Registered number: 02004015

ASITE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

ArmstrongWatson®
Accountants, Business & Financial Advisers

ASITE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R Tchenguiz N Doughty A Pickworth (resigned 6 June 2022) N Martin
Company secretary	S Gadhia
Registered number	02004015
Registered office	7th Floor Leconfield House Curzon Street London W1J 5JA
Independent auditor	Armstrong Watson Audit Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Third Floor 10 South Parade Leeds LS1 5QS

ASITE LIMITED

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ASITE LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Business review

I am pleased to report that the Group has continued its growth and increased its global footprint over the past 12 months. For the year ended 30 June 2022 revenue increased by 16% from £13,025,493 to £15,074,954 and the operating loss was £5,352,479, a decrease of £6,618,859 from an operating profit of £1,266,380 in the year ended 30 June 2021.

Asite's vision is to connect people and help the world build better.

The Asite Platform continues to push the boundaries of research and innovation in the fields of digital engineering and data logistics on behalf of our customers. This positions us well to deliver on our strategic plan to become the world's leading data logistics platform for the built environment, providing the software to connect the physical, digital, and human.

Key performance indicators

Asite continues to manage the business through both financial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as listed below, and non-financial KPIs such as number of users, number of clients and churn rate.

The Directors consider Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, and Amortisation (EBITDA), Global Headcount, and Annual Recurring Revenue (ARR) to be strategically important KPIs for the business and we continuously monitor these KPIs in accordance with the key metrics of the business:

	2022	2021
Turnover (£)	15,074,954	13,025,493
EBITDA (£)	(6,594,663)	1,990,608
As a % of Turnover	(44)	15

The year on year decrease in EBITDA is largely attributable to the increased strategic investment into Sales & Marketing headcount in both new and existing regions.

Global Headcount KPI

	2022	2021
Global Headcount (Average)	407	301

Average Headcount has increased by 35% year on year.

Annual Recurring Revenue KPI

	2022	2021
Annual Recurring Revenue (£m)	15.614	10.777

Annual Recurring Revenue has increased by 45% year on year.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

We undertake a continuous risk review strategy of our operations and continue to implement appropriate mitigation strategies for those risks which we have assessed as critical to the ongoing operations of the Group. Significant risks identified cover recruitment and retention of key staff, system performance, technology obsolescence, client base plurality, product diversity and regulatory environment. The Group continues to monitor these risks and to update and amend mitigating strategies as appropriate.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Nathan Doughty (Jun 30, 2023 13:56 CDT)

Nathan R. Doughty
Chief Executive Officer
Date: 30/06/2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare consolidated financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

Under company law the directors must not approve the consolidated financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Group is to provide a Software as a Service (SaaS) digital engineering platform to integrate supply chains for capital projects, infrastructure developments, and asset management.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £7,283,771 *(2021 - profit £1,740,443).*

No ordinary dividends were paid in either the current or the prior period.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

R Tchenguiz
N Doughty
A Pickworth (resigned 6 June 2022)
N Martin

Research and development

The Group continues to invest in research and development in the field of digital engineering. Research and development costs incurred during the year to 30 June 2022 totalled £2,525,272 (2021: £832,607) all of which was capitalised. The directors regard investment in this area as a prerequisite for success in the medium to long term future.

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, cash flow and foreign currency risk. The directors review risk management strategies regularly.

Price
The Group has minimal exposure to price risk as all prices are pre-set by management.

Credit
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk from credit sales. Credit risk is managed by monitoring payments against contractual agreements and if required suspension of dealing with customers in case of non-payments. A debt collection agency was also engaged to support collections in defined instances.

Liquidity
Liquidity risk arises from the Group's management of working capital and the finance charges on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Board receives regular cash flow statements as well as information regarding cash balances. At the end of the financial year, the cashflow projections indicated that the Group is expected to have sufficient liquidity. The decisions taken by management to reduce costs has mitigated any immediate liquidity risk without prohibiting the business from delivering its core functions.

Interest rate risk
The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Cash flow
The Group is exposed to cash flow risk as a result of the timing between paying suppliers and the receipt of money from customers and management manage this through regular review.

Foreign currency
The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk through its overseas investments and operations in various countries across the world. The Group hedges against these currency risks.

Interest rate
The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Creditor payment policy

The Group does not have a policy to follow any code or standard on payment practice. However, the Group will continue to settle the terms of payment with its suppliers and, when agreeing the terms of each transaction, will ensure that those suppliers are aware of the terms of payment and will abide by those terms of payment, unless subsequently renegotiated.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis notwithstanding a loss of £7,283,771 during the year, and a further substantial loss post year end.

As set out in the strategic report, the losses have been incurred as a result of significant investment in headcount, in particular sales and marketing. Following the year end, the directors have taken steps to reduce the group's cost base. Significant savings have already been made and will continue to be made over the coming months, with the directors expecting the group to return to a monthly cash profit by August 2023, and the forecasts for the year ended June 2024 showing a return to profitability.

In preparing the forecasts on which the going concern basis has been based, the directors have considered the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast doubt upon the group's ability to continue as a going concern. The view of the directors is that the only area of material judgement within the forecasts are the assumptions around future sales growth. While the directors are optimistic about the group's ability to increase its recurring revenues, even on a sensitised basis assuming zero growth to the group's current monthly recurring revenues, the group would still have sufficient headroom within its cash and borrowing facilities to meet its liabilities as they fall due and continue as a going concern.

On this basis, the directors are confident that no material uncertainty exists and that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Directors liabilities

Directors' and officers' liability insurance has been purchased by the Group during the year. The company's Articles of Association provide, subject to the provision of UK legislation, an indemnity for the directors and officers of the company in respect of liabilities they may incur in the discharge of their duties or in the exercise of their powers. This includes any liabilities relating to the defence of any proceedings brought against them which relate to anything done or omitted or alleged to have been done or omitted, by them as offers or employees of the company. Appropriate directors' and officers' liability insurance cover is in place in respect of all of the company's directors.

