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**IO TECH GROUP LIMITED**

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**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**IO TECH GROUP LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 09739211**

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	511,313	278,725
Cash at bank and in hand		613,296	1,667,955
		<u>1,124,609</u>	<u>1,946,680</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(20,454)	(16,270)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,104,155</u>	<u>1,930,410</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,104,155</u>	<u>1,930,410</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,104,155</u></u>	<u><u>1,930,410</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	7	328	318
Share premium account		4,386,172	3,850,381
Profit and loss account		(3,282,345)	(1,920,289)
		<u>1,104,155</u>	<u>1,930,410</u>

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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The directors consider 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 year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their 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:

**H C Javice**  
Director

Date: 2 June 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

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

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**1. General information**

The principal activity of IO Tech Group Ltd ("the Company") along with its subsidiary, is the development of innovative 3D printing solutions.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The Registered Office address is 12B Shaftesbury Centre, 85 Barlby Road, London, W10 6AZ.

**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**

As with any start-up business, in order to meet its liabilities as they fall due, the company is reliant on the availability of working capital and generation of profits and cash in the future. The directors consider that the company has sufficient access to working capital to support the business during its formative years, and consequently have adopted the going concern basis of accounting.

**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  
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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 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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.

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

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	- 3 year straight line
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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.

**2.7 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.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments and transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans to and from related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

**(i) Financial assets**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

**(ii) Financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and accruals, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**(iii) Offsetting**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2019 - 2).

IO TECH GROUP LIMITED

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	1,048
At 31 December 2020	1,048
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	1,048
At 31 December 2020	1,048
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2020	-
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	-

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	-	39
Amounts due from group undertakings	173,702	58,037
Other debtors	337,299	220,342
Prepayments and accrued income	312	307
	511,313	278,725

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

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6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	934	-
Other creditors	17,190	13,019
Accruals and deferred income	2,330	3,251
	<u>20,454</u>	<u>16,270</u>

7. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
3,277,500 (2019 - 3,183,000) Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each	<u>328</u>	<u>318</u>

In April 2020, 94,000 ordinary shares of £0.0001 each were issued and allotted at £5.70 per share.

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.