REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr A Kinsella

Dr GJ Edgell

Company number

08877014

Registered office

Queens Road Penkhull Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire ST4 7LQ

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

Festival Way Festival Park Stoke on Trent ST1 5BB

Bankers

National Westminster Bank Plc

Regent Road Hanley Stoke on Trent Staffordshire ST1 3SJ

HSBC Bank Plc Crown Bank Hanley Stoke-on-Trent ST1 1DA

Solicitors

Weightmans LLP No.1 Spinningfields Hardman Square Manchester

M3 3EB

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

The directors have pleasure in submitting their Strategic Report for Lucideon Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Strategy

The Group continues to develop under its strategic plan, focusing on organic growth in our chosen markets, supplemented by the addition of higher value new services such as computational materials development. Our growth plans center on developing technologies and intellectual property that will have significant future benefit for our clients in their businesses. Cash generated from operations has continued to be invested into future development opportunities. The objective remains to secure the long- term profitable sustainability of the Group.

Business review

2022 revenues increased by 7%, though were still hampered by some continuing national and international travel limitations. In addition, a further £2,102,473 of other income was generated in 2022 through grant income in relation to the "Strength in Places Fund" SIPF contract which will see the creation of a Centre of Excellence for Advanced Ceramics in 2023. Profitability was restrained by costs relating to the significant relocation costs for the UK expansion site, and further increases in energy costs. We continue to invest in equipment and people to deliver continued organic growth. We continue to develop and market new and developing services and products across the different capabilities, and through the acquisition of more clients for those new services. The combined strategy of sourcing and attracting new technical talent alongside our focus on adding the requisite leadership and management skills continues.

Revenue increases were mainly driven by trade returning to pre-pandemic levels, offset by a reduction in revenue in Lucideon Limited due to a significant one off Technology sale with a value of some £542k which hasn't repeated in 2022. The underlying cost base has also increased and profit before taxation reduced from £2.1m to £1.2m as we invested heavily in our UK site relocation and a new state of the art facility and AMRICC centre. Staffing levels have remained consistent year on year across the Group as our workforce has stabilized; we increased the workforce in 2021 to support future growth.

The balance sheet position of £9.99m shows a strong net asset position which has improved on the prior year due to the trading results.

During the year investment in equipment and our new multi purpose office, Laboratory and development centre of excellence in the UK has resulted in additional Tangible assets of £2.7m. Cash balances held by the Group at the end of the final period amounted to £5.97m compared to £3.33m held at the end of the previous period. This increase is due to funds received under the SIPF contract ahead of planned spends in 2023 which has also resulted in the increase in payments on account of £1.79m. Other movements in the working capital cycle are dependent on timing of ongoing projects at the year end.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

Customer relations and concentration

The business carried out regular reviews of risks associated with its trading and operations. The wide and diverse customer base with no significant reliance on any single client or client group minimises the risk of business damage by client loss. Revenues are not strongly predictable given the service and projects nature of the business - and that gives rise to short term uncertainties in terms of monthly trading performance.

Political and Economic Environment

Changes in government and policy may be a risk, e.g., changes in taxation, depending on whether positive or not, will affect businesses and their spending ability. The current economic position and the threat of a recession is having a direct impact on business decisions to invest in testing and R&D and therefore is a risk to the business. The Group keeps abreast of such changes and assesses their impact on the business thereby taking a pro-active approach and implementing any action that may be necessary to counteract such changes, for example a review of pricing policies.

Regulatory Environment

Much of the Group's testing and consultancy programs are driven by governmental or industry requirements, the majority of which have been in place for a number of years. The Group continues to review these to ensure it is able to react to any changes.

Currency

The Group has a large number of transactions in US Dollars and Euros. Significant exchange rate fluctuations could materially impact the Group's performance. This risk is mitigated by the Group by natural hedging using the foreign currency bank accounts that the business holds.

Financial key performance indicators

Lucideon Group Limited has established key performance indicators across the Group including sales pipeline, sales volume and margin generation, costs control especially around staff costs, the sales order book, future sales opportunities and working capital to measure progress in achieving business objectives while meeting our customers' requirements. The following are of particular importance:

	2022	2021
Return on Sales (Operating profit expressed as a percentage of sales)	5.5%	11.5%
Return on Investment (Operating profit expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds)	11.7%	26.5%
Working Capital (Current liabilities)	1.37:1	1.7:1

A reduction in return on sales and return on investment has been noted due to an investment in our UK facility to support future growth. Working capital ratio has remaining relatively consistent with the group continuing to maintain focus on decreasing the working capital cycle.

Training and development

We continue to invest in the training and development of our people - the key resource in our technology-based service business. Leadership and management and competency development are the foremost areas of investment.

On behalf of the board

Anthony Kinsella

Mr A Kinsella

Director

28/9/2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The Directors have not disclosed the following sections of the Directors' report "Business review, key performance indicators and risks and uncertainties" as these have been included within the Strategic Report on page 3.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group during the year was Materials Development and Commercialisation.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,055,340 (2021: £2,052,827).

Dividends of £nil (2021: £nil) have been declared during the year.

Directors

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

Mr. A Kinsella Dr GJ Edgell

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Going concern

The Group has invested heavily in 2022 to support the establishment of "The AMRICC Centre". Significant additional debt funding has been secured to ensure the Group has the reserves necessary to secure its trade during a cash intensive period during 2022 and into 2023.