Future developments

The directors are not expecting to make any significant changes in the nature of the business in the near future but continued growth via investment in marketing, R&D and ecosystem partnerships remain a key focus for the Group's growth.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Armstrong Watson Audit Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Nathan Doughty (Jun 30, 2023 13:56 CDT)
....

Nathan R. Doughty
Chief Executive
Date: 30/06/2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASITE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Asite Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Company Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Company Statement of Cash Flows, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out on pages 21 - 32. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the United Kingdom.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the parent Company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the United Kingdom; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 Group and the parent Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the 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.

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

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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Group 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 Group 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 its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the responsibilities statement on page 3, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of laws and regulations that affect the company, focusing on those that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on its operations. Key laws and regulations that we identified included the UK Companies Act, tax legislation and occupational health and employment legislation.

- We enquired of the directors, reviewed correspondence with HMRC and reviewed directors meeting minutes for evidence of non compliance with relevant laws and regulations. We also reviewed controls the directors have in place to ensure compliance.

- We gained an understanding of the controls that the directors have in place to prevent and detect fraud. We enquired of the directors about any incidences of fraud that had taken place during the accounting period.

- The risk of fraud and non compliance with laws and regulations and fraud was discussed within the audit team and tests were planned and performed to address these risks. We identified the potential for fraud in the following areas: revenue recognition.

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

- We reviewed financial statements disclosures and tested to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above.
- We enquired of the directors and third party advisors about actual and potential litigation and claims.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that might indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud due to management override of internal controls we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates were indicative of a potential bias.

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

Matthew Osbourne (Jun 30, 2023 19:59 GMT+1)

Mathew Osbourne (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
Armstrong Watson Audit Limited
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Date: 30/06/2023

ASITE LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue	6	**15,074,954**	*13,025,493*
Cost of sales		**(4,354,721)**	*(2,945,640)*
Gross profit		**10,720,233**	*10,079,853*
Other operating income and expenses	7	**15,594**	*98,320*
Administrative expenses		**(8,471,066)**	*(5,257,888)*
Distribution expenses		**(7,617,240)**	*(3,653,905)*
(Loss)/profit from operations		**(5,352,479)**	*1,266,380*
Finance income and expense	11	**(131,903)**	*(79,729)*
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(5,484,382)**	*1,186,651*
Tax (expense)/credit	12	**(1,799,389)**	*553,792*
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(7,283,771)**	*1,740,443*
Other comprehensive income:			
Exchange gains/(losses) arising on translation on foreign operations		**185,971**	*(268,323)*
		185,971	*(268,323)*
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**185,971**	*(268,323)*
Total comprehensive income		**(7,097,800)**	*1,472,120*
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		**(7,283,771)**	*1,740,443*
		(7,283,771)	*1,740,443*
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		**(7,097,800)**	*1,472,120*
		(7,097,800)	*1,472,120*

The notes on pages 21 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

ASITE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02004015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	**607,171**	*479,375*
Intangible assets	14	**4,325,193**	*2,530,447*
Investments in associates	16	**44,207**	*44,207*
Deferred tax assets	12	**50,351**	*3,117,696*
		5,026,922	*6,171,725*
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	17	**17,440,118**	*5,139,914*
Cash and cash equivalents	30	**1,807,819**	*3,286,558*
		19,247,937	*8,426,472*
Total assets		**24,274,859**	*14,598,197*
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	24	**1,776,472**	-
Deferred tax liability	12	**15,459**	*537,335*
		1,791,931	*537,335*
Current liabilities			
Trade and other liabilities	18	**6,247,414**	*4,001,383*
Loans and borrowings	24	**2,309,909**	*36,074*
		8,557,323	*4,037,457*
Total liabilities		**10,349,254**	*4,574,792*
Net assets		**13,925,605**	*10,023,405*

ASITE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02004015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 £	*2021 £*
Issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	25	**11,502,357**	*502,357*
Foreign exchange reserve		**(89,432)**	*(275,403)*
Retained earnings		**2,512,680**	*9,796,451*
TOTAL EQUITY		**13,925,605**	*10,023,405*

The financial statements on pages 11 to 61 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

Nathan Doughty (Jun 30, 2023 13:56 CDT)

Nathan R. Doughty
Chief Executive
Date: 30/06/2023

The notes on pages 21 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

ASITE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02004015

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 £	*2021 £*
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	15	**65,094**	*65,094*
Deferred tax assets	12	**1,506**	*1,506*
		66,600	*66,600*
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	17	**14,930,217**	*518,524*
Cash and cash equivalents	30	**1,358**	*33,479*
		14,931,575	*552,003*
Total assets		**14,998,175**	*618,603*
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	24	**1,406,054**	-
		1,406,054	-
Current liabilities			
Trade and other liabilities	18	**45,826**	*51,627*
Loans and borrowings	24	**2,309,909**	-
		2,355,735	*51,627*
Total liabilities		**3,761,789**	*51,627*
Net assets		**11,236,386**	*566,976*

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	25	**11,502,357**	*502,357*
Retained earnings		**(265,971)**	*64,619*
TOTAL EQUITY		**11,236,386**	*566,976*

The Company's loss for the year was £330,590 (2021 - profit £2,061,452).

