

ISOMETRIX SOFTWARE UK LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	378,256	243,642
Cash at bank and in hand	5	86,795	100
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(664,928)	(553,990)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(199,877)	(310,248)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(199,977)	(310,348)
		(199,877)	(310,248)

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:

G Nelson
Director

Date: 19 February 2024

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

ISOMETRIX SOFTWARE UK LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 March 2021	100	28,556	28,656
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(338,904)	(338,904)
At 1 March 2022	100	(310,348)	(310,248)
Profit for the year	-	110,371	110,371
At 28 February 2023	100	(199,977)	(199,877)

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

1. General information

Principal activity of the company is the development of software solutions for integrated risk management

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Company incurred a loss for year and had net liabilities of £199,877 at the balance sheet date.

The business was largely in the pre-revenue phase during 2021/22 and revenues have increased in the current financial year from £1,248,229 in 2022 to £2,380,744. Moreover, the Company is viewed as integral to the overall IsoMetrix group and as such, has been extended financial support from other group companies for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signature of the financial statements.

In view of the above, the directors consider that the Company will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of the 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue 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. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 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. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.6 Taxation

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.

2.7 Development costs

Development costs are expensed to the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

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.

2.11 Financial instruments

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 25 (2022 - 16).

4. Debtors

	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	325,100	206,613
Other debtors	53,156	37,029
	<u>378,256</u>	<u>243,642</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>86,796</u>	<u>100</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	62,559	35,694
Other creditors	555,102	506,446
Accruals and deferred income	47,267	11,850
	<u>664,928</u>	<u>553,990</u>

7. Related party transactions

Material balances with related parties were as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Debtor balances		
Metrix Software North America Inc. (Canada)	33,397	-
Metrix Software Solutions (Pty) Ltd (South Africa)	281,620	206,613
IsoMetrix Australia (Pty) Ltd (Australia)	10,083	-
	<u>325,100</u>	<u>206,613</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Creditor Balances		
Metrix Software Solutions (Pty) Ltd (South Africa)	113,311	70,344
IsoMetrix USA Inc. (USA)	441,790	421,237
	<u>555,101</u>	<u>491,581</u>

8. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Metrix Mauritius Foreign HoldCo.
The company is under the control of Carlyle Sub-Saharan Africa Fund Limited (Mauritius).

9. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2023 was unqualified.
The audit report was signed on 19 February 2024 by Colin Edney (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Warrener Stewart.