

Company Registration No. 07194134 (England and Wales)

Iplicit Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020
Pages for Filing with Registrar

Iplicit Limited

Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 9

Iplicit Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr I A Andrews Mr R G Steele Mr P J Sparkes Mr D Fitzpatrick Mr L Stickley Mr M R Woolf
Company number	07194134
Registered office	Kemp House 152-160 City Road EC1V 2NX
Accountants	Inspire Professional Services Limited 37 Commercial Road Poole Dorset BH14 0HU

Iplicit Limited**Balance Sheet****As at 31 December 2020**

			December 2020	December 2019
	Notes	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	3		4,791	5,437
Current assets				
Debtors	4	345,196		259,349
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(142,096)</u>		<u>(23,484)</u>
Net current assets			203,100	235,865
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>207,891</u>	<u>241,302</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(3,264,009)	(2,741,973)
Net liabilities			<u>(3,056,118)</u>	<u>(2,500,671)</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	7		100	100
Share premium account			210,006	210,006
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(3,266,224)</u>	<u>(2,710,777)</u>
Total equity			<u>(3,056,118)</u>	<u>(2,500,671)</u>

Iplicit Limited

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 December 2020

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial Year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R G Steele

Director

27 August 2021

Company Registration No. 07194134

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Iplicit Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Iplicit Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kemp House, 152-160 City Road, London, EC1V 2NX.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. There is also continued support from its parent company, Concept Software Limited.

1.3 Reporting period

The company shortened their year end to 31 December 2019 in order to align it with the calendar year for reporting purposes. As such, this set of accounts represents 7 months of trade and therefore comparatives are not entirely comparable.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Iplicit Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	3 year straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

Iplicit Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

Iplicit Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Implicit Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	16	9

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	3,606	2,108	5,714
Additions	1,226	-	1,226
At 31 December 2020	4,832	2,108	6,940
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	10	267	277
Depreciation charged in the Year	1,169	703	1,872
At 31 December 2020	1,179	970	2,149
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	3,653	1,138	4,791
At 31 December 2019	3,596	1,841	5,437

4 Debtors

	December 2020	December 2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	96,140	40,746
Corporation tax recoverable	249,056	218,603
	345,196	259,349

Iplicit Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Year ended 31 December 2020

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	47,965	720
Trade creditors	2,950	-
Taxation and social security	71,899	16,745
Other creditors	8,724	469
Accruals and deferred income	10,558	5,550
	<u>142,096</u>	<u>23,484</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
Other borrowings	8	<u>3,264,009</u>	<u>2,741,973</u>

7 Called up share capital

	December	December
	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Concept Software Limited

(Parent Company)

The company operates an inter-company account with Concept Software Limited, the parent company by virtue of its 100% shareholding. At the balance sheet date the amount due to Concept Software Limited was £3,264,009 (2019: £2,741,973).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.