The financial statements on pages 11 to 61 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

Nathan Doughty (Jun 30, 2023 13:55 CDT)
....
Nathan R. Doughty
Chief Executive
Date: 30/06/2023

The notes on pages 21 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Share capital	Foreign exchange reserve	Retained earnings	Total attributable to equity holders of parent	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2021	502,357	(275,403)	9,796,451	10,023,405	10,023,405
Comprehensive income for the year					
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(7,283,771)	(7,283,771)	(7,283,771)
Other comprehensive income	-	185,971	-	185,971	185,971
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	185,971	(7,283,771)	(7,097,800)	(7,097,800)
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Issue of share capital	11,000,000	-	-	11,000,000	11,000,000
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	11,000,000	-	-	11,000,000	11,000,000
At 30 June 2022	**11,502,357**	**(89,432)**	**2,512,680**	**13,925,605**	**13,925,605**

The notes on pages 21 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign exchange reserve	Retained earnings	Total attributable to equity holders of parent	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2020	18,824,564	2,441,592	(7,080)	(11,823,397)	9,435,679	9,435,679
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,740,443	1,740,443	1,740,443
Other comprehensive (expenses)	-	-	(268,323)	-	(268,323)	(268,323)
Total comprehensive income/(expenses) for the year	-	-	(268,323)	1,740,443	1,472,120	1,472,120
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Issue of share capital	73,207	-	-	-	73,207	73,207
Own shares acquired in the year	(18,967)	-	-	(938,634)	(957,601)	(957,601)
Reduction in nominal value of issued share capital	(18,376,447)	(2,441,592)	-	20,818,039	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	(18,322,207)	(2,441,592)	-	19,879,405	(884,394)	(884,394)
At 30 June 2021	**502,357**	**-**	**(275,403)**	**9,796,451**	**10,023,405**	**10,023,405**

The notes on pages 21 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2020	18,824,564	2,441,592	(21,876,238)	(610,082)
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	2,061,452	2,061,452
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,061,452	2,061,452
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Issue of share capital	73,207	-	-	73,207
Purchase of own shares	(18,967)	-	(938,634)	(957,601)
Reduction in nominal value of issued share capital	(18,376,447)	(2,441,592)	20,818,039	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	(18,322,207)	(2,441,592)	19,879,405	(884,394)
At 30 June 2021	**502,357**	**-**	**64,619**	**566,976**
At 1 July 2021	502,357	-	64,619	566,976
Comprehensive income for the year				
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(330,590)	(330,592)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(330,590)	(330,592)
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Issue of share capital	11,000,000	-	-	11,000,000
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	11,000,000	-	-	11,000,000
At 30 June 2022	**11,502,357**	**-**	**(265,971)**	**11,236,386**

The notes on pages 21 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(7,283,771)**	*1,740,443*
Adjustments for			
Depreciation and amortisation	13,14	**993,489**	*879,815*
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	13	**35,899**	*9,791*
Income tax charge/(credit)	12	**1,799,389**	*(553,792)*
Finance income	11	**(7,712)**	*(4)*
Finance expense	11	**127,395**	*12,675*
Gain on sale of financial assets		**(70,981)**	-
Movements in working capital:			
Increase in trade and other receivables	17	**(11,458,025)**	*(2,040,561)*
Increase in trade and other payables	18	**1,047,137**	*526,648*
Increase in deferred income	18	**1,204,342**	*498,576*
Cash generated from operations		**(13,612,838)**	*1,073,591*
Income taxes paid		**(101,547)**	*(99,689)*
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		**(13,714,385)**	*973,902*
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		**(321,353)**	*(288,148)*
Acquisition of intangible assets		**(2,601,351)**	*(1,048,879)*
Acquisition of investment in associate		-	*(44,207)*
Proceeds on sale of financial assets		**70,981**	-
Interest received		**7,712**	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,844,011)**	*(1,381,234)*
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		**(127,395)**	*(12,671)*
Proceeds from share issues		**11,000,000**	*73,207*
Lease liability payments		**(36,074)**	*(9,615)*
Share buy back scheme		-	*(957,601)*
Repayment of bank borrowings		**(984,567)**	-
Proceeds from bank borrowings		**5,648,448**	-
Transaction costs related to bank borrowings		**(577,500)**	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**14,922,912**	*(906,680)*
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,635,484)**	*(1,314,012)*
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		**3,286,558**	*4,878,397*
Exchange gains/(loss) on cash and cash equivalents		**156,745**	*(277,827)*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	30	**1,807,819**	*3,286,558*

The notes on pages 21 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(330,590)**	*2,061,452*
Adjustments for			
Dividends received	13	**-**	*(2,187,710)*
		(330,590)	*(126,258)*
Movements in working capital:			
Increase in trade and other receivables		**(14,411,693)**	*(518,524)*
Decrease in trade and other payables		**(5,801)**	*(633,900)*
Cash generated from operations		**(14,748,084)**	*(1,278,682)*
Net cash used in operating activities		**(14,748,084)**	*(1,278,682)*
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received		**-**	*2,187,710*
Net cash from investing activities		**-**	*2,187,710*
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of ordinary shares		**11,000,000**	*73,207*
Repurchase of own shares		**-**	*(957,601)*
Transaction costs related to bank borrowings		**(577,500)**	-
Proceeds from bank borrowings		**5,250,000**	-
Repayment of bank borrowings		**(956,537)**	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**14,715,963**	*(884,394)*
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(32,121)**	*24,634*
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		**33,479**	*8,845*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	30	**1,358**	*33,479*

The notes on pages 21 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Asite Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is 7th Floor Leconfield House, Curzon Street, London, England, W1J 5JA. The registered number of the Company is 02004015.

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company.

The principal activity of the Group is to provide a Software as a Service (SaaS) digital engineering platform to integrate supply chains for capital projects, infrastructure developments, and asset management.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently in these financial statements.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Group financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and its interpretations adopted by the EU ("adopted IFRS's").

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis notwithstanding a loss of £7,283,771 during the year, and a further substantial loss post year end.

As set out in the strategic report, the losses have been incurred as a result of significant investment in headcount, in particular sales and marketing. Following the year end, the directors have taken steps to reduce the group's cost base. Significant savings have already been made and will continue to be made over the coming months, with the directors expecting the group to return to a monthly cash profit by August 2023, and the forecasts for the year ended June 2024 showing a return to profitability.