In considering the going concern basis of preparing the financial statements, the Directors have prepared Profit & Loss, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Forecasts that extend to December 2024. These forecasts incorporate the experience from 2022 and 2023 and reflect market expectations and confirmed order books for 2023 and beyond. The forecasts demonstrate that the Group expect to have adequate funding available to support operating activities and targeted growth moving forwards.

The assumptions within the forecasts have also been sensitised and this work has concluded that the Group expects to have adequate funding across these scenarios. As a result of this work, the Directors are satisfied that the Group has adequate funding available that will support a further growth for a period of at least 12 months from the date at which the financial statements are signed and hence have concluded it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Future developments

We are planning to continue the successful policy of overseas expansion into our chosen strategic market sectors which include Healthcare, Aerospace, Defence, Nuclear & Energy and to source investment capital for significant acquisitions.

The Board plans to enter into the Asian market and has identified internal and external resources to assist us in meeting that goal. The Directors have approved its support for the successful bid by a consortium (Midlands Industrial Ceramic Group), led by Lucideon, to the UK Governments "Strength in Places Fund". (SIPF) The £ multi million award will fund equipment and human resources to assist in the expansion into the high value and high growth Advanced Ceramics market. New Management Information and Financial systems are being implemented further across the Group during the coming year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

Research and development

The Group will continue to invest strongly into R&D to drive new services and thus revenues and profits. It is intended to consolidate effort and activity and bring further transparency to the costs and roturns of our work in this area. The successful outcome to the "SIPF" programme will see a significant increase in the resources invested into R&D.

Greenhouse gas emissions

The Group is not required to report on its emissions or energy use. Given its support for high energy user industries such as Ceramics, and its activities in developing technologies to reduce energy consumption and related Carbon emissions for those industries, the Board recognises that its research will increase our own energy consumption.

The increases will take place over the next 2 - 3 years as the R&D into the application of Hydrogen gas as a firing aid for these industries, will require significant energy consumption on site. These increases will be short term and will overall lead to a significant reduction in the energy use of those industries, creating energy and emission savings that will dwarf the short term increases from our research.

Financial instruments

Liquidity Risk

Having reviewed forecasts and taking into account sensitivity analysis, the directors consider that adequate cash reserves are in place to fund any future trading and investment.

Cash Flow

Cash flow is monitored on a daily basis ensuring that the Group has the ability to meet its liabilities while generating adequate cash to service re-investment in the business. Capital expenditure and Return on Investment are also monitored.

Credit Risk

Credit control is a priority, good relationships are maintained with customers and credit limits are agreed and closely managed. Debtor listings are reviewed on a daily basis with continual communication with customers.

Foreign Currency Risk

Exchange rates are monitored on a daily basis and a pro-active approach is taken with a view to counteracting any adverse movements.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Anthony Kinsella

Mr A Kinsella

Director

28/9/2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LUCIDEON GROUP LIMITED

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lucideon Group Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the company statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for qualified opinion

With respect to grant income of £2,102,473 recognised in AMRICC Ltd and the consolidated results the evidence available to us was limited as management have not been able to provide clear written confirmation that the specific approach they adopted, in respect of the eligible and claimable depreciation on existing assets held at the commencement of the grant, in their grant claims amounting to £1,175,664 has been agreed with the grant-paying body. Owing to the lack of written confirmation we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the eligibility of this amount of income. Consequently we were unable to determine whether the income in relation to this element of the grant is appropriate to be recognised in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022, or whether a liability for £1,175,664 should be recognised as repayable to the grant body

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LUCIDEON GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

In respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to grant income, described above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- · we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records had been kept.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses, and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LUCIDEON GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the group audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the group and parent company operates in and how the group and parent company are complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures, inspecting correspondence with local tax authorities and evaluating advice received from internal tax advisors.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to employment law, ISO accreditations and health and safety. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management and those charged with governance whether the company is in compliance with these law and regulations and inspected correspondence with relevant authorities.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls and revenue recognition in relation to accuracy, occurrence and timing of revenue recognition as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business, challenging judgments and estimates applied by management. Audit procedures performed over revenue recognition included testing the operating effectiveness of controls, analytical review procedures, performing cut-off tests and tests of detail, including assessing the appropriateness of the recognition of revenue on long term contracts.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Adam Krupski

ADAM KRUPSKI (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK AUDIT LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Festival Way
Stoke-on-Trent
Staffordshire
ST1 5BB

29/09/23

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	2	21,257,726	19,840,364
Other operating income	3	2,266,814	2,666,838
Other external charges		(8,262,161)	(7,934,480)
Staff costs	4	(12,419,677)	(11,158,571)
Research and development staff costs	4	(115,609)	(122,530)
Depreciation and amortisation	7	(1,554,216)	(1,006,585)
Operating profit	7	1,172,877	2,285,036
Interest receivable and similar income	9	60,500	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(71,927)	(221,093)
Profit before taxation		1,161,450	2,063,943
Tax on profit	11	(106,110)	(11,116)
Profit for the financial year		1,055,340	2,052,827

