Unaudited Financial Statements
Period Ended
31 December 2019

Company Number 08771289

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16/04/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE #139

#### **Company Information**

**Director** 

C Tang

Registered number

08771289

Registered office

Ground Floor Left Dorset House

27-45 Stamford Street

London SE1 9PY

**Accountants** 

**BDO LLP** 

150 Aldersgate Street

London EC1A 4AB

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# Urban Massage Ltd Registered number: 08771289

# Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2019

	Note		31 December 2019 £		30 November 2018 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	10		43,534		-
Tangible assets	11		184,227		101,557
			227,761		101,557
Current assets					
Stocks	12	28,162		13,360	
Debtors	13	2,483,779		2,147,297	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	146,398		122,292	•
		2,658,339		2,282,949	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(9,432,685)		(5,699,246)	
Net current liabilities			(6,774,346)		(3,416,297)
Net liabilities			(6,546,585)		(3,314,740)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		19,130		19,130
Share premium account	17		5,022,489		5,022,489
Profit and loss account	17		(11,588,204)		(8,356,359)
Total equity			(6,546,585)		(3,314,740)

Registered number: 08771289

### Statement of Financial Position (continued) As at 31 December 2019

The director considers that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

C Tang Director

Date: 8 April 2020

The notes on pages 4 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

At 1 December 2018	Share capital £ 19,130	Share premium £ 5,022,489	Profit and loss account £ (8,356,359)	Total equity £ (3,314,740)
Comprehensive income for the period Loss for the period	-	-	(3,933,538)	(3,933,538)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(3,933,538)	(3,933,538)
Capital contribution - Share based payment	-	•	701,693	701,693
Total transactions with owners	40.420	5 022 480	701,693	701,693
At 31 December 2019	19,130	5,022,489	(11,588,204)	(6,546,585)

The notes on pages 4 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the Period Ended 30 November 2018

At 1 December 2017	Share capital £ 19,130	Share premium £ 5,022,489	Profit and loss account £ (5,543,725)	Total equity £ (502,106)
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,849,309)	(2,849,309)
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	_	(2,849,309)	(2,849,309)
Capital contribution - Share based payment	-	-	36,675	36,675
Total transactions with owners	-		36,675	36,675
At 30 November 2018	19,130	5,022,489	(8,356,359)	(3,314,740)

The notes on pages 4 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 1. General information

Urban Massage Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is stated on the company information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the director's report.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The company's financial reporting date was changed from 30 November to 31 December on 8 October 2019.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

Urban Massage Holding Limited has given its assurance it will continue to support Urban Massage Limited for 12 months following the approval of these accounts. The directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. These financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be necessary if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT. The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activities.

#### 2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Database and Customer lists - 29 months

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 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 - 33%
Office equipment - 20%
Computer equipment - 33%

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 the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.7 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.

#### 2.8 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.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

#### 2.10 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.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 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 that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within administrative expenses'.

#### 2.12 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income 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.

The company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 December 2017 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

#### 2.13 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

In the development phase of an internal project, the company has expensed the entire expenditure within the statement of comprehensive income.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 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 the statement of comprehensive income 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.

#### 2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.16 Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each statement of financial position 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 statement of comprehensive income over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, the statement of comprehensive income is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

#### 2.17 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, 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.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.18 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the director has had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or lease or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken
  into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future
  financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the
  viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Tangible fixed assets (see note 11)
 Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

#### 4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

#### 5. Other operating income

Period ended 31 December 2019 £	Year ended 30 November 2018 £
113,451	17,209

Other income

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 6. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	Period	
	ended	Year ended
	31	30
	December	November
	2019	2018
	£	£
Amortisation of Intangible asset	6,966	
Tangible fixed assets - depreciation	87,688	52,301
Exchange differences	6,807	9,911
Defined contribution pension cost	42,417	18,248
	<del></del>	

#### 7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 56 (2018 - 52).

#### 8. Director's remuneration

Period	
ended	Year ended
31	30
December	November
2019	2018
£.	£
Director's emoluments 83,786	158,667
•	

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

Taxation

	Period ended 31 December 2019 £	Year ended 30 November 2018 £
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(261,088)	(199,493)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	6,800	254
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(6,800)	(254)
Total deferred tax	-	-
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(261,088)	(199,493)

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 9. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year