In preparing the forecasts on which the going concern basis has been based, the directors have considered the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast doubt upon the group's ability to continue as a going concern. The view of the directors is that the only area of material judgement within the forecasts are the assumptions around future sales growth. While the directors are optimistic about the group's ability to increase its recurring revenues, even on a sensitised basis assuming zero growth to the group's current monthly recurring revenues, the group would still have sufficient headroom within its cash and borrowing facilities to meet its liabilities as they fall due and continue as a going concern.

On this basis, the directors are confident that no material uncertainty exists and that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at this time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and its calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent account under IAS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IAS 39, or IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Business combinations (continued)

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

2.6 Revenue

In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer (i.e. when the Group delivers its performance obligation under the contract) at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group typically enters into multi-element arrangements which include software licence fees, software development consultancy and training services. Each element of revenue has contractually individual performance obligations, as such revenue is allocated to the elements of the arrangement based upon the fair value of each element.

The Group sells a licence for access to its products which are hosted from the Group's dedicated servers. The licence fees grant access to web space for the duration of the customer's project and include maintenance and support. The revenue for the licence is recognised on an accruals basis to match the period of use by the customer until the end of the contract. The unrecognised element is included within 'deferred income' and the amount recognised prior to billing is included within 'amounts recoverable on contracts'.

Training revenue relates to customer training to use the product. Software development consultancy revenue relates to the initial tailoring of the product to match the needs of the project and on-going consultancy work provided to the customer post implementation. Revenue is recognised on the consulting and training fees based on fixed daily rates as the service is provided. The fixed daily rates are predetermined at the contract signing date.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see for hedging accounting policies); and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into pounds using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Taxation

Tax on the profit and loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that effect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

2.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Depreciation is provided on all other items of property, plant and equipment so as to write off their carrying value over their expected useful economic lives. It is provided at the following range:

Fixtures and fittings	3 years straight line
Other property, plant and equipment	3 years straight line

Property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e. at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when the asset is derecognised. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired by the company are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Costs defined as the amount of cash of cash equivalent paid or the fair value of other consideration given, to acquire these assets at the time of their acquisition.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each reporting date.

Amortisation is calculated over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Internally generated software development costs – 5 years straight line
- Software licences – 5 years straight line
- Website – 5 years straight line
- Other intangible assets – 3 years straight line

The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortisation of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which is considered to be 5 years.

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

2.13 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.14 Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

[a] Initial recognition
Appropriate classification of financial assets and financial liabilities is determined at the time of initial recognition or when reclassified on the consolidated statements of financial position using one of the following measurement categories:

(i) Amortised cost;
(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ["FVTOCI"]; or
(iii) Fair value through profit or loss ["FVTPL"].

Financial assets:

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, FVTOCI, or FVTPL. The classification of financial assets are generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met and they are not designated as FVTPL:

- the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of income and other comprehensive income [loss] when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial liability:

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination; (ii) held for trading; or (iii) it is designated as FVTPL.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as a FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

1. such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
2. the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis at a group level; or
3. it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as FVTPL.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial liabilities that are designated as FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in finance costs, net.

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination; (ii) held for trading; or (iii) designated as FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest paid from these financial liabilities is included in finance costs, net using the effective interest rate method.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than financial assets and financial liabilities classified as FVTPL, are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognised immediately in consolidated statements of income.

2.17 Impairment of financial assets

As the Company's financial assets are substantially made up of trade receivables, which are measured at amortised cost, the Company has elected to apply the simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ["ECL"]. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. The Company measures expected credit loss by considering the risk of default over the contract period and incorporates forward-looking information into its measurement. An impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment was recognised.

2.18 Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, net of any reimbursement.

2.20 Employee benefits

The Company has certain pension plans, which consist of defined contribution plans. These plans take different forms depending on the legal, financial and tax regime of each country. The cost of defined contribution pension plans is charged to expense as the contributions become payable and cease when an employee leaves the Company.

2.21 Share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of the shares that have been issued.

2.22 Share premium

Share premium includes any premiums received on the issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits.

3. Key sources of estimation, uncertainty and significant accounting judgements

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumption that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The directors consider the key accounting estimates to be valuation and capitalisation of development costs, residual values of intangible fixed assets and provision for trade debtors.

At the start of an internally developed project management assess if it will generate probable future economic benefits and meet the criteria for the costs to be capitalised. Once management conclude it meets the criteria they then use their judgement to assess the allocation of costs that specifically relate to the project.

The residual values of intangible fixed assets are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the directors.

Provisions for trade debtors are reviewed by the directors on an ongoing basis who use their specific industry knowledge and experience to ensure the correct judgements.

4. Reporting entity

Asite Limited (the 'Company') is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Company's registered office is at 7th Floor Leconfield House, Curzon Street, London, England, W1J 5JA. These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the 'Group' and individually 'Group companies'). The Group is primarily involved in providing Software as a Service (SaaS) digital engineering platform to integrate supply chains for capital projects, infrastructure developments, and asset management.

5. Basis of preparation

The Group's consolidated and the Company's individual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations as adopted by the UK (collectively IFRSs). They were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on .

Details of the Group's accounting policies, including changes during the year, are included in note 2.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and elected not to present its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements.

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

The areas where judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the consolidated financial statements and their effects are disclosed in note .

5.1 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

5.2 Changes in accounting policies

i) New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 July 2021

There were no new standards effective from 1 July 2021 impacting these financial statements.

ii) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

The following standards and interpretations to published standards are not yet effective:

New standard or interpretation	EU Endorsement status	Mandatory effective date (period beginning)
IAS 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies	Yes	1 January 2023
IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates	No	1 January 2023
IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	No	1 January 2023

5. Basis of preparation (continued)

ii) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective (continued)

The directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards in future periods may have an impact on the results and net assets of the Group, however, it is too early to quantify this.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of other Standards and interpretations that are not yet effective in future periods will only have an impact on the presentation in the financial statements of the Group.