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit for the year	1,055,340	2,052,827
Other comprehensive income net of taxation		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Currency translation differences Actuarial gain on defined benefit schemes	(98,027) 543,000	(25,882) 3,106,000
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension gains	545,000 56,550	(578,440)
Withholding tax on defined benefit schemes surplus	(192,150)	(121,800)
Other comprehensive income for the year	309,373	2,379,878
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,364,713	4,432,705
Profit for the year attributable to: - Owners of the parent company	1,055,340	2,052,827
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to: - Owners of the parent company	1,364,713	4,432,705

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 December 2022

	Notes	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
		_			
Fixed assets		(4.000.454)		(4.455.040)	
Negative goodwill Other intangible assets		(1,083,454) 206,359		(1,155,046) 260,783	
Total intangible assets	12		(877,095)	200,703	- (894,263)
Tangible assets	13		8,159,370		6,565,847
Investments	14		49,141		65,967
	• •				
			7,331,416		5,737,551
Current assets			2,001,110		4,707,007
Stocks	15	507,055		480,543	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	6,928,146		6,731,237	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	5,971,174		3,325,322	
		13,406,375		10,537,102	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	18	(9,773,395)		(6,081,534)	
Net current assets			3,632,980		4,455,568
Total assets less current liabilities			10,964,396		10,193,119
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(1,366,910)		(1,653,642)
Provisions for liabilities	22		(190,164)		(156,018)
Net assets excluding pension asset			9,407,322		8,383,459
Pension asset	24		583,050		226,200
Net assets			9,990,372		8,609,659
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		2,500		2,500
Share option reserve	29		190,667		174,667
Other reserves	29		(1,750)		(1,750)
Profit and loss account	29		9,798,955		8,434,242
Total equity			9,990,372		8,609,659

The financial statements on pages 11 to 43 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28/9/2023 are signed on its behalf by:

Anthony Kinsella

Mr A Kinsella **Director**

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 December 2022

	Ninton	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
	Notes	£	£	T.	L
Fixed assets					
Investments	14		6,653,757		6,653,757
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	4,920,133		5,297,070	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	517,368		1,152,082	
		5,437,501		6,449,152	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	18	(8,096,540)		(8,982,448)	
Net current liabilities			(2,659,039)		(2,533,296)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,994,718		4,120,461
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(508,518)		(728,813)
Net assets excluding pension liability			3,486,200		3,391,648
Provisions for liabilities	22		-		(56,550)
Pension asset	24		583,050		226,200
Net assets			4,069,250		3,561,298
					·
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		2,500		2,500
Share option reserve	29		190,667		174,667
Other reserves	29		(1,750)		(1,750)
Profit and loss reserves	29		3,877,833		3,385,881
Total equity			4,069,250		3,561,298

Lucideon Group Limited has not presented a separate Statement of Comprehensive income in these financial statements. The profit after tax of the parent company for the year ended 31 December 2022 was £84,552 (2021: £19,400).

The financial statements on pages 11 to 43, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28/09/2023 are signed on its behalf by:

Anthony Kinsella

Mr A Kinsella Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

	Share capital	Share option reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	2,500	161,000	(1,750)	3,997,204	4,158,954
Year ended 31 December 2021: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income net of taxation:	-	-	-	2,052,827	2,052,827
Actuarial losses on pension scheme	-		-	2,405,760	2,405,760
Currency translation differences on consolidation	-	-	-	(25,882)	(25,882)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	4,432,705	4,432,705
Share based payment charge Transfer between reserves	-	18,000 (4,333)	-	4,333	18,000
Total transactions with owners		13,667		4,333	18,000
Balance at 31 December 2021	2,500	174,667	(1,750)	8,434,242	8,609,659
Year ended 31 December 2022: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income net of	-	-	-	1,055,340	1,055,340
taxation: Actuarial gains on pension scheme	-	-	_	407,400	407,400
Currency translation differences on consolidation	-	-	-	(98,027)	(98,027)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		-	1,364,713	1,364,713
Share based payment charge		16,000	-		16,000
Total transactions with owners	_	16,000	· ——	-	16,000
Balance at 31 December 2021	2,500	190,667	(1,750)	9,798,955	9,990,372

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

	Share capital	Share option reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	2,500	161,000	(1,750)	995,188	1,156,938
Year ended 31 December 2021:					
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income net of taxation:	-	-	-	(19,400)	(19,400)
Actuarial losses on pension scheme				2,405,760	2,405,760
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	_	-	2,386,360	2,386,360
Share based payment charge Transfer between reserves	-	18,000 (4,333)	- -	4,333	18,000
Total transactions with owners	-	13,667	-	4,333	18,000
Balance at 31 December 2021	2,500	174,667	(1,750)	3,385,881	3,561,298
Year ended 31 December 2022:					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	84,552	84,552
Actuarial gains on pension scheme		w	-	407,400	407,400
Total comprehensive income for the year Share based payment charge	- -	16,000	-	491,952 -	491,952 16,000
Total transactions with owners	-	16,000	-		16,000
Balance at 31 December 2022	2,500	190,667	(1,750)	3,877,833	4,069,250

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

	Note	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
Net cash from operating activities	26		5,478,988		780,710
Investing activities Purchase of intangible fixed assets Sale of intangible assets Purchase of tangible fixed assets Sale of tangible fixed assets Sale of unlisted and other investments Interest received		(29,199) - (2,633,501) - 16,826 54,500		(103,077) - (539,786) 13,493 41,030	
Net cash used in investing activities			(2,591,374)		(588,340)
Financing activities Repayment of loans Repayment of new finance leases Interest paid		(87,979) (126,983) (71,927)		(3,619,825) (70,927) (215,093)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(286,889)		(3,905,845)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents	cash		2,600,725		(3,713,475)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginnin year	g of		3,325,322		7,038,797
Effect of foreign exchange rate change	s		45,127		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of	year		5,971,174		3,325,322

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

Accounting policies

Company information

Lucideon Group Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Queens Road, Penkhull, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, ST4 7LQ.

