Registered number: 08430133

# DATASTAX UK LTD.

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** Martin Francis Carrig

Donald James Dixon ii John Michael Kiefer Arnulfo Sanchez

Company secretary Corporation Service Company (UK) Limited

Registered number 08430133

Registered office C/O Corporation Service Company (Uk) Limited

5 Churchill Place, 10th Floor

London

United Kingdom

E14 5HU

Independent auditor Byrd Link Audit & Accountancy Services Limited

Honeybourne Place Jessop Avenue Cheltenham Gloucestershire United Kingdom GL50 3SH

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### Introduction

DataStax UK Ltd., or the company, presents its financial statements for the year to 31 January 2022.

The principal activity of the company is to provide sales and marketing support to the parent company, DataStax Inc.

#### **Business review**

The directors are pleased with the overall performance of the company having achieved profitability against strong sales.

Although the immediate future will be economically challenging for all UK companies, the directors believe that the company is in good financial health and will continue to prosper.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the company are:

- General economic conditions,
- Competition in the local markets in which it operates; and
- The ability to recruit, retain and motivate key employees.

The directors take steps to mitigate against these risks where possible and are confident that the current strategies in place are appropriate to the risks faced.

#### Financial key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

I amulfo Sandus

Arnulfo Sanchez

Director

Date: 1/31/2023 | 7:17 AM PST

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2022.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £755,512 (2021 - £650,768).

No dividends were proposed or paid during the year.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Martin Francis Carrig (appointed 13 March 2020) Donald James Dixon ii (appointed 11 November 2019) Arnulfo Sanchez (appointed 18 June 2018)

#### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's activities do not expose it to significant financial risk. The company's principal objective is to manage risk by adhering to the group's financial risk related policies and procedures.

#### **Future developments**

The directors are expecting to see an increase in the company's engagement in marketing events to help promote and drive awareness of the business brand.

# Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Each of the company's directors are indemnified for certain events or occurrences, subject to certain limits, while the director is or was serving at the company's request in such capacity.

#### Matters covered in the Strategic Report

Matters concerning the financial risk management and exposure to risk have been covered in the Strategic report.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

#### Auditor

The auditor, Byrd Link Audit & Accountancy Services Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

**Arnulfo Sanchez** 

Director

Date: 1/31/2023 | 7:17 AM PST

#### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS, AS A BODY, OF DATASTAX UK LTD.

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DataStax UK Ltd. (the 'company') for the year ended 31 January 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS, AS A BODY, OF DATASTAX UK LTD. (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS, AS A BODY, OF DATASTAX UK LTD. (CONTINUED)

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the company and its financial operations we have considered the initial risks of non-compliance with the UK regulators, predominantly HM Revenue and Customs and Companies Act 2006. We have assessed the impact of any breaches in such laws and regulations and considered whether any such findings would have a material impact on these financial statements. We have considered the risk of those charged with management overriding internal controls and the opportunity for financial manipulation. We have considered the effect of any accounting estimates included within these accounts and the effect this may have on our audit opinion.

Our audit procedures together with our assessment of risks identified at planning were transparent to the company and we have communicated with the client throughout the audit as well as the audit engagement team, and this includes such matters as fraud and irregularity.

The above procedures do however have their limitations as we can only work on a sample of financialtransactions. Ultimately it is the responsibility of those charged with management for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS, AS A BODY, OF DATASTAX UK LTD. (CONTINUED)

Russel Byrd FCA FCCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Byrd Link Audit & Accountancy Services Limited

Honeybourne Place Jessop Avenue Cheltenham Gloucestershire United Kingdom GL50 3SH

Date:

31st Janaury 2023

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	14,531,372	11,972,935
Gross profit	•	14,531,372	11,972,935
Administrative expenses		(13,454,975)	(11,084,029)
Operating profit	5	1,076,397	888,906
Tax on profit	8	(320,885)	(238, 138)
Profit for the financial year		755,512	650,768

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021:£NIL).

The notes on pages 15 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

All activities derive from continuing operations.