6. Revenue

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue for the year from continuing operations:

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Software licence fees	**12,870,938**	*9,422,455*
Software development consultancy	**1,366,230**	*1,984,872*
Training services	**837,786**	*1,618,166*
	15,074,954	*13,025,493*

Analysis of revenue by country of destination:

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
United Kingdom and Europe	**11,061,977**	*10,123,095*
Australasia	**1,402,252**	*1,252,472*
India	**165,100**	*214,255*
North America	**1,479,681**	*1,159,516*
Middle East	**965,944**	*276,155*
	15,074,954	*13,025,493*

7. Other operating income and expenses

The analysis of the Group's other gains and losses for the year is as follows:

	2022 £	*2021* £
Cash flow boost	-	*91,056*
Other sundry income	**15,594**	*42,184*
Write off bad debts	-	*(58,120)*
Research and development	-	*23,200*
	15,594	*98,320*

8. Auditor's remuneration

During the year, the Group obtained the following services from the Group's auditor:

	2022 £	*2021* £
Audit of these financial statements	**24,150**	*19,650*

The Group has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services by virtue of the Companies Act in that that Group is of medium size.

9. Employee benefit expenses

Group

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Employee benefit expenses (including directors) comprise:		
Wages and salaries	**11,279,857**	*5,982,480*
Social security costs	**743,220**	*400,319*
Other pension costs	**315,810**	*217,547*
	12,338,887	*6,600,346*

The monthly average number of persons, including the directors, employed by the Group during the year was as follows:

	2022 No.	*2021* *No.*
Executive staff	**11**	*7*
Professional services	**51**	*31*
Sales and account managers	**45**	*31*
Marketing	**21**	*7*
Technical	**265**	*218*
Finance and administration	**14**	*7*
	407	*301*

10. Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Remuneration	**518,913**	*634,500*
Employer pension contribution	**13,635**	*11,985*
	532,548	*646,485*

During the year, retirement benefits were accruing to the following number of directors in respect of qualifying services:

	2022	*2021*
Defined contribution schemes	**3**	*3*

The highest paid director's emoluments were as follows:

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Remuneration	**300,000**	*437,500*
Employer pension contribution	**9,000**	*7,875*
	309,000	*445,375*

11. Finance income and expense

Recognised in profit or loss

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Finance income		
Interest receivable	**7,712**	*4*
Total finance income	**7,712**	*4*
Finance expense		
Interest on lease liabilities	**592**	*175*
Foreign exchange losses	**12,220**	*67,058*
Other loan interest payable	**126,803**	*12,500*
Total finance expense	**139,615**	*79,733*
Net finance expense recognised in profit or loss	**(131,903)**	*(79,729)*

12. Tax expense/(credit)

12.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	(745,900)	118,600
Total current tax	(745,900)	118,600
Deferred tax expense		
Movement in tax losses	2,539,527	(54,446)
Changes to tax rates	-	(621,030)
Other movements	5,762	3,084
Total deferred tax	2,545,289	(672,392)
	1,799,389	(553,792)

The reasons for the difference between the actual tax charge for the year and the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom applied to losses for the year are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
(Loss)/profit for the year	(7,283,771)	1,740,444
Income tax charge/(credit) in income statement	1,799,389	(553,792)
(Loss)/profit before income taxes	(5,484,382)	1,186,652
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 19% (2021:19%)	(1,042,033)	225,464
Losses not recognised	4,290,223	23,989
Other movements	29,527	(7,791)
Effect of foreign tax rates	(1,555)	53,563
Deduction for R&D expenditure	(623,742)	(205,654)
Adjustment for super deduction expenditure	-	(6,597)
Utilisation of losses	(853,031)	(15,736)
Differences due to change in future tax rates	-	(621,030)
Total tax expense	1,799,389	(553,792)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered his Budget to Parliament on 3 March 2021 in which he confirmed that the Corporation tax rate would increase from the current rate of 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023 for companies with profits greater than £50,000. Therefore, the rate at which tax balances are provided is likely to increase in future financial statements from the current 19%. As the rate that had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date was 25%, deferred tax has been provided for on timing differences expected to reverse on or after 1 April 2023 at 25% in these financial statements.

12. Tax expense/(credit) (continued)

12.2 Current tax assets and liabilities

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Current tax assets		
Corporation tax repayable	**852,583**	*4,983*
	852,583	*4,983*
Current tax liabilities		
Corporation tax payable	**4,386**	*14,816*
	4,386	*14,816*

12. Tax expense/(credit) (continued)

12.3 Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Deferred tax assets	**50,351**	*3,117,696*
Deferred tax liabilities	**(15,459)**	*(537,335)*
	34,892	*2,580,361*

	Opening balance	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Closing balance**
	£	**£**	**£**
2022			
Property, plant and equipment	(537,335)	521,876	(15,459)
Tax losses carried forward	3,117,696	(3,067,345)	50,351
	2,580,361	(2,545,469)	34,892

	Opening balance	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Closing balance**
	£	£	£
2021			
Property, plant and equipment	(376,790)	(160,545)	(537,335)
Tax losses carried forward	2,269,186	848,510	3,117,696
	1,892,396	687,965	2,580,361

13. Property, plant and equipment

Group

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2020	-	440,479	226,181	666,660
Additions	45,690	261,310	26,838	333,838
Foreign exchange movements	-	14,006	(33,061)	(19,055)
At 30 June 2021	45,690	715,795	219,958	981,443
Additions	-	316,586	4,767	321,353
Foreign exchange movements	-	42,130	15,447	57,577
At 30 June 2022	**45,690**	**1,074,511**	**240,172**	**1,360,373**