Accounting convention

These consolidated and company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, and under the historical cost convention.

The Company has issued a parent company guarantee pursuant to Section 479(C) of the Companies Act 2006 for the year on behalf of the subsidiaries registered in the United Kingdom listed below. The parent guarantee applies to all outstanding liabilities for the subsidiaries at the balance sheet date until the obligations have been fulfilled. The following subsidiaries have applied the exemption from statutory audit provided for in Section 479(A) of the Companies Act 2006.

Subsidiaries: Lucideon CICS Limited – 01871628 AMRICC Ltd - 10269157

Functional and presentational currency

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 \mathfrak{L} .

Reduced disclosures - Company only

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions from disclosing the following information in its company only accounts, as permitted by the reduced disclosure regime within FRS 102.-

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Lucideon Group Limited and all of its subsidiary undertakings for the year. Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes. All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2022.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date, of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus directly attributable costs. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

As permitted by section 408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own statement of comprehensive income as it prepares group accounts and the company's individual statement of financial position shows the company's profit or loss for the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

Accounting policies (Continued)

Going concern

The Group has invested heavily in 2022 to support the establishment of "The AMRICC Centre". Significant additional debt funding has been secured to ensure the Group has the reserves necessary to secure its trade during a cash intensive period during 2022 and into 2023.

In considering the going concern basis of preparing the financial statements, the Directors have prepared Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Forecasts that extend to December 2024. These forecasts incorporate the experience from 2022 and 2023 and reflect market expectations and confirmed order books for 2023 and beyond. The forecasts demonstrate that the Group expect to have adequate funding available to support operating activities and targeted growth moving forwards through cash reserves and a revolving credit facility.

The assumptions within the forecasts have also been sensitised and this work has concluded that the Group expects to have adequate funding across these scenarios. As a result of this work, the Directors are satisfied that the Group has adequate funding available that will support a further growth for a period of at least 12 months from the date at which the financial statements are signed and hence have concluded it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

As the parent undertaking has net current liabilities of £2,659,039 and is not expected to generate positive cashflows to be able to repay its liabilities in the short term, which include group balances of £4,899,630. A letter of support has been obtained from its subsidiary Lucideon Limited and Lucideon CICS Limited confirming that they will not demand repayment of any debt and will continue to support the parent undertaking for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. The directors have no reason to consider this support will not be provided and therefore the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group 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;
- the milestones reached and the milestones to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when substantially all of the obligations under a sales contract have been fulfilled.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recongised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

Accounting policies (Continued)

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Research and development expenditure

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.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the Group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Consolidated profit and loss account over its useful economic life. Negative goodwill is similarly included in the balance sheet and is credited to the profit and loss account in the periods in which the relevant non- monetary assets are recovered through depreciation or sale. Negative goodwill in excess of the fair values of the relevant non- monetary assets is credited to the profit and loss account in the periods expected to benefit.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

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.

Software

15% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Freehold property

2.5% straight line

Long-term leasehold property

Over the life of the lease

Plant and machinery

10% to 33% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

10% to 33% straight line

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.

Assets under construction are not depreciated until the asset has been fully completed and in use.

Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

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. At each balance sheet 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period relate to bank balances included in cash at bank and in hand.

Financial instruments

The Group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial Assets

Trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings

Trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings which are receivable within one year are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Equity instruments

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Trade creditors, other creditors, amounts owed to group and accruals

Trade creditors, other creditors, amounts owed to group and accruals payable within one year are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and other similar charges.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet 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 Group 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 balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

Accounting policies (Continued)

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Income Statement 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 Group in independently administered funds.

Defined benefit pension plan

The Group operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets at the balance sheet date (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating to the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Group's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
- b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets.

This cost is recognised in profit or loss as a 'finance expense'. The Defined Benefit Scheme has been closed to future membership and closed to future accrual of benefit for a number of years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

Accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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.

Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement in the same period as the related expenditure. This includes amounts receivable under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme 'CJRS' and similar scheme to reimburse the Company for wages of certain employees who were furloughed during the period but who remained on the Company's payroll.

Foreign exchange

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.

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes tax credits for R&D taxation of £156,000 (2021: £287,560).

This treatment is in accordance with HMRC Research and Development Expenditure Credit (RDEC) scheme requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

1 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Provisions

The group is required to assess the value of provisions required to reflect obligations under its property lease arrangements. At the year end, the carrying value of provisions was £100,000 (2021: £100,000). This provision is based on expected rectification costs based on management's experience and level of work performed on leased property.

Defined benefit pension scheme valuation

The actuarial calculation of the defined benefit pension scheme requires assumptions to be made in respect of mortality rates of members, discount rates and the rates of inflation that should be used. Further details can be found in note 24.

