Company Registration Number 3812015

Dr Foster Ltd

**Financial Statements** 

31st December 2003



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# **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 31st December 2003

Contents	Page
The directors' report	1
Independent auditors' report to the shareholders	3
Profit and loss account	5
Balance sheet	6
Notes to the financial statements	7

# The Directors' Report

#### Year ended 31st December 2003

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st December 2003.

# Principal activities

Dr Foster Ltd is an independent company created to produce the comprehensive and authoritative measures of health service performance and make these accessible to health professionals and the general public.

#### The directors and their interests in shares of the company

The directors who served the company during the year together with their beneficial interests in the shares of the company were as follows:

		Ordinary Shares of £0.01 each		
		At	At	
		31 December 2003	1 January 2003 or later date of appointment	
Mr F Hollendoner		1,963	1,296	
Mr T Kelsey		26,600	26,600	
Mr R Taylor		26,600	26,600	
Mr J Brown		5,111	4,444	
Mr S Bellamy		97	97	
Mr J Arnold-Forster Mr R Killen	(Appointed 1 April 2003) (Resigned 21 September 2003)	_	_	

#### Directors' Interest in Convertible Loan Notes

As at 31 December 2003 the following directors' held interests in the Convertible Loan Notes of the company:

F Hollendoner £40,000, representing 10% of the total loan notes issued. T Kelsey £50,000, representing 12.5% of the total loan notes issued.

R Taylor £50,000, representing 12.5% of the total loan notes issued.

## **Directors' Share Options**

As at 31 December 2003 the following directors' held options to subscribe for the ordinary £0.01 shares of the company:

F Hollendonder nil (2002: 667)

J Brown nil (2002: 667)

During the year F Hollendoner and J Brown both exercised their options at exercise price of £0.01 per share.

# The Directors' Report (continued)

#### Year ended 31st December 2003

#### Directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the year and of the profit or loss for the year then ended.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to select suitable accounting policies, as described on pages 7 to 8, and then apply them on a consistent basis, making judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable. The directors must also 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 proper accounting records which 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 1985. The directors 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.

#### **Auditors**

CLB Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors were appointed during the period to fill a casual vacancy.

A resolution to re-appoint CLB as auditors for the ensuing year will be proposed at the annual general meeting in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985.

#### Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

Registered office: 82 Saint John Street London EC1M 4JN Signed by order of the directors

MMMMM

Mark Butt Director

Approved by the directors on 4th June 2004

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# Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

#### Year ended 31st December 2003

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 13 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on pages 7 to 8.

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

# Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders (continued)

## Year ended 31st December 2003

# Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2003 and of its loss for the year then ended, and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

CLB

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

Aldwych House 81 Aldwych London WC2B 4HP

4th June 2004

# **Profit and Loss Account**

# Year ended 31st December 2003

	Note	2003 £	2002 £
Turnover		2,813,122	1,274,217
Operating costs: Other external charges Staff costs Depreciation written off fixed assets Other operating charges	2		582,141 1,120,928 110,463 514,924
Operating loss	2		$\frac{314,324}{(1,054,239)}$
Interest receivable Interest payable		6,847 (76,157)	•
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(181,039)	(1,048,928)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	3	_	(40,176)
Loss for the financial year		(181,039)	(1,008,752)
Balance brought forward		(2,465,382)	(1,456,630)
Balance carried forward		(2,646,421)	(2,465,382)

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above.

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

## **Balance Sheet**

## 31st December 2003

	Note	2003 £	2002 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	_	300
Tangible assets	5	206,581	143,139
		206,581	143,439
Current assets		<del></del>	<del></del>
Debtors	6	1,013,339	446,803
Cash at bank and in hand		743,288	148,292
		1,756,627	595,095
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	768,107	712,420
Net current assets/(liabilities)		988,520	(117,325)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,195,101	26,114
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	1,541,667	191,667
		(346,566)	(165,553)
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	11	1,701	1,675
Share premium account		2,298,154	2,298,154
Profit and loss account		(2,646,421)	(2,465,382)
Deficiency	12	(346,566)	(165,553)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These financial statements were approved by the directors on the 4th June 2004 and are signed on their behalf by:

Mark Butt

MMM

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Year ended 31st December 2003

# 1. Accounting policies

# **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (revised) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of services to customers.

Income derived from contracts is recognised at the point at which a fair value can be attributed to the various components of the contract. Where it is not possible to attribute a fair value, consideration is given to whether sums received are non-refundable.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Intellectual Property - Over 3 years

## Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings - Over 10 years
Computer Equipment - Over 3 years
Website and Database - Over 3 years

Operating lease agreements

# Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the

period of the lease.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Year ended 31st December 2003

# 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### Going concern

United Kingdom law requires the company's directors to consider whether it is appropriate to prepare financial statements on the basis that the company is a going concern. In considering this matter the directors have reviewed the company's budget for the new reporting year and forward one further year. The directors see no reason why the company should not continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the company's financial statements.