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2020	-	276,798	118,606	395,404
Charge owned for the year	-	70,783	17,892	88,675
Charged financed for the year	9,791	-	-	9,791
Exchange adjustments	-	25,453	(17,255)	8,198
At 30 June 2021	9,791	373,034	119,243	502,068
Charge owned for the year	-	162,254	24,630	186,884
Charged financed for the year	35,899	-	-	35,899
Exchange adjustments	-	18,330	10,021	28,351
At 30 June 2022	**45,690**	**553,618**	**153,894**	**753,202**
Net book value				
At 1 July 2020	-	163,681	107,575	271,256
At 30 June 2021	35,899	342,761	100,715	479,375
At 30 June 2022	-	520,893	86,278	607,171

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

13.1. Assets held under leases

The net book value of owned and leased assets included as "Property, plant and equipment" in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

	30 June 2022 £	*30 June 2021 £*
Property, plant and equipment owned	**607,171**	*443,476*
Right-of-use assets, excluding investment property	**-**	*35,899*
	607,171	*479,375*

Information about right-of-use assets is summarised below:

Net book value

	30 June 2022 £	*30 June 2021 £*
Other fixed assets	**-**	*35,899*
	-	*35,899*

Depreciation charge for the year ended

	30 June 2022 £	*30 June 2021 £*
Other fixed assets	**35,899**	*9,791*
	35,899	*9,791*

14. Intangible assets

Group

	Software development costs £	Website £	Software licences £	Other intangible assets £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2020	4,148,158	-	-	63,660	4,211,818
Additions - external	-	137,530	78,742	-	216,272
Additions - internal	832,607	-	-	-	832,607
Disposals	-	-	-	(63,660)	(63,660)
At 30 June 2021	4,980,765	137,530	78,742	-	5,197,037
Additions - external	-	-	76,079	-	76,079
Additions - internal	2,525,272	-	-	-	2,525,272
At 30 June 2022	**7,506,037**	**137,530**	**154,821**	**-**	**7,798,388**

	Software development costs £	Website £	Software licences £	Other intangible assets £	Total £
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
At 1 July 2020	1,877,722	-	-	63,660	1,941,382
Charge for the year - owned	776,704	2,185	9,979	-	788,868
Disposals	-	-	-	(63,660)	(63,660)
At 30 June 2021	2,654,426	2,185	9,979	-	2,666,590
Charge for the year - owned	754,054	27,506	25,045	-	806,605
At 30 June 2022	**3,408,480**	**29,691**	**35,024**	**-**	**3,473,195**
Net book value					
At 1 July 2020	2,270,436	-	-	-	2,270,436
At 30 June 2021	2,326,339	135,345	68,763	-	2,530,447
At 30 June 2022	4,097,557	107,839	119,797	-	4,325,193

15. Investments

Details of the Group's material subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Registered office address	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group (%) 2022	2021
1) Asite Solutions Limited	Web based portal and services	7th Floor Leconfield House, Curzon Street, London, England, W1J 5JA	99	99
2) Asite Solutions Private Limited	Web based portal and services	A4, Shivalik Business Centre, Bh. Rajpath Club, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad 380015, Gujarat, India	99	99
3) Asite LLC	Web based portal and services	245 W. 29th Street, Unit 1601, New York City, New York 10001. United States	100	100
4) Asite Solutions PTY Ltd	Web based portal and services	Suite 1, Level 32, 1 Market Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia	100	100
5) Asite Solutions (HK) Ltd	Web based portal and services	21/f, 14 Taikoo Wan Road, City plaza Phase 3, Taikoo Shing, Hong Kong	100	100
6) Asite DMCC	Web based portal and services	Unit No:1506, Saba Tower 1, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Cluster E, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	100	100

15. Investments (continued)

7) Saudi Asite Company for Communications and Info Technology	Web based portal and services	3141Anas Lbn Malik – Almalqa Dist., Unit No. 4608, Riyadh 13521 – 8292, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	100	100
8) Asite BV	Web based portal and services	Weteringschans 165, 1017 XD Amsterdam, Netherlands	100	100

Composition of the Group
Country of incorporation for all subsidiaries is the same as per the above address.

	2022 £	2021 £
Summary of the company investments		
Investments in subsidiaries	**65,094**	*65,094*
Investments in associates	**44,207**	*44,207*
	109,301	*109,301*

16. Associates

The following entity has been included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method:

Name of associate	Registered office address	Proportion of ownership interest held as at (%) 2022	2021
1) Openwage Limited	Leconfield House, Curzon Street, London, England, W1J 5JA	27	27

Company

	Note	2022 £	*2021 £*
Investments in subsidiary companies	15	**65,094**	*65,094*
		65,094	*65,094*

17. Trade and other receivables

Group

	2022 £	*2021 £*

The Group has no receivables due greater than one year.

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Current		
Trade receivables	**3,769,004**	*3,763,974*
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables	**(240,922)**	*(32,258)*
Trade receivables - net	**3,528,082**	*3,731,716*
Prepayments	**759,880**	*702,081*
Accrued income	**519,307**	*159,115*
Other receivables	**12,632,849**	*547,002*
Total current trade and other receivables	**17,440,118**	*5,139,914*

17. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The fair value of trade and other receivables are not materially different from the carrying value.

The Group's exposure to credit and market risks, including impairments and allowances for credit losses, relating to trade and other receivables is disclosed in the financial risk management and impairment note.

Trade receivables above include amounts (detailed below) that are past due at the end of the reporting period and for which an allowance for doubtful debts has not been recognised as the amounts are still considered recoverable and there hasn't been a significant change in credit quality. Receivables over 90 days are considered past due as per the below.

