

IPL Pharma Services Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

IPL Pharma Services Limited
(Registration number: 10628382)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	1,731	2,596
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	16,627	24,525
Cash at bank and in hand		77,409	51,269
		<u>94,036</u>	<u>75,794</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(31,372)</u>	<u>(35,604)</u>
Net current assets		<u>62,664</u>	<u>40,190</u>
Net assets		<u><u>64,395</u></u>	<u><u>42,786</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>7</u>	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>64,295</u>	<u>42,686</u>
Total equity		<u><u>64,395</u></u>	<u><u>42,786</u></u>

For the financial year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 Section 1A and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 9 August 2019

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Dr I P Leader

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

IPL Pharma Services Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: c/o Barrett & Co, 15 Dukes Ride, Crowthorne, Berkshire, RG45 6LZ.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	25% straight line

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. All shares are issued on a fully paid up basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 1 (2018 - 1).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2018	3,461	3,461
At 31 March 2019	3,461	3,461
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2018	865	865
Charge for the period	865	865
At 31 March 2019	1,730	1,730
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2019	1,731	1,731
At 31 March 2018	2,596	2,596

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	16,374	24,272
Other debtors	253	253
	16,627	24,525

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	23	757
Taxes and social security	29,790	34,801
Directors current accounts	1,559	46
	31,372	35,604

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
A Ordinary Shares of £1 each	75	75	75	75
B Ordinary Shares of £1 each	25	25	25	25
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

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