking

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and immediate controlling party is Enthought Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America. Group financial statements are prepared but are not available to the public.