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
91 to 120 days	**139,043**	*216,778*
4 to 6 months	**130,690**	*470,924*
6 months to 1 year	**128,373**	*2,110*
Over 1 year	**203,371**	*1,120*
	601,477	*690,932*

Movements in the impairment allowance for trade receivables are as follows:

Current		
At 1 July	**32,258**	*108,610*
Movements in the year	**208,664**	*(76,352)*
	240,922	*32,258*

17. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Company

	2022 £	2021 £
Current		
Receivables from related parties	4,670,879	518,524
Total financial assets other than cash and cash equivalents classified as loans and receivables	4,670,879	518,524
Other receivables	10,259,338	-
Total current trade and other receivables	14,930,217	518,524

18. Trade and other payables

Group

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade payables	1,327,733	1,029,472
Other payables	385,806	26,042
Accruals	462,445	183,864
Total financial liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,175,984	1,239,378
Other taxes and social security	789,038	683,955
Deferred income	3,282,392	2,078,050
Total trade and other payables	6,247,414	4,001,383
Less: current portion - trade payables	(1,327,733)	(1,029,472)
Less: current portion - other payables	(1,174,844)	(709,997)
Less: current portion - accruals	(462,445)	(183,864)
Less: current portion - deferred income	(3,282,392)	(2,078,050)
Total current portion	(6,247,414)	(4,001,383)
Total non-current position	-	-

The carrying value of trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates fair value.

18. Trade and other payables (continued)

Company

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade payables	**30,827**	*45,393*
Accruals	**14,999**	*6,234*
Total financial liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**45,826**	*51,627*
Less: current portion - trade payables	**(30,827)**	*(45,393)*
Less: current portion - accruals	**(14,999)**	*(6,234)*
Total current portion	**(45,826)**	*(51,627)*
Total non-current position	**-**	-

The carrying value of trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates fair value.

19. Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution plan

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the group to the scheme and amounted to £ -315,810 (2021: £ -217,547).

There were £ -23,593 outstanding contributions within the creditors balance at the 30 June 2022 in relation to the pension scheme (2021: £ -17,903).

20. Share based payments

Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme (EMI)

Scheme details and movements

Under the Group's Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme (EMI), share options are granted to executive directors and selected employees. The exercise price of granted options is 1p per ordinary share. Options are exercisable on disposal or flotation of the company or upon board approval. There is a ten year option exercise period from the grant dates of 2011 and 2018. The group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash. In calculating the fair value of these options no other market related performance conditions have been used. The fair value of the share based payment expense was £Nil (2021: £Nil).

20. Share based payments (continued)

The movements in the number of share options during the year were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Outstanding, start of period	**2,800,000**	*7,620,711*
Exercised in the year	**-**	*(400,000)*
Lapsed in the year	**(300,000)**	*(4,420,711)*
New issues	**-**	*-*
Outstanding, end of period	**2,500,000**	*2,800,000*

The movements in the weighted average exercise price of share options during the year were as follows:

The weighted average share price at date of exercise of share options exercised during the prior year was £0.01.

Share based payments (continued)

Outstanding share options

Details of share options outstanding at the end of the year are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Number of share options outstanding	**2,500,000**	*2,800,000*
Expected weighted average remaining life	**6**	*7*

The option pricing model used was the Black-Scholes model.

In line with IFRS 2 and for the purpose of estimating the charge for share based payments, the following assumptions were used in valuing the 2011 share options awarded under the Black-Scholes option pricing model:

- Share price at grant of £0.01
- Exercise price, under the option contracts of £0.01 per share
- 10 year option exercise period
- An expected share price volatility of 70% based on the average volatility of the FTSE techMARK listed companies and the likelihood of a disposal of the company in the next ten years
- An expected dividend yield of £Nil
- A risk free interest rate of 4.5% based on the implied yield on zero coupon government bonds

21. Contingent liabilities

Group and company

The Group and company do not have any contingent liabilities (2021: £Nil).

22. Related party transactions

Group

Key management personnel
Directors.

Transaction with key management personnel
Key management compensation has been disclosed in note 10 Directors' remuneration.

Other transactions with key management personnel are detailed below.

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Key management purchase of share options	**-**	*25,000*
Rentals payable	**21,600**	*21,600*
Write off of commercial trade receivables	**-**	*(12,960)*

22. Related party transactions (continued)

Summary of transactions with other related parties

Transactions with companies in which the directors of Asite Ltd are shareholders and directors are detailed below:

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Sales to		
R20 Advisory Limited	**18,000**	*8,725*

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Administrative expenses incurred from		
Leconfield House Ltd	**77,068**	*37,717*

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Receivables outstanding		
R20 Advisory Limited	**8,670**	*8,725*

Transactions with associates are detailed below:

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Sales to		
Openwage Limited	**254,032**	*168,393*

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Receivables outstanding		
Openwage Limited	**473,232**	*168,393*

Balances related parties

Balances with related parties are amounts outstanding from Victor and Violet Limited and Openwage Limited as detailed below:

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Victor and Violet Limited	**10,250,000**	-
Openwage Limited	**1,364,472**	*435,580*
	11,614,472	*435,580*

22. Related party transactions (continued)

Company
Loans to related parties

	2022 £	2021 £
Asite Solutions Limited	**4,635,399**	*483,044*
Asite Solutions Private Limited	**35,480**	*35,480*
	4,670,879	*518,524*

23. Capital Commitments

Group and company

The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £Nil (2021: £Nil).

24. Loans and borrowings

Group

	2022 £	*2021* £
Non-current		
Bank loans - secured	**370,418**	-
Bank loans - unsecured	**1,406,054**	-
	1,776,472	-
Current		
Bank loans - unsecured	**2,309,909**	-
Lease liabilities	**-**	*36,074*
	2,309,909	*36,074*
Total loans and borrowings	**4,086,381**	*36,074*

The secured bank loan from Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd is secured by creating lien of Mutual Funds and carries a fixed interest rate of 2.35% p.a. and is repayable in 36 monthly instalments.

