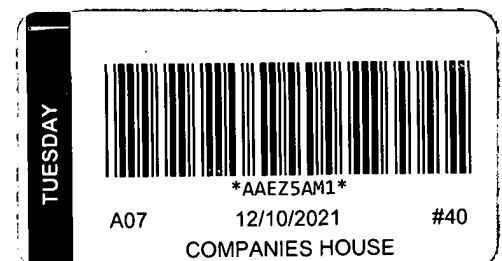


Company Registration No. 07700799 (England and Wales)

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 8

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

BALANCE SHEET

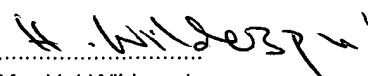
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		40,254		58,543
Current assets					
Debtors	5	694,164		411,113	
Cash at bank and in hand		916,722		616,161	
		1,610,886		1,027,274	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(633,025)		(337,859)	
Net current assets			977,861		689,415
Total assets less current liabilities			1,018,115		747,958
Provisions for liabilities			(6,637)		-
Net assets			1,011,478		747,958
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			1,011,476		747,956
Total equity			1,011,478		747,958

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 4.10.2021 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mrs H J Wilderspin
Director

Company Registration No. 07700799

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Health Data Insight C.I.C. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is CPC4, Capital Park, Fulbourn, Cambs, CB21 5XE.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has considered the impact of COVID19 and the impact on its forecasts and working capital requirements for a period of 12 months from the date of these financial statements. Thus, the directors have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for consultancy services net of VAT.

Turnover in respect of contracts for on-going services represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software

26 months on a straight line basis

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

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:

Leasehold improvements	5 years on a straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% on a reducing balance basis
Computer equipment	3 years on a straight line basis

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.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

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.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 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.

1.15 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.

1.16 Grant income

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 across the term of the project for which the funds were granted. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 28 (2019: 25).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	7,380
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	7,380
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	-
At 31 December 2019	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	41,993	94,467	136,460
Additions	-	2,071	2,071
At 31 December 2020	41,993	96,538	138,531
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	24,312	53,605	77,917
Depreciation charged in the year	8,841	11,519	20,360
At 31 December 2020	33,153	65,124	98,277
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	8,840	31,414	40,254
At 31 December 2019	17,681	40,862	58,543

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	551,513	331,027
Corporation tax recoverable	19,292	10,205
Other debtors	103,521	45,005
	<u>674,326</u>	<u>386,237</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2020	2019
	£	£
Corporation tax recoverable	-	5,039
Other debtors	19,838	19,837
	<u>19,838</u>	<u>24,876</u>
Total debtors	694,164	411,113

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	9,529	20,992
Corporation tax	116,124	-
Other taxation and social security	159,352	64,616
Other creditors	348,020	252,251
	<u>633,025</u>	<u>337,859</u>

7 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 Jayson Lawson.
The auditor was Ensors Accountants LLP.

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
66,120	132,240

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Included within direct costs are management and professional service costs of £30,000 (2019 - £30,000) to Clinical and Biomedical Computing Consultants Ltd for the services of Dr J Rashbass and £5,625 (2019 - £17,820) to Wilderspin Consulting Ltd for the services of Mrs Hilary Wilderspin.

Dr J Rashbass is a Director of Clinical and Biomedical Computing Consultants Ltd and Mrs H Wilderspin is a Director of Wilderspin Consulting Ltd and both are Directors of Health Data Insight C.I.C.

At the year end the Company owed £nil (2019 - £540) to Wilderspin Consulting Ltd and £2,500 (2019 - £2,500) to Clinical Biomedical Computing Consultants Ltd.

Included within fees for service costs are board meeting time and expenses of £nil to Imperial College Healthcare Charity (2019 - £5,099). Mr R Alexander was the Finance Director of the Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust which is supported by the work of Imperial College Healthcare Charity and he is also a Director of Health Data Insight C.I.C. during the year.

All transactions are on an arms length basis.

000045/15

CIC 34

Community Interest Company Report

For official use
(Please leave blank)

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*Please
complete in
typescript, or
in bold black
capitals.*

**Company Name in
full**

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

Company Number

07700799

Year Ending

31 DECEMBER 2020

This template illustrates what the Regulator of Community Interest Companies considers to be best practice for completing a simplified community interest company report. All such reports must be delivered in accordance with section 34 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and contain the information required by Part 7 of the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005. For further guidance see chapter 8 of the Regulator's guidance notes and the alternate example provided for a more complex company with more detailed notes.

PART 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT

In the space provided below, please insert a general account of the company's activities in the financial year to which the report relates, including a description of how they have benefited the community.

During 2020, despite the impact of the Covid pandemic, we have maintained our contracts of benefit to our core community and have continued to develop further new areas of business, including our research and development activities. All these directly serve our community through the provision of data analysis, primarily in support of enhancing knowledge and understanding of cancer, leading to improved diagnosis and treatments.