The tax assessed for the period/year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	Period ended 31 December 2019 £	Year ended 30 November 2018 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(4,194,626)	(3,048,802)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)  Effects of:	(796,979)	(579,272)
Fixed asset differences	1,326	1,390
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Additional reduction for R&D expenditure	133,417 -	14,776 (193,370)
Surrender of tax losses for R&D tax credit refund	-	81,028
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(261,088)	(199,493)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	(6,800)	(254)
Adjustment closing deferred tax to average rate of 19.00%	207,041	136,531
Adjustment opening deferred tax to average rate of 19.00%	(137,332)	(92,915)
Deferred tax not recognised	599,327	632,086
Total tax charge for the period/year	(261,088)	(199,493)

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% was substantively enacted in July 2015 and took effect from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. As the withdrawal of the 17% rate has been announced but not substantially enacted, the unprovided deferred tax asset has been calculated at 17%.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 10. Intangible assets

	Database
	and
	Cústómér
·	list £
	<b>.</b>
Cost	
Additions	50,500
	<del>.,,</del>
At 31 December 2019	50,500
Amortisation	
Charge for the period	6,966
Charge for the period	0,300
At 31 December 2019	6,966
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	43,534
At 30 November 2018	
At 30 November 2010	
	<del></del>

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 11. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 December 2018	77,942	55,639	55,557	189,138
Additions	135,724	14,221	20,413	170,358
At 31 December 2019	213,666	69,860	75,970	359,496
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2018	29,329	18,899	39,353	87,581
Charge for the period	60,331	12,931	14,426	87,688
At 31 December 2019	89,660	31,830	53,779	175,269
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	124,006	38,030	22,191	184,227
At 30 November 2018	48,613	36,740	16,204	101,557

#### 12. Stocks

Inventory

Period ended 31 December 2019 £	Year ended 30 November 2018 £
28,162	13,360

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the period as an expense was £12,756 (2018 - £17,877).

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 13. Debtors

Period ended 31 December 2019 £	Year ended 30 November 2018 £
Trade debtors 196,139	31,641
Amounts owed by group undertakings 1,925,045	1,881,836
Other debtors 265,431	110,963
Prepayments 97,164	122,857
2,483,779	2,147,297

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and payable on demand.

The impairment loss recognised in the company profit or loss for the period in respect of bad and doubtful debtors with UML Austria was £419,963.

#### 14. Cash and cash equivalents

	Period	Year ended
	ended 31	30
	December	November
·	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	146,398	122,292
		<del></del>

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

Perio ended 3 Decembe 201	1 30 r November
Trade creditors 475,32	286,241
Amounts owed to group undertakings 8,509,89	5,150,475
Other taxation and social security 166,54	144,808
Other creditors 39,87	5 51,427
Accruals and deferred income 241,04	66,295
9,432,68	5,699,246

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and payable on demand.

A bank loan in the parent company Urban Massage Holding Limited is secured via a debenture comprising fixed and floating charges over all the assets of the group and the company.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 16. Share capital

	Period ended 31 December 2019 £	Year ended 30 November 2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		٠
19,130,193 (2018 - 19,130,193) ordinary shares of £0.001 - each	19,130	19,130

#### 17. Reserves

#### Share premium account

The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

#### 18. Share based payments

The parent company of Urban Massage Ltd, Urban Massage Holding Limited, operated a Company Share Option Plan under which directors and employees of the company were granted share options. In the absence of observable market prices and market data, share options granted were valued at fair value on the grant date using the Black Scholes valuation model and vest over a period of 4 years.

During the year, the total share based payment expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income was £701,693 (2018: £36,675). At 31 December 2019, 3,624,916 share options were granted (2018: 888,054).

#### 19. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution 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 £42,417 (2018 - £18,248). Contributions totalling £10,722 (2018 - £5,400) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

#### 20. Change in Accounting Period

The company has changed its reporting date to 31 December. It has presented the 2019 financial statements for a period of 13 months and therefore the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 31 December 2019

#### 21. Related party transactions

During the year, the company settled in full a loan amounting to £10,000 received from the director in the previous financial reporting period. The loan was received interest free and repayable on demand. This settlement left no outstanding loan amounts to related parties at the balance sheet date. The amount had been presented within creditors: amount falling due within one year.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under paragraph 33.1A of the Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the group.

#### 22. Post balance sheet events

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

#### 23. Controlling party

Urban Massage Holding Limited through its ownership of 100% shares is the immediate and ultimate parent company.