
DATAPHARM COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

DATAPHARM COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)
REGISTERED NUMBER:1317421

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	-	32,862
		-	32,862
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	-	1,545,785
Cash at bank and in hand	7	-	2,735,771
		-	4,281,556
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	-	(3,099,893)
Net current assets		-	1,181,663
Total assets less current liabilities		-	1,214,525
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	-	(76,170)
Net assets		-	1,138,355
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		-	1,138,355
		-	1,138,355

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 profit and loss account 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 on 15 December 2020.

L Lamb
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

DATAPHARM COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)
REGISTERED NUMBER:1317421

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

DATAPHARM COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

Datapharm Communications Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The company is a private company limited by guarantee and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office and principal place of business is Ground Floor, Pascal Place, Randalls Way, Leatherhead, KT22 7TW.

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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 income and retained earnings 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.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Plant and machinery	- 2 - 3 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 5 years 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 Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are 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 Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 23 (2018 - 22)

4. Hive-up of activities

On 30 June 2019, the trade, assets and liabilities of the company were hived-up to Datapharm Limited, which was the sole guarantor of Datapharm Communications Limited from 6 March 2019. The purpose was to transition from a company limited by guarantee to a company limited by shares, in order to be able to operate in a structure more appropriate to the current commercial environment and current business methods. It was necessary to form a new company limited by shares and to hive-up the trade, assets and liabilities to the new company, as a company limited by guarantee is not legally able to change its status to a company limited by shares.

Datapharm Limited has entered into various significant financial obligations and commitments as part of the arrangements through which the business was transferred from Datapharm Communications Limited. Datapharm Limited has also provided an indemnity in respect of financial obligations upon Datapharm Communications Limited. The obligations and commitments, referred to above had not been included as provisions on the balance sheet of Datapharm Communications Limited as they did not meet the requirements of FRS102. The transfer of the assets and liabilities took place at book value through an inter-company account. The balance of the inter-company account of £1,151,907 was then written off.

As a result of the above transaction, the statement of income and retained earnings of Datapharm Communications Limited includes the income and expenditure for the six months ended 30 June 2019. These accounts have been prepared to enable Datapharm Communications Limited to be struck off the Companies Register.

The transaction has been accounted for in Datapharm Limited using merger accounting and the assets and liabilities of Datapharm Communications Limited have been brought in at their book values on 1 July 2019 and accounted for as if the business had always been carried on in that company. The profit and loss account of Datapharm Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 includes the income and expenditure for the six months ended 31 December 2019. The comparative profit and loss account includes the income and expenditure for the six months ended 30 June 2019.

DATAPHARM COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

**Other fixed
assets**
£

At 1 January 2019	360,368
Additions	17,359
Disposals	(377,727)
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>
At 1 January 2019	327,506
Disposals	(327,506)
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u><u>32,862</u></u>

6. Debtors

2019	2018
£	£
Trade debtors	1,471,150
Other debtors	1,765
Prepayments and accrued income	72,870
<u>-</u>	<u>1,545,785</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>1,545,785</u>

DATAPHARM COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	<i>2018</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Cash at bank and in hand	-	2,735,771
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,735,771</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,735,771</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	<i>2018</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Trade creditors	-	35,803
Corporation tax	-	9,143
Other taxation and social security	-	422,386
Other creditors	-	2,930
Accruals and deferred income	-	2,629,631
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,099,893</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,099,893</u>

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

	2019	<i>2018</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Other creditors	-	76,170
	<u>-</u>	<u>76,170</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>76,170</u>

10. Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £37,797 (2018 - £60,746). Contributions totalling £nil (2018 - £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

12. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 29 December 2020 by Richard Rhodes (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Feltons.