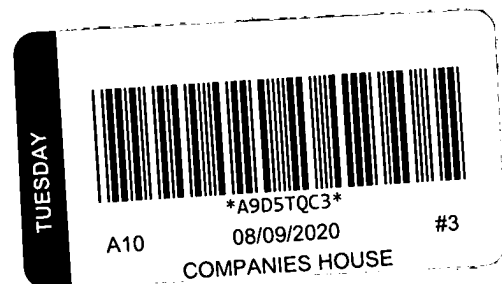


Company Registration No. 03226374 (England and Wales)

**INTERNET COMPUTER BUREAU LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# INTERNET COMPUTER BUREAU LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	H Spiers J M Robinson
<b>Secretary</b>	WK Corporate Services Ltd
<b>Company number</b>	03226374
<b>Registered office</b>	Greytown House 221-227 High Street Orpington Kent BR6 0NZ
<b>Auditor</b>	Wilkins Kennedy Audit Services Greytown House 221-227 High Street Orpington Kent BR6 0NZ

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# **INTERNET COMPUTER BUREAU LIMITED**

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# INTERNET COMPUTER BUREAU LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

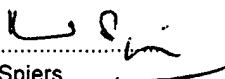
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	7,849,892		19,709,026	
Cash at bank and in hand		45,296		87,681	
		<u>7,895,188</u>		<u>19,796,707</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(5,900,554)</u>		<u>(18,567,152)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,994,634		1,229,555
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(1,624,161)		(1,472,288)
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>370,473</u>		<u>(242,733)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			50,100		50,100
Profit and loss reserves			320,373		(292,833)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>370,473</u>		<u>(242,733)</u>

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

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 on 3/9/20 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
H Spiers  
Director

Company Registration No. 03226374

# INTERNET COMPUTER BUREAU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Internet Computer Bureau Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Greytown House, 221-227 High Street, Orpington, Kent, BR6 0NZ.

#### 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 presentational currency of the company, the functional currency is US Dollars. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### Disclosure Exemptions

Exemption has been taken from preparing a cash flow statement on the grounds that the company is considered to be small under the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The Directors have reviewed the company's operating plans and taken into account the expected impact on the company's ability to maintain domain registry services and future income levels caused by Coronavirus. Whilst it is difficult to predict the potential implications on the future revenue with any certainty, on the basis of the Directors review, there is a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and it is therefore appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for these financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary services of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

Domain registration fees for registration services are recognised on a straight line basis over the life of the registration term. Revenue generated from each subscription product is recognised evenly over the duration of each subscription. The associated costs, primarily domain name registration fees paid to other registries, are also recognised evenly over the duration of each domain term. Deferred income represents the unearned portion of revenue related to the unexpired domain or subscription term.

Domain name registration fees are refundable for the first five days of the registration. Renewals are refundable for up to 45 days depending on the sale type. Revenue recognition for domain names commences after the refundable period has elapsed.

# INTERNET COMPUTER BUREAU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 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.

##### **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.

##### **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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 Taxation

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

# INTERNET COMPUTER BUREAU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

### 1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 1.9 Foreign exchange

The functional currency of the company is the U.S Dollar since all sales and the majority of expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Expenses that are denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars are translated at the exchange rates in effect during the year. Exchange gains and losses arising from re-measurement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are charged to the income statement in the period in which they occur.

The results and financial position of the company are translated into the presentational currency sterling (£) as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet item presented are translated at the closing rate prevailing at the end of the relevant reporting period;
- Income and expenses for each item of the income statements are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

# INTERNET COMPUTER BUREAU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There were no key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

### 3 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	-	-

### 4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	7,849,892	19,105,989
Other debtors	-	603,037
	<u>7,849,892</u>	<u>19,709,026</u>

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,912	13,593,938
Corporation tax	71,545	-
Other taxation and social security	1,219	-
Other creditors	5,825,878	4,973,214
	<u>5,900,554</u>	<u>18,567,152</u>



# INTERNET COMPUTER BUREAU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	1,624,161	1,472,288

**7 Other financial commitments**

The ultimate parent company, Afilias Inc, has a secured loan facility available pursuant to the terms of a facility agreement with PNC Bank which was entered into on 30 November 2017. The loan facility is a multi-currency revolving loan facility to be used to fund the purchase of top level domains as well as investment in related businesses. The security provided by Afilias Inc and certain of its subsidiaries in connection with the loan facility includes fixed charges, security assignments and a floating charge over all the assets and undertaking of Afilias Inc and certain of its subsidiaries. The loan facility is available for drawing until 30 November 2022. As at 31 December 2019, no amounts have been drawn under the loan facility.

**8 Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Catherine Cooper.

The auditor was Wilkins Kennedy Audit Services.

**9 Events after the reporting date**

In 2020 the world was shaken with the onset of Covid-19. The directors have assessed the operational and financial impact on the company in the going concern statement at note 1.2.

**10 Parent company**

Internet Computer Bureau Limited is a 100% owned subsidiary of Afilias Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland. The results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of Afilias Limited.

The directors consider there is no one ultimate controlling party.