# Change in format of profit and loss account

The format of the profit and loss account has been changed from format 1 to format 2, as permitted by the Companies Act 1985, for the year ended 31 December 2003. The comparatives have also been prepared on this basis. The reason for the change is that it is not possible to split the payroll costs between those relating to cost of sales and administrative expenditure due to the nature of the company's activities.

# 2. Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging:

	2003 £	2002 £
Directors' emoluments Amortisation	525,605 300	324,647 900
Depreciation of owned fixed assets Auditors' fees	90,868 7,000	109,563 7,000

# Notes to the Financial Statements

# Year ended 31st December 2003

3.	Tax or	n loss on ordinary activities	
	(a)	Analysis of charge in the year	
			2003
			£

Current tax:

UK Corporation tax based on the results for the year at 30% (2002		
- 30%)	_	(40,176)
m , 1		(40.176)
Total current tax		(40,176)

2002

# (b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2002 - 30%).

	2003 £	2002 £
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(181,039)	(1,048,928)
Profit/(loss)on ordinary activities by rate of tax	(54,312)	(314,678)
Disallowed expenses and non taxable income	38,122	9,680
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(33,092)	5,138
R & D tax credit	_	(40,176)
Losses arising in the year	49,282	299,860
Total current tax (note 3(a))	_	(40,176)

# (c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has tax losses of £2,416,379 available to offset future taxable profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of these losses.

# 4. Intangible fixed assets

	Intellectual Property £
Cost At 1st January 2003 and 31st December 2003	2,700
Amortisation At 1st January 2003 Charge for the year	2,400 300
At 31st December 2003	2,700
Net book value At 31st December 2003 At 31st December 2002	300
At 51st December 2002	300

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

# Year ended 31st December 2003

5.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Fixtures & Fittings £	Computer Equipment £	Website and Database £	Total £
	Cost At 1st January 2003 Additions	11,941 13,118	75,302 34,713	249,804 106,479	337,047 154,310
	At 31st December 2003	25,059	110,015	356,283	491,357
	Depreciation At 1st January 2003 Charge for the year	2,388 1,886	48,906 16,741	142,614 72,241	193,908 90,868
	At 31st December 2003	4,274	65,647	214,855	284,776
	Net book value At 31st December 2003	20,785	44,368	141,428	206,581
	At 31st December 2002	9,553	26,396	107,190	143,139
6.	Debtors				
				2003 £	2002 £
	Trade debtors Corporation tax repayable Called up share capital not paid Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income			895,350 100 61 47,252 70,576	378,504 
	Tropaymona and avviace moone			1,013,339	446,803
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due with	hin one year			
				2003 £	2002 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors PAYE and social security VAT			65,834 283,396 36,384 96,019	50,000 504,956 45,562
	Accruals and deferred income			286,474	111,902
				768,107	712,420

The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge of all property and assets of the company.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 31st December 2003

## 8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2003 £	2002 £
Bank loans and overdrafts Other creditors	141,667 1,400,000	191,667 -
	1,541,667	191,667

Within other creditors are £1,400,000 Convertible Unsecured Loan Notes. These were issued in two tranches; £400,000 on the 29 April 2003 and £1,000,000 on 22 September 2003. The notes are due for repayment on their third anniversaries respectively. The consideration for these issues was £1,400,000. The interest rate is 12%.

# 9. Commitments under operating leases

At 31st December 2003 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below.

	Land & Buildings	
	2003	2002
	£	£
Operating leases which expire:		
Within 1 year	31,853	8,667
Within 2 to 5 years	5,355	
	37,208	8,667

## 10. Related party transactions

The directors' do not consider there to be an ultimate controlling party.

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Year ended 31st December 2003

11.	Share capital		
	Authorised share capital:		
	•	2003	2002
		£	£
	1.000.000 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	10.000	10.000

Allotted, called up and fully paid:								
	2003		2002					
	No	£	No	£				
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	170,114	1,701	167,446	1,674				

During the year 2,668 options were exercised, where by 2,668 £0.01 ordinary shares were issued at par.

At 31 December 2003 6,070 shares remain unpaid, 5,700 of these were issued at par to the employees of the company in 2000 and 370 share remain unpaid from 2002 issue. Allotted, called up and unpaid share capital of £61 is included within debtors.

#### Warrants

At 31 December 2003 884 warrants had been issued entitling the holder to subscribe for an ordinary share at a subscription price of £33.94 for every warrant held, exercisable at any time. The ordinary shares allotted pursuant to an exercise of a warrant shall rank parri passu in all respects with the ordinary shares in issue on the date of exercise of the warrants.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

# Year ended 31st December 2003

# 12. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2003 £	2002 £
Loss for the financial year	(181,039)	(1,008,752)
New equity share capital subscribed	26	147
Premium on new share capital subscribed	_	65,306
	26	65,453
Net reduction to funds	(181,013)	(943,299)
Opening shareholders' equity (deficit)/funds	(165,553)	777,746
Closing shareholders' equity deficit	(346,566)	(165,553)