In our ninth full year of trading we have worked with our Board to consolidate the business strategy for the company as we have now established revenue streams from some of our product development activities. We have rigorous processes to support the financial analysis of our project work, overhead costs, cash flow and income projections, as well as our product development pipeline. We operate a formal project management system to manage our programmes and associated revenue streams. Our research programme is increasingly focused on the development of innovative approaches to data analysis and reporting, including the application of novel techniques relating to artificial intelligence and synthetic data. As a result, we see continued growth in demand for our services from all aspects of the healthcare industry, and we anticipate broadening out our services more widely into other health specialities.

Our Chief Operating Officer, supported by our Business Manager, continues to manage the day-to-day operation of the company's contracts, projects and staff, and provides oversight of our research and business development activities.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

CIC 34

CONTINUATION SHEET

*Please
complete in
typescript, or
in bold black
capitals.*

**Company Name in
full**

HEALTH DATA INSIGHT C.I.C.

Company Number

07700799

Year Ending

31 DECEMBER 2020

PLEASE CLEARLY INDICATE THE PART YOU ARE CONTINUING HERE

CIC 34 part 1 continuation sheet

Patients and clinicians

We continue to support the “getting data out” project, and as part of this, continue our partnership with the Brains Trust to enable patients to access safe data tables via their website. Due to the challenging fundraising situation for many charities during the pandemic, we waived our fees for this project during 2020.

We built on our work with the CR-UK funded GP audit, to develop an online portal to review colonoscopies carried out on patients with a bowel cancer diagnosis funded by Bowel Cancer UK. This audit will collect data across England initially to help understand how an earlier cancer diagnosis could be achieved.

We continue to work with Newcastle University on a CR-UK grant looking at molecular data and how this can be used to improve cancer outcomes, and with the Royal College of Surgeons and Royal College of Physicians supporting the data collection underpinning the national prostate, breast cancer in older people and lung audits.

We are providing an expanded standing cohort analysis service which is being used to look at the treatment and outcomes of a specific groups of patients. This will be helpful in targeting and developing new treatments for these patients.

Our internship programme continues and is supporting the development of relevant skills in our sector as well as developing the skills of our own staff in project and people management. We are also developing plans for the support of postgraduate research posts and graduate roles.

We continue to fund the development of tools to assist in the presentation and interpretation of data. These are being used to analyse care pathways and outcomes, for example, comparison to best practice pathways and NICE guidance.

PART 2 – CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS – Please indicate who the company's stakeholders are; how the stakeholders have been consulted and what action, if any, has the company taken in response to feedback from its consultations? If there has been no consultation, this should be made clear.

Stakeholders in the Company include:

- Patients
- NHS and government organisations e.g. hospitals, clinical commissioning groups, Department of Health, Public Health England, Cancer Alliances
- Healthcare Workers
- Royal Colleges
- Health and Data research organisations such as the Turing Institute
- Charities with an interest in health data such as CR-UK, AMMF – The Cholangiocarcinoma Charity, Bowel Cancer UK and Macmillan
- Private companies e.g. pharmaceutical companies

Stakeholders are consulted through face-to face-meetings, presentations and written proposals. In addition, for specific projects, stakeholder and focus groups have been used to advise on the development of the project and wider stakeholder audiences have been engaged through speaking at public forums and conferences. With those stakeholders with whom there are more formal partnership arrangements, regular Steering group meetings are held with the COO or a Director present.

Due to the pandemic HDI has had to adapt its engagement approach and was unable to hold its planned stakeholder event in November 2020. At this annual event HDI aims to bring together partners, staff, contractors and funders to share the work of the CIC. Future events will be planned as soon as it is safe to do so. However, during 2020 HDI continued to engage online with its stakeholders.

Much of our work develops new innovative software and in keeping with the social purpose of the CIC we make most of the software available as open source through the GitHub repository (github.com/HealthDataInsight).

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

PART 3 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION – if you have provided full details in your accounts you need not reproduce it here. Please clearly identify the information within the accounts and confirm that, "There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed" (See example with full notes). If no remuneration was received you must state that "no remuneration was received" below.

There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed.

PART 4 – TRANSFERS OF ASSETS OTHER THAN FOR FULL CONSIDERATION – Please insert full details of any transfers of assets other than for full consideration e.g. Donations to outside bodies. If this does not apply you must state that "no transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made" below.

No transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made.

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

PART 5 – SIGNATORY

The original report must be signed by a director or secretary of the company

Signed H. Wilder p n

Date 4.10.2021

Office held (delete as appropriate) Director/Secretary

You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

<u>Hilary Wilder p n</u>	
<u>Director HDI C.I.C.</u>	
Tel	
DX Number	DX Exchange

When you have completed and signed the form, please attach it to the accounts and send both forms by post to the Registrar of Companies at:

For companies registered in England and Wales: Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ
DX 33050 Cardiff

For companies registered in Scotland: Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139
Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh or LP – 4 Edinburgh 2

For companies registered in Northern Ireland: Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38
Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG