

Company Registration No. 08066568 (England and Wales)

ISOKINETICA LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	M Della Villa
Company number	08066568
Registered office	11 Harley Street London W1G 9PF
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Thorpe House 93 Headlands Kettering Northamptonshire NN15 6BL

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

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ISOKINETICA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		298,601		407,401
Current assets					
Debtors	4	371,173		350,851	
Cash at bank and in hand		842,719		456,628	
		<u>1,213,892</u>		<u>807,479</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(299,464)</u>		<u>(525,407)</u>	
Net current assets			914,428		282,072
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,213,029</u>		<u>689,473</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(578,467)		(322,674)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(7,434)</u>		<u>(23,115)</u>
Net assets			<u>627,128</u>		<u>343,684</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		200,000		200,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>427,128</u>		<u>143,684</u>
Total equity			<u>627,128</u>		<u>343,684</u>

The director of the company has 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 15 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

M Della Villa

Director

Company Registration No. 08066568

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018	200,000	120,374	(82,026)	238,348
Year ended 31 December 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	105,336	105,336
Transfers	-	(120,374)	120,374	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	200,000	-	143,684	343,684
Year ended 31 December 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	283,444	283,444
Balance at 31 December 2019	200,000	-	427,128	627,128

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Isokinetica Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 Harley Street, London, W1G 9PF and its registered number is 08066568.

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

In March 2020 the impact of the COVID -19 pandemic was apparent globally. In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the directors have reviewed detailed cash flow forecasts, considering all reasonably foreseeable potential scenarios and uncertainties in relation to revenue and expenditure. Based on these financial forecasts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company can meet its liabilities as they fall due and have therefore concluded that the COVID -19 pandemic does not create a material uncertainty in relation to going concern. The directors have therefore deemed it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the provision of medical services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is determined with reference to the point reached in the treatment cycle at the balance sheet date. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 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.

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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	Equal instalments over the lease term
Plant and equipment	20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Computers	20% on cost

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

2 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	18	19
	==	==

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	408,142	318,511	236,173	185,161	1,147,987
Additions	-	1,807	-	-	1,807
At 31 December 2019	408,142	320,318	236,173	185,161	1,149,794
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2019	152,547	262,556	191,461	134,022	740,586
Depreciation charged in the year	20,295	32,492	31,016	26,804	110,607
At 31 December 2019	172,842	295,048	222,477	160,826	851,193
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	235,300	25,270	13,696	24,335	298,601
At 31 December 2018	255,595	55,955	44,712	51,139	407,401

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	169,179	152,811
Other debtors	192,096	198,040
	361,275	350,851
Deferred tax asset	9,898	-
	371,173	350,851

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	32,288	(10,441)
Corporation tax	51,866	72,428
Other taxation and social security	17,912	28,015
Other creditors	197,398	435,405
	299,464	525,407

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	578,467	322,674

7 Loans and overdrafts

	2019 £	2018 £
Loans from group undertakings and related parties	578,467	578,466
Payable within one year	-	255,792
Payable after one year	578,467	322,674

8 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200,000	200,000

9 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 Mr Ian Chown.
The auditor was Azets Audit Services.

10 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:

	2019 £	2018 £
	863,998	1,318,503

ISOKINETICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11 Events after the reporting date

COVID-19

In March 2020 the impact of the COVID -19 pandemic was apparent globally. In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the directors have reviewed detailed cash flow forecasts, considering all reasonably foreseeable potential scenarios and uncertainties in relation to revenue and expenditure. Based on these financial forecasts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company can meet its liabilities as they fall due and have therefore concluded that the COVID -19 pandemic does not create a material uncertainty in relation to going concern. The directors have therefore deemed it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

12 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	578,467	578,466
	<u>578,467</u>	<u>578,466</u>

At 31 December 2019, creditors included a loan of £578,467 (2018: £578,466) due to the parent company, Bologna Isokinetic Srl.

13 Parent company

The company's parent undertaking is Bologna Isokinetic S.r.l., a company whose address is via Casteldebole, 8/4 to 8/10, 40132 Bologna, Italy.

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.