The currency profile of the Group's loans and borrowings is as follows:

	2022 £	*2021* £
Sterling	**3,715,963**	*36,074*
Rupees	**370,418**	-
	4,086,381	*36,074*

24. Loans and borrowings (continued)

Company

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Non-current		
Other loans - unsecured	**1,406,054**	-
	1,406,054	-
Current		
Other loans - unsecured	**2,309,909**	-
	2,309,909	-
Total loans and borrowings	**3,715,963**	-

The currency profile of the Company's loans and borrowings is as follows:

Sterling	**3,715,963**	-

25. Share capital

Authorised

	2022 Number	2022 £	*2021 Number*	*2021 £*
Shares treated as equity				
Def Ord Shares shares of £0.0099 each	**9,584,313**	**94,885**	*9,584,313*	*94,885*
Ordinary shares of £0.0100 each	**32,373,276**	**323,733**	*32,373,276*	*323,733*
Defd B Shares shares of £0.0099 each	**8,458,501**	**83,739**	*8,458,501*	*83,739*
New Ordinary Shares shares of £0.1000 each	**110,000,000**	**11,000,000**	-	-
	160,416,090	**11,502,357**	*50,416,090*	*502,357*

Issued and fully paid

	2022 Number	2022 £	*2021 Number*	*2021 £*
Def Ord Shares shares of £0.0099 each				
At 1 July and 30 June	**9,584,313**	**94,885**	*9,584,313*	*94,885*

25. Share capital (continued)

	2022 Number	2022 £	*2021 Number*	*2021 £*
Ordinary shares of £0.0100 each				
At 1 July and 30 June	**32,373,276**	**323,733**	*32,373,276*	*323,733*

	2022 Number	2022 £	*2021 Number*	*2021 £*
Defd B Shares shares of £0.0099 each				
At 1 July and 30 June	**8,458,501**	**83,739**	*8,458,501*	*83,739*

Issued and partly paid

Def Ord Shares shares of £0.0099 each

	2022 Number	2022 £	*2021 Number*	*2021 £*
New Ordinary Shares shares of £0.1000 each				
Shares issued	**110,000,000**	**11,000,000**	-	-
At 30 June	**110,000,000**	**11,000,000**	-	-

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:
Ordinary shares have one voting right per share and equal rights to distributions.

New ordinary shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:
New ordinary shares have one voting right per share and equal rights to distributions.

Deferred ordinary shares have the following right, preferences and restrictions:
Deferred ordinary shares have no voting and no rights distributions.

Deferred ordinary B shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:
Deferred ordinary B shares have no voting and no rights distributions.

26. Reserves

Share premium

The amount subscribed for share capital in excess of the nominal value.

Foreign exchange reserve

Accumulated gain/losses arising on retranslating the net assets and performance of overseas operations into the presentational currency.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

27. Leases

Group

(i) Leases as a lessee

The Group entered into a lease in 2021 for an office space. In accordance with IFRS 16 Leases, the company reviewed the underlying lease arrangement and concluded this lease arrangement met the recognition criteria for capitalisation as a right of use asset.

Lease liabilities are due as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Contractual undiscounted cash flows due		
Not later than one year	**55,254**	*570,749*
Between one year and five years	**-**	*291,702*
Later than five years	**-**	*181,973*
	55,254	*1,044,424*
Lease liabilities included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at 30 June	**-**	*36,074*
Current	**-**	*36,074*

The following amounts in respect of leases have been recognised in profit or loss:

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**592**	*385*
Expenses relating to short-term leases	**3,333**	*-*
Expenses relating to leases of assets not satisfying the right-of-use criteria	**-**	*579,025*

28. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

Investments, financial assets and liabilities, cash and cash equivalents and other interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortised costs and the Directors believe their present value is reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Risk management

Group
The board is charged with managing the various risk exposures.

The group is exposed to the following financial risks
- Credit risk
- Foreign exchange risk
- Liquidity risk

Accounting classification
The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets of financial liabilities. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

Carrying amount

	2022 **£**	*2021* *£*
Financial assets not measured at fair value		
Trade and other receivables (note 17)	**16,680,238**	*4,437,833*
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,807,819**	*3,286,558*

28. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (continued)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables (note 18)	**2,175,984**	*1,239,378*
Borrowings (note 24)	**4,086,381**	-

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk from credit sales. Credit risk is managed by monitoring payments against contractual agreements and if required suspension of dealing with customers in case of non-payments. A debt collection agency was also engaged to support collections in defined instances.

Financial assets past due but not impaired are disclosed in note 17 'Trade and other receivables'.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 30 June 2022 was £3,528,082 (2021: £3,731,716).

The Group applies IFRS 9 for recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component.

Foreign exchange risk
The Group's revenue is substantially Sterling based, accordingly, foreign currency exposure risk to this is minimal. Costs incurred in the group's operations overseas mean currency exposures arise. The group hedges against these currency risks through having foreign operations in which revenue and expenditure are incurred in the same currency acting as a natural hedge. Accordingly the board believes that the currency exposure on translation is minimal.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises from the Group's management of working capital and the finance charges on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Board receives regular cash flow statements as well as information regarding cash balances.

At the reporting date £2,965,022 (2021: £1,923,333) per note 18 are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The amounts are gross, not discounted and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Capital management
The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell to reduce debt.

Consistent with other in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings including "current and non-current borrowing" less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as "equity" as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position plus net debt.

29. Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate controlling party is Victor and Violet Limited by virtue of their majority shareholding.

30. Notes supporting statement of cash flows

Group

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank available on demand	**1,807,819**	*3,286,558*
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	**1,807,819**	*3,286,558*
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**1,807,819**	*3,286,558*

Company

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank available on demand	**1,358**	*33,479*
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	**1,358**	*33,479*
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**1,358**	*33,479*

31. Events after the reporting date

Company

On 31 March 2023, Asite Limited acquired the assets of 3D Repo Limited, funded by an equity issue of 5,000,000 shares. 3D Repo is a specialist in 'real-time' cloud-based BIM collaboration software for construction and infrastructure projects.