# DATASTAX UK LTD. REGISTERED NUMBER: 08430133

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets			63,306		143,739
		•	63,306	•	143,739
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	7,662,239		5,690,750	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,451,439		652,084	
		9,113,678		6,342,834	. •
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,672,214)		(1,165,496)	
Net current assets			6,441,464		5,177,338
Total assets less current liabilities		,	6,504,770	•	5,321,077
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(14,424)		(14,424)	•
	• • •		(14,424)		(14,424)
Net assets		•	6,490,346		5, 306, 653
Capital and reserves		•		•	
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Equity settled share based payments	13		1,683,420		1,255,239
Profit And Loss Account	13		4,805,926		4,050,414
		•	6,490,346	•	5, 306, 653

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

Docusigned by:

and Sandur

**Arnulfo Sanchez** 

Director

Date:1/31/2023 | 7:17 AM PST

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

	Called up share capital £	Equity settled share based payments £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 February 2021	1,000	1,255,239	4,050,414	5,306,653
Comprehensive income for the year  Profit for the year	<u>-</u>		755,512	755,512
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	•		755,512	755,512
Capital contribution for equity settled share based payments	•	428,181	-	428,181
Total transactions with owners	-	428,181	•	428,181
At 31 January 2022	1,000	1,683,420	4,805,926	6,490,346

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

	•			
	Called up share capital	Equity settled share based payments	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 February 2020	1,000	861,067 <sup>.</sup>	3,399,646	4,261,713
Comprehensive income for the year		•		
Profit for the year	-	-	650,768	650,768
		· ·		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	650,768	650,768
Capital contribution for equity settled				
share based payments	-	394,172	-	394,172
Total transactions with owners	. <u> </u>	394,172	-	394,172
At 31 January 2021	1,000	1,255,239	4,050,414	5,306,653
•		<del></del>	=======================================	

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year  Adjustments for:	755,512	650,768
•	00.400	00.000
Depreciation of tangible assets	80,432	83,929
Taxation charge	320,885	238,138
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	112,515	(176,282)
(Increase) in amounts owed by groups	(2,080,054)	(1,929,492)
Increase in creditors	1,432,330	73,216
Corporation tax (paid)	(246,497)	(235,479)
Share based payments	424,232	394,173
Net cash generated from operating activities	799,355	(901,029)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	- -	(89,860)
Net cash from investing activities	•	(89,860)
	·	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	799,355	(990,889)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	652,084	1,642,973
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,451,439	652,084
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:	<del></del>	
Cash at bank and in hand	1,451,439	652,084
	1,451,439	652,084

# ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

	At 1 February 2021 £	Cash flows £	At 31 January 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	652,084	799,355	1,451,439
	652,084	799,355	1,451,439

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### 1. General information

DataStax UK Ltd. is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is C/O Corporation Service Company (Uk) Limited, 5 Churchill Place, 10th Floor, London, United Kingdom, E14 5HU, with its principal place of business at Amberley Place, Peascod Street, Windsor, SL4 1TE.

The company is registered at Companies House England and Wales. Its registered number is 08430133.

# 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest £1 pound sterling, unless otherwise indicated.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing this report.

The company relies on the continued support from its parent company DataStax, Inc. which has confirmed that it will continue to provide this for the foreseeable future. On that basis, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### 2.3 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Revenue recognition

Turnover 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. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

The company is contracted by its parent company, DataStax, Inc. to deliver sales and marketing services under an intercompany agreement. The company is remunerated by its parent for these services.

# 2.5 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.

#### 2.6 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 Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

# 2.7 Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, profit or loss is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year 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 reporting 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 reporting 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 reporting date.

#### 2.9 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:

Fixtures and fittings

5 years

Office equipment

3 years

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.

#### 2.10 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 YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 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.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

#### 2.12 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.

#### 2.13 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the reporting date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the reporting date.

# 2.14 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position.

#### 2.15 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. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The directors concluded that, due to the nature of the business, there are no critical accounting judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty that are required to be disclosed here.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### 4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company, details of which can be found in the Strategic Report.

The company is contracted by its parent company, DataStax, Inc. to deliver sales and marketing services under an intercompany agreement. The company is remunerated by its parent for these services.

100% (2020 : 100%) of the turnover arose from the provision of services to the United States.

#### 5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
•	. <b>£</b>	£
Exchange differences	99,960	45,383
Other operating lease rentals	462,841	451,418
•	·	

#### 6. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements totalled  $\pounds$  (2021 - ).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

# 7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 . £
Wages and salaries	7,761,311	6,189,714
Social security costs	1,108,606	839,133
Cost of defined contribution scheme	188,203	120,590
•	9,058,120	7,149,437

During the year the directors were remunerated through a fellow group company and no remuneration was received from DataStax UK Ltd. The directors are considered key management personnel for the company.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

		•	٠.	. ,			• •	2022 No.	2021 No.
UK					:	·	,	43	45
Switzerland			٠,					1	1 .
Poland	•			٠	÷.			. <b>7</b>	.6
Bulgaria	•						•	3	3
Finland						•	4	4	. 2
Norway					,		* - ,	. 1	1.
Netherlands			•					. 3	1
Estonia			•					1	. 1
Italy								. 4	2
Denmark					•			1	. <b>-</b>
							· · ·		
	•	•	•					68	62
•								<u> </u>	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

Taxation		
	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax	. <b>-</b>	_
Current tax on profits for the year	312,900	225,036
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	7,985	4,858
•	320,885	229,894
Total current tax	320,885	229,894
Deferred tax	=======================================	
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	8,244
Total deferred tax		8,244
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	320,885	238,138
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2021 - the same as) the stand the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) as set out below:	ard rate of corpo	ration tax ir
	2022	
	2022	- 2021
	£	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		. £
	£	. £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	£	
 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in	£ 1,076,397 ————————————————————————————————————	888,906 ————
 Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	£ = = =	888,906 
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	£ 1,076,397 204,515 89,987	888,906 168,892 63,183
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Other permanent differences	£ = = =	888,906 168,892 63,183 (266
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	£ 1,076,397 204,515 89,987 (631)	888,906 

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

# 8. Taxation (continued)

The Chancellor confirmed in the 2021 Budget that the rate of corporation tax will increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. At the same time, a small companies' rate of 19% will be introduced and marginal relief given for intermediate companies.

# 9. Tangible fixed assets

		Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation		,	
	At 1 February 2021	16,621	301,121	317,742
	At 31 January 2022	16,621	301,121	317,742
	Depreciation	· ·		
	At 1 February 2021	1,690	172,313	174,003
	Charge for the year on owned assets	3,381	77,052	80,433
	At 31 January 2022	5,071	249,365	254,436
	Net book value			
	At 31 January 2022	11,550	51,756	63,306
	At 31 January 2021	14,931	128,808	143,739
		= <del></del>	=	
10.	Debtors			
			2022 £	2021 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	•	7,349,233	5,265,229
•	Other debtors		313,006	425,521
			7,662,239	5,690,750
		•		

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors	78,616	150,456
	Corporation tax	222,570	148,182
	Other taxation and social security	293,673	293,673
	Other creditors	2,077,355	573,185
		2,672,214	1,165,496
			<del></del>
40	Defended Association		
12.	Deferred taxation		
•		2022 £	2021 £
	At beginning of year	(14,424)	(6, 180)
	Charged to profit or loss	-	(8, 244)
	At end of year	(14,424)	(14,424)
•			
•	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
•		2022	2021
		£	£
	Fixed asset timing differences	(27,310)	(27,310)
	Short term timing differences	12,886	12,886
		(14,424)	(14,424)

# 13. Reserves

Called up share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Equity settled share based payments – represents the accumulated share based payments expense.

Profit and loss account – represents the accumulated profits and losses.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### 14. Share based payments

The company's ultimate parent company, DataStax Inc. operates a share based payment scheme for all the employees of the company.

The stock options in DataStax Inc. are granted to the company's employees at a price equal to the fair value of the shares in DataStax Inc. at the date of the grant and are denominated in US dollars.

The stock options have a four year vesting period. If the stock options remain unexercised after a period of ten years from the date of the grant the stock options expire. Stock options are forfeited if the employee leaves the company before the options vest.

#### 15. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £120,590 (2020 - £130,293). Contributions totalling £5,975 (2020 - £35,691) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

### 16. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 January 2022 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

			2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	461,988	551,032
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years			-	461,988
		· <del>-</del>	461,988	1,013,020
		=	<del></del> :	<del></del>

#### 17. Related party transactions

DataStax UK Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of DataStax, Inc. have taken advantage of the exemption available under section 33.1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of this group.

#### 18. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of DataStax, Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by DataStax, Inc. The consolidated financial statements may be obtained from DataStax, Inc. 3975 Freedom Circle, 4th Floor, Santa Clara, California, 95054, United States of America.