Revenue recognition - Stage of completion

In order to assess the recognition of turnover and profits generated on contracts the management consider the stage of completion of the contracts ongoing at the year end by reviewing the milestones achieved on each contract. This assessment includes an estimate of expected milestones to complete which includes an element of judgement as projects can change and result in either additional or less costs depending on the outcome of work performed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

2	Turnover and other revenue (Grant income)	2022	2021
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	Research, testing and consultancy	18,386,039	17,285,719
	Accreditation services	2,871,687	2,554,645
		21,257,726	19,840,364
	Grant income	2,102,473	-
		23,360,199	19,840,364
		2022 £	2021 £
	Turnover and grant income analysed by geographical market	£	£.
	United Kingdom	12,510,989	8,843,343
	Rest of Europe	2,058,065	
	Rest of the world	8,791,145	8,984,092
		23,360,199	19,840,364
		2022	2021
		£	£
3	Other operating income		
	Grant income	2,102,473	-
	Furlough income	-	857,362
	Allocation of time and resources to pooled research	-	1,521,916
	Research and development credit Other income	156,000 8,341	287,560
		2,266,814	2,666,838

Following the acquisition of British Ceramic Research Limited in 2015 the Group recognised deferred consideration in the way of Company Funded Pooled Research. The work undertaken extinguishes the deferred consideration and is recognised as other operating income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

4 Employees

5

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

	Group		Compa	Company	
	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 Number	2021 Number	
Directors	2	2	2	2	
Technical	166	176	-	-	
Support	89	75	11	17	
Part time	3	6	-	-	
Total	260	259	13	19	
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	Grou	p	Compar	ıy	
Their aggregate remuneration comprised.	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	£	£	£	£	
Wages and salaries	10,704,793	9,799,871	701,691	774,775	
Social security costs	983,816	853,939	63,840	71,860	
Cost of defined contribution scheme	830,677	627,291	63,882	84,040	
Cost of employee share scheme	16,000	18,000	16,000	18,000	
	12,535,286	11,299,101	845,413	948,675	
Directors' remuneration					
			2022 £	2021 £	
Directors' emoluments			180,477	195,369	
Directors pension costs			10,242	10,242	
			190,719	205,611	

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 Director (2021: 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £137,348 (2021: £121,960).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £10,242 (2021: £10,242).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

6 Share-based payments

Under the Company plan, share options are granted at the average price of the Company's shares at the grant date. The employee is entitled to the exercise the share options upon an event, for which an estimated length of time has been determined by management. (the "vesting period"). Options are forfeited if the employee leaves the Company before they become entitled to exercise the share options.

	2022		2021	
		Weighted average		Weighted average
	Option number	exercise price	Option number	exercise price
Outstanding at 1 January	2,750,000	0.08	2,875,000	0.08
Forfeited during the year	(62,500)	0.08	(125,000)	0.08
Outstanding at 31 December	2,687,500		2,750,000	

The weighted average fair value of options granted was determined using the earnings multiple pricing model, with appropriate factors being utilised to make adjustment for known factors.

The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effect of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations. Non-vesting conditions and market conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the option at grant date.

Details of the options to subscribe for ordinary shares of £0.0001 each, which remain exercisable, are as follows:

		Ordinary £0.0001 shares in respect of which options are exercisable	Subscription price	within which options are exercisable
	At 31 December 2022	2,687,500	£0.00	2020-2024
	At 31 December 2021	2,750,000	£0.00	2020-2024
7	Operating profit		2022 £	2021 £
	Operating profit for the year is stated after ch	arging/(crediting):	~	_
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		1,542,185	1,007,852
	Research and development costs		2,190,000	2,197,305
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including g	oodwill	12,031	(1,267)
	Loss/(Profit) on disposal of assets		1,310	(3,591)
	Exchange differences		(153,125)	193,318
	Operating lease rentals:			
	Plant and machinery		68,448	64,874
	Property		756,849	97,568
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

8	Auditor's remuneration	2022 £	2021 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
	Auditors fees The auditing of accounts of associates of the Group pursuant to legislation	103,450	79,500
		2022 £	2021 £
	For other services Taxation compliance services Other taxation services All other non-audit services	20,125 32,400 27,900 ———————————————————————————————————	17,500 28,000 3,500 49,000
9	Interest receivable	2022	2021
	Interest on defined benefit pension asset Other interest receivable	£ 6,000 54,500	£ - -
		60,500	-
10	Interest payable and similar expenses	2022 £	2021 £
	Loan interest payable Other finance charges	40,277	59,261 155,832
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts Other finance expense	27,037 4,613	6,000
		71,927	221,093

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

11	Taxation	2022 £	2021 £
	Current tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	(183,619)	(157,801)
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	32,547	(272,632)
	Total current tax	(151,072)	(430,433)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences and rate change	20,456	441,549
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	236,726	-
	Total deferred tax	257,182	441,549
	Total tax charge	106,110	11,116
			=

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	202 1	
Profit before taxation	1,161,454	2,063,943
		
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	220,676	392,149
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	919	18,940
Non-taxable income	(19,600)	(419,802)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	269,300	(272,632)
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	(86,705)	600,647
Research and development relief	(150,200)	(238, 163)
Rate difference son deferred tax	12,010	24,337
Differences in overseas tax rates	(140,290)	(94,360)
Taxation charge	106,110	11,116

The standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom for the year was 19% (2021: 19%). An increase in the UK corporation tax rate was announced in the 2021 Budget which would increase the rate to 25% from 1 April 2023. Existing temporary differences on which deferred tax has been provided may therefore unwind in future periods subject to this increased rate. The rate change has been included in Finance Bill 2021 and was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 and therefore deferred tax will be calculated using the 25% corporation tax rate. Deferred tax has therefore been provided at a rate of 25% (2021: 25%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

12	Intangible fixed assets			
	Group	Goodwill £	Software £	Total
	Cost At 1 January 2022 Additions	(3,860,147)	658,246 29,199	(3,201,901) 29,199
	At 31 December 2022	(3,860,147)	687,445	(3,172,702)
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2022	(2,705,101)	397,463	(2,307,638)
	Amortisation charged for the year	(71,592)	83,623	12,031
	At 31 December 2022	(2,776,693)	481,086	(2,295,607)
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2022	(1,083,454)	206,359	(877,095)
	At 31 December 2021	(1,155,046)	260,783	(894,263)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

13 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold property	Long-term leasehold Property £	Plant and machinery and Motor F Vehicles £	ixtures and fittings £	Asset Under construction	Totai
Cost	£	£	I.	L	Ł	£
At 1 January 2022	4,167,873	320,308	7,482,899	583,636	355,744	12,910,460
Additions	-	46,141	1,591,957	77,680	932,573	2,648,351
Disposals	(5,345)	(2,737)	(128,684)	(23,334)	-	(160,100)
Transfers	-	-	274,998	-	(274,998)	-
Translation	226,815	41,380	598,374	44,863	42,200	953,632
At 31 December 2022	4,389,343	405,092	9,819,544	682,845	1,055,519	16,352,343
Depreciation and impairment					-	
At 1 January 2022	1,047,650	12,236	5,030,149	254,538	-	6,344,573
Depreciation charged in the year	200,989	27,408	1,262,138	51,650	_	1,542,185
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(4,126)	(2,607)	(128,683)	(23,336)	-	(158,752)
Translation	25,720	4,841	400,874	33,531	-	464,967
At 31 December 2022	1,270,233	41,878	6,564,478	316,384	-	8,192,973
On maritim						
Carrying amount	0.440.440	000 04 4	0.055.000	200 404	4.055.540	0.450.070
At 31 December 2022	3,119,110	363,214	3,255,066	366,461	1,055,519	8,159,370
At 31 December 2021	3,120,223	308,072	2,452,749	329,098	355,744	6,565,847

Included within freehold property is £250,000 (2021: £250,000) of land which is not depreciated.

The net book value of plant and machinery includes £326,854 in respect of assets held under finance leases.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

14	Fixed asset investments					
			Grou		Comp	
		Notes	2022	2021	2022	2021
			£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	6,653,757	6,653,757
	Unlisted investments		49,141	65,967	-	-
			49,141	65,967	6,653,757	6,653,757
	Movements in fixed asset investments Group				in	Unlisted vestments
	Cost or valuation					£
	At 1 January 2022					65,967
	Disposals					(16,826)
	At 31 December 2022					49,141
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2022					49,141
	At 31 December 2021					65,967
	Movements in fixed asset investments Company				ι	Shares in group indertakings
						£
	Cost or valuation					
,	At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022					8,122,749
	Impairment					
	At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022					(1,468,992)
	Carrying amount					
,	At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022					6,653,757

The unlisted investment represents a 6.5% shareholding in AZO Materials, a Materials Science company based in Australia. There was a capital reduction enforced by AZO in the year, resulting in a disposal of part of the investment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

14 Fixed asset investments (continued)

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

				% Held	
Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	Direct	Indirect
Lucideon Limited	England	Scientific testing and consultancy	Ordinary	100.00	-
Lucideon CICS Limited	England	Independent certification body	Ordinary	100.00	-
AMRICC Limited	England	Scientific testing and consultancy	Ordinary	100.00	-
Complete Integrated Certification Services Limited	England	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	-
Lucideon Cambridge Polymer Limited	England	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	-
Ceram Research Limited	England	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	-
Applied Materials Research Innovation and Commercialisation Company Ltd	England	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	-
Lucideon M&P Lab Inc	Schenectady, New York, US	Scientific testing and consultancy	Ordinary	•	100.00

The registered office for all direct subsidiaries is: Queens Road, Penkull, Stoke On Trent, ST4 7LQ.

15	Stocks	Grou	Company		
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		£	£	£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	453,083	436,094	-	-
	Finished goods and goods for resale	53,972	44,449	-	-
		507,055	480,543	•	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

1A				Compa	any
	mounts falling due within one year:	2022	2021	2022	2021
	•	£	£	£	£
Tra	ade debtors	3,778,814	3,162,381	-	-
Ar	mounts recoverable on long term contracts	1,410,775	1,707,066	-	-
Ar	mounts owed by group undertakings		-	4,899,630	5,260,201
Co	orporation tax recoverable	959,625	949,183	-	36,869
Ot	ther debtors	184,182	226,675	1,501	-
Pr	repayments	594,750	552,170	-	-
		6,928,146	6,597,475	4,901,131	5,297,070
Ѐ	eferred tax asset (note 23)	-	133,762	19,002	-
		6,928,146	6,731,237	4,920,133	5,297,070

An impairment loss of £103,662, (2021: £73,603) was recognised against trade debtors.

