

DARA5 LIMITED
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

DARA5 LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER:12172018

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	4	2,496
		<u>2,496</u>
Current assets		
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	204,731
Cash at bank and in hand	6	125,833
		<u>330,564</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(38,180)
		<u>292,384</u>
Net current assets		
		<u>294,880</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(45,000)
		<u>249,880</u>
Net assets		<u><u>249,880</u></u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	11	10
Share premium account		654,997
Profit and loss account		(405,127)
		<u><u>249,880</u></u>

DARA5 LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: 12172018

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 period in question in accordance with section 476 of the 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 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 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:

Bjoern Lippe

Director

Date: 21 May 2021

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

dara5 Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, United Kingdom. The registered office address is One Connaught Place, London, W2 2ET.

The Company was incorporated on 23 August 2019. This is the first set of accounts prepared for the Company.

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 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

The Company recognises two forms of revenue, being revenue from membership fees and also introductory fees.

The Company offers monthly membership subscriptions. Clients sign up to memberships of set length as agreed in advance with the Company. Revenue from membership fees is recognised in the period in which the services are provided. Revenue from introductory fees are recognised in the period in which the introduction is made.

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.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.6 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 profit or loss 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.8 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.

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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer equipment	- 4 years
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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 profit or loss.

2.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 profit or loss 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.

2.13 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 4.

DARA5 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 23 August 2019	-
Additions	2,680
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At 31 December 2020	2,680
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
At 23 August 2019	-
Charge for the period on owned assets	184
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At 31 December 2020	184
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Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,496</u>

5. Debtors

	2020 £
Trade debtors	26,757
Other debtors	4,475
Called up share capital not paid	8
Prepayments and accrued income	89,938
Deferred taxation	83,553
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	<u>204,731</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>125,833</u>

DARA5 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £
Bank loans	5,000
Other creditors	15,680
Accruals and deferred income	17,500
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	38,180
	<hr/>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £
Bank loans	45,000
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9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £
Bank loans	
Amounts falling due within one year	5,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years	10,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years	35,000
	<hr/>
	50,000
	<hr/>

DARA5 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	-
Charged to profit or loss	83,553
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At end of year	83,553
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The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2020 £
Tax losses carried forward	83,553
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11. Share capital

	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	
1,032 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	10
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On incorporation the Company issued 100 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each at par value.

In December 2019 the Company issued 680 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each at par value.

In May 2020 the Company issued 220 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each for total consideration of £495,000.

In December 2020 the Company issued 32 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each for total consideration of £160,000.

12. Controlling party

The directors consider the Company to have no overall controlling party.

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.