Company registration number 05760628 (England and Wales)

INTELLIGENT HEALTH LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

INTELLIGENT HEALTH LIMITED

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INTELLIGENT HEALTH LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the development of solutions for the health sector relating to increasing physical activity through the use of technology.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Dr C W H Bird
G T Sewell
K Knight
D J Walters
Mr K McDonnell (Resigned 31 January 2025)
Mr S J Hartwell

Small companies exemption
This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Stephen Hartwell

Mr S J Hartwell
Director

18 November 2025

INTELLIGENT HEALTH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	2025		2024 as restated	
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**3**		333,772		441,405
Tangible assets	**4**		6,030		8,510
Investments	**5**		84		-
			339,886		449,915
Current assets					
Stocks		19,314		56,809	
Debtors	**6**	79,528		51,921	
Cash at bank and in hand		241,089		273,625	
		339,931		382,355	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(823,290)		(893,399)	
Net current liabilities			(483,359)		(511,044)
Total assets less current liabilities			(143,473)		(61,129)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(121,184)		(130,139)
Provisions for liabilities			18,000		18,000
Net liabilities			(246,657)		(173,268)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**9**		2,274		2,274
Share premium account			1,499,500		1,499,500
Profit and loss reserves			(1,748,431)		(1,675,042)
Total equity			(246,657)		(173,268)

INTELLIGENT HEALTH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

For the financial year ended 30 June 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 November 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Stephen Hartwell

Mr S J Hartwell
Director

Company registration number 05760628 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Intelligent Health Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Reading Enterprise Centre, Reading University, Earley Gate, Reading, Berkshire, RG6 6BU.

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

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

While the company has reported a net loss for the year and currently holds negative assets, the directors note that the business has consistently generated positive EBITDA across multiple years.

The negative net asset position primarily reflects significant strategic investment in digital platforms, which are expected to support future growth and operational efficiency.

Based on current forecasts, available resources, and ongoing performance, the directors believe the company has adequate means to meet its obligations and continue trading. Accordingly, the going concern basis remains appropriate.

1.3 Turnover

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Amortisation 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:

Computer Software	Written off over 5 years straight line on cost
Development Cost	Written off over 5 years straight line on cost

1.5 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	Straight line on cost over 3 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line 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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

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

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.9 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.14 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:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	31	36

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Computer Software	Development Cost	Total
Cost			
At 1 July 2024	730,075	777,063	1,507,138
Additions	52,787	-	52,787
Disposals	-	(515,603)	(515,603)
At 30 June 2025	782,862	261,460	1,044,322
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 July 2024	302,389	763,344	1,065,733
Amortisation charged for the year	146,894	13,510	160,404
Disposals	-	(515,587)	(515,587)
At 30 June 2025	449,283	261,267	710,550
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2025	333,579	193	333,772
At 30 June 2024	427,686	13,719	441,405

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
Cost			
At 1 July 2024	841,893	77,321	919,214
Additions	-	3,245	3,245
Disposals	-	(47,593)	(47,593)
At 30 June 2025	841,893	32,973	874,866
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2024	841,893	68,811	910,704
Depreciation charged in the year	-	5,725	5,725
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(47,593)	(47,593)
At 30 June 2025	841,893	26,943	868,836
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2025	-	6,030	6,030
At 30 June 2024	-	8,510	8,510

5 Fixed asset investments

	2025	2024
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	84	-

6 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	69,923	42,532
Other debtors	9,605	9,389
	79,528	51,921

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024 as restated
Bank loans and overdrafts	99,226	-
Other borrowings	12,119	11,727
Trade creditors	56,262	144,751
Taxation and social security	89,074	56,195
Deferred income	531,707	640,348
Other creditors	2,135	10,495
Accruals	32,767	29,883
	823,290	893,399

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024 as restated
Other creditors	121,184	130,139

9 Called up share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**		
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of 1p each	114,700	114,700	1,147	1,147
A ordinary shares of 1p each	112,719	112,719	1,127	1,127
	227,419	227,419	2,274	2,274