Amounts owed by group undertakings attract interest of 3%, are unsecured and have no fixed repayment date.

17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents		Gr	oup	Company		
		2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £	
bank and in hand		5,971,174	3,325,322	517,368	1,152,082	
ors: amounts falling due within	one	Gro	מו	Comp	anv	
		2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
oans	20	474,786	291,507	203,346	203,390	
tions under finance leases	21	144,619	112,891	-	-	
ents received on account		4,595,106	2,807,944	-	-	
creditors		2,352,431	884,146	-	-	
nts owed to group undertakings		•	-	7,803,755	8,668,277	
_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		351,006	548,432	-	-	
		131,745	161,032	1,350	1,351	
als and deferred income		1,723,702	1,275,582	88,089	109,430	
		9,773,395	6,081,534	8,096,540	8,982,448	
	bank and in hand	bank and in hand tors: amounts falling due within one Notes oans 20 21 ents received on account creditors nts owed to group undertakings taxation and social security creditors	bank and in hand 2022 £ 5,971,174 5,971,174 cors: amounts falling due within one Coro: 2022 Notes Property of the proper	Compage Comp	Comp Comp 2022 2021 2022 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ 5,971,174 3,325,322 517,368 2022 2021 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2023 2022 2023 2033,346 2033	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (Continued)

Two bank loans with National Westminster Bank Plc commenced on the 1 July 2015 and are repayable in 84 monthly installments. Interest is charged at 3.5% above the base rate per annum.

The bank loans also include additional funding under the CBILS scheme. The CBILS facility is provided against a security, to the value of the loan outstanding, on the buildings owned by the Company. The security is released on repayment of that facility.

First legal charges dated 5 May 2020 and 10 July 2020 are held by HSBC UK Bank plc over Land and Buildings.

An Unlimited Multilateral Guarantee dated 5 May 2020 is given to HSBC UK Bank plc by Lucideon Limited, Lucideon Group Limited, Amricc Ltd and Lucideon CICS Limited.

A number of charges were secured against company assets post year end by HSBC Equipment Finance (UK)

The liability in respect of net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts is secured on the related assets.

19	Creditors: amounts falling due after n	nore than one	e year				
		Notes		roup 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans Obligations under finance leases	20 21		,043 ,867	1,205,047 448,595	508,518 -	728,813 -
			1,366	,910	1,653,642	508,518	728,813
20	Borrowings		Group 2022 £		2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans		1,472,829	1,49	96,554 — —	711,864	932,203
	Payable within one year Payable between two and five years		474,786 998,043		91,507 05,047	203,346 508,518	203,390 728,813

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

	Group	Group		
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Future minimum (case payments due under finance leases:				
Less than one year	144,619	112,891	-	-
Between one and five years	368,867	448,595	-	-
	513,486	561,486	-	•

22 Provisions for liabilities

		Group		Company	
	Notes	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred tax Provision	23	90,164 100,000	56,018 100,000	-	56,550 -
		190,164	156,018		56,550
			<u>.</u>		

The group has provided for costs expected to be incurred in relation to obligations under its property lease arrangements.

23 Deferred taxation

The major deferred tax (liabilities) and assets recognised by the group and company are:

	Liability	Assets
	2022	2021
Group	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(287,857)	(5,332)
Tax losses carried forward	162,545	139,094
Short term timing differences	35,148	(56,018)
	(00.464)	77.744
	(90,164)	77,744

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

23 Deferred taxation (continued)

Company	Asset/ (liability) 2022 £	Asset/ (liability) 2021 £
Short term timing differences	19,022	(56,550)
	Group £	Company £
Movements in the year:		
Asset at 1 January 2022 Charge to profit or loss Charge to OCI	77,744 (257,182) 89,274	(56,550) 19,002 56,550
Asset/(liability) at 31 December 2022	(90,164)	19,002

There are unprovided losses in the group with a tax value of £927,718 that have not had deferred tax assets recognised due to the uncertainty of the utilisation of these losses in the short term.

Deferred tax on accelerate capital allowances are expected to unwind over the asset lives, with short term timing differences expected to unwind in 12 months.

24 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2022 £	2021 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	830,677	627,291

2024

The Group operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £830,677 (2021: £627,291).

Contributions totaling £64,587 (2021: £61,516) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors. The Group operates a Defined Benefit Pension Scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independent administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £nil (2021: £nil).

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the funds of the Company and together with contributions, are invested in managed funds whereby the value of the funds are directly linked to the value of the underlying investments. The latest actuarial valuation of the scheme was 1 January 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

24 Retirement benefit schemes (Continued)

Contributions payable to the fund at the balance sheet date are included in creditors. In addition, certain employees are members of the Lucideon Group Pension Scheme (formcrly British Ceramic Research Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme (1975)) which provides benefits based on final pensionable salary. The scheme is a funded defined benefit scheme.

The Lucideon Group Pension Scheme does not have a contractual agreement or stated policy as to which group entities are liable for pension scheme liabilities. Therefore under section 28 of FRS 102, the assets and liabilities of the scheme are recorded within the individual financial statements of the entity with legal responsibility for the scheme which is consistent with the ultimate parent company, being Lucideon Group Limited.

Defined benefit schemes

	2022	2021
Key assumptions	%	%
Discount rate	4.7	1.9
Expected rate of increase of pensions in payment	2.5	2.9
Expected rate of salary increases	2.5	2.9
Assumed retirement age for active members	65	65
Pension increases in payment - CPI, capped at 2.5%	2	2.2
Pension increases in payment - CPI, capped at 3%	2.2	2.4
Pension increases in payment - CPI, capped at 5%	2.5	2.9
Mortality rates		
- for a male aged 65 now	85.9	86
- at 65 for a male aged 45 now	86.8	87
- for a female aged 65 now	88.2	88
- at 65 for a female member aged 45 now	89.3	89

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

24 Retirement benefit schemes (Continued)

The amounts included in the statement of financial position arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

of defined perions plants are as to	2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Defined benefit obligation	(22,518,000)	(35,169,000)	(22,518,000)	(35,169,000)
Scheme assets	23,415,000	35,517,000	23,415,000	35,517,000
Derecognition of surplus	(313,950)	(121,800)	(313,950)	(121,800)
Surplus/(Deficit) in scheme	583,050	226,200	583,050	226,200
				Group
Movements in the present value of	of defined benefit obl	igations		£
At 1 January 2022 Benefits paid Actuarial gains Interest cost				35,169,000 (1,020,000) (12,290,000) 659,000
At 31 December 2022			_	22,518,000
The defined benefit obligations a	rise from plans funde	ed as follows;		Group 2022 £
Fair value of plan assets Present value of plan liabilities Withholding tax Surplus				23,415,000 (22,518,000) (313,950) 583,050
Movements in the fair value of pla	an assets			Group £
At 1 January 2022 Benefits paid Actuarial loss Interest income				35,517,000 (1,020,000) (11,747,000) 665,000
At 31 December 2022				23,415,000
_				

The interest on obligation for the year was £6,000 (2021: £6,000). The cumulative amount of actuarial gains recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income was £543,000 (2021: Loss of £3,106,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

24 Retirement benefit schemes (Continued)

	The analysis of the scheme assets at the reporting	date were as follo	ws:		
	, , ,			Group	
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Multi asset funds, private markets and corporate bo	nds	1	6,921,029	28,875,321
	Liability driven investment fund			5,804,242	5,931,339
	Insured pensions			472,654	532,755
	Cash/net current assets			217,075	177,585
			2	3,415,000	35,517,000
25	Share capital				
	·	(Group and Cor	npany	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	20,000,000 ordinary shares of 0.01p each	20,000,000	20,000,000	2,000	2,000
	5,000,000 A ordinary shares of 0.01p each	5,000,000	5,000,000	500	500
		25,000,000	25,000,000	2,500	2,500

All shares are entitled to one vote in any circumstances and each share is entitled to dividend payments or any other distribution, including a distribution from winding up the company.

26 Cash generated from group operations

vasii generated irom group operations	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year after tax	1,055,340	2,052,827
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	12,031	(1,267)
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,542,185	1,007,852
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	1,310	(3,591)
Interest paid	71,927	221,093
Interest received	(60,500)	-
Taxation charge	106,110	11,116
Increase in stocks	(26,512)	(18,418)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(111,790)	144,404
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	2,751,334	(708,388)
Share based payment charge	16,000	18,000
Research and development tax credit	(156,000)	(287,560)
Corporation tax received/(paid)	277,553	(133,442)
Allocation of time and resources to pooled research		(<u>1,521,916</u>)
Net cash generated for operating activities	5,478,988	780,710 ———

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

27 Analysis of changes in net funds - group

	1 January 2022	Cash flows	New leases c	Other non- 3 ash changes	1 December 2022
	£	f	Ţ	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	3,325,322	2,600,725	_	45,127	5,971,174
Debt due after 1 year	(1,205,047)	(203,528)	-	410,532	(998,043)
Debt due within 1 year	(291,507)	291,507	-	(474,786)	(474,786)
Finance leases	(561,486)	126,983	(14,850)	(64,133)	(513,486)
	1,294,282	2,788,687	(14,850)	(83,260)	3,984,859
					_

Non cash movement relate to new finance leases and foreign exchange impacts.

28 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group	Group Com		
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	868,559	771,875	•	-
Between one and five years	3,319,514	3,187,965	-	-
In over five years	4,812,903	1,787,500	•	-
	9,000,976	5,747,340	-	-

29 Reserves

Other Reserves

Other reserves relate to the gift of shares to a shareholder.

Share-based payment reserve

The share- based payment reserve represents all share- based payment charges less amounts transferred to retained earnings on exercise of share options.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses, net of distributions and other adjustments.

30 Related party transactions

During the year, the Group paid rent to Mr A Kinsella, a Director, totaling £16,184 (2021: £15,725). There was £nil balance payable at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

Included within other debtors due within one year is a loan to a director, amounting to £159,730 (2021: £156,068). Amounts repaid during the year totalled £nil (2021: £nil). The loan is interest bearing with the total interest charged in the period being £3,662 (2021: £2,318). The maximum overdrawn balance during the year was £159,730 (2021: £156,068).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

31 Capital commitment

The Group had capital commitments of £2,599,874 (2021: £209,424) for the acquisition of plant and machinery at the balance sheet date.

32 Controlling party

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company is controlled by Beechfields (Stoke) Limited Employee Benefit Trust by virtue of its shareholding.