

Company registration number 03131861 (England and Wales)

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022



CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Sir John Madejski OBE DL DLitt
N A Lanigan
W G Abatt
I Smith
A Salotti

Secretary I Smith

Company number 03131861

Registered office Aurora House
Deltic Avenue
Rooksley
Milton Keynes
MK13 8LW

Auditor Mercer & Hole LLP
Silbury Court
420 Silbury Boulevard
Central Milton Keynes
MK9 2AF

Bankers Barclays Bank Plc
Blenheim Gate
22-24 Upper Marlborough Road
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL1 3AL

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

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CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Fair review of the business

Clearview delivered revenues of £10.1 million (2021: £7.7 million) and a profit before tax of £149k (2021: £78k). Clearview continued to develop a portfolio of innovative Intelligent Transport Solutions through an unprecedented period of economic and social challenges owing to COVID-19.

Key financial performance indicators

	2022	2021	Measure
Return on assets	5.0%	2.7%	Operating profit/tangible & current assets
Sales per employee	£234k	£187k	Turnover/average no. of employees
Gross profit margin	44.0%	46.1%	Gross profit/turnover

Clearview's revenue performance stood up well against this backdrop of uncertainty supported by the delivery of key projects for Surrey CC, Hull CC and National Highways all contributing to the year-on-year growth.

Clearview have continued to invest significantly in research and development, ploughing back profits into this development stream and securing access to client sponsored funding through strategic clients such as National Highways and Transport Scotland.

Clearview also maintained relatively strong revenues via it's DBFO client base and renewed some of these concessions to the end of their 30 year term.

Clearview has responded to the threat of climate change and the desire for clients and partners to achieve their respective targets by 2030, by launching it's own Sustainability Strategy which will see Clearview achieve Net Zero through it's own operations by 2025.

This continues to build on Clearview's strong reputation for delivering technology based on low power and renewable energy, focussing on solutions utilising Artificial Intelligence (AI) to support non-road invasive technology.

Investment has continued in the development of the next generation intelligent road studs and the Insight Smart Mobility platform, which harnesses different real time traffic and environmental data sets to optimise journeys across the UK road network.

The development of the Insight to become an 'industry agnostic' data platform is a key strategic objective for Clearview, entering into adjacent transport sectors such as Ports and Aviation and offering applications for Smart Buildings and Asset Management.

Clearview has continued the development of key relationships within National Highways and Transport Scotland and their respective supplier base, attracting funding for product development via pilot schemes on their respective networks.

Clearview International markets have recovered post COVID-19 with new partners established in Europe and Australasia.

Clearview also introduced a Graduate Programme during 2021, resulting in the successful intake of 5 new staff across sales, marketing, operations and R&D. The business has also continued to strengthen links with the local community via sponsorship of sports and education initiatives, promoting inclusion and diversity and was the recipient of the best SME in the Milton Keynes Business Community Award.

Clearview will continue to invest in it's people, clients and technology to deliver sustainable solutions to support Net Zero, Vision Zero and Zero Harm strategic goals, as outlined in the Clearview 2030 Sustainability Strategy over the next 3 years.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

Market risk

For Clearview market risk encompasses currency and interest risk. The group has limited external borrowing which is limited to fixed interest finance leases and is therefore not exposed to LIBOR changes.

Currency risk

The group is exposed to currency risk as certain assets and liabilities are held in non-GBP currencies. Clearview adopts a limited policy of hedging and has forward exchange contracts outstanding.

Credit risk

The group's principal financial assets are trade debtors, which represent a risk which is managed by considering the financial strength of all customers and applying appropriate credit limits and payment terms. All cash balances are held with well established banks with a good credit rating.

Liquidity Risk

The objective of the group in managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it can meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The group expects to meet its financial obligations through operating cashflows.

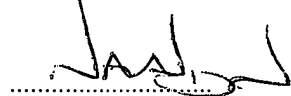
Post Covid-19

The impact of COVID-19 from an economic and political perspective is now beginning to manifest itself, in terms of material and component availability and the increased cost of energy, fuel and labour.

Brexit Impact

The impact of Brexit has already been felt in terms of impaired trading conditions, movement of freight and acute supply chain issues. Whilst these can be mitigated to an extent, the ongoing uncertainty and apparent increasing insularity within the EU countries, make for an uncertain future.

On behalf of the board



N A Lanigan

Director

Date: 23/11/22

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group during the year continued to be that of the design and development of road safety solutions including active road studs and the provision of Intelligent Transport solutions via the remote collection and analysis of traffic data providing actionable intelligence to optimise client assets and enhance road network performance.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £200,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

Sir John Madejski OBE DL DLitt
N A Lanigan
W G Abatt
I Smith
A Salotti

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

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

Auditor

The company's auditor, Mercer & Hole, incorporated on 1 October 2022 to become Mercer & Hole LLP. The directors have consented to treating the incorporation of Mercer & Hole LLP as a continuation of the existing audit arrangement and in accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Mercer & Hole LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

On behalf of the board



N A Lanigan
Director

Date: 22/11/22

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

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

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

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

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 31 March 2022 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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 parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 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 parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the group and the industry in which it operates and considered the risk of acts by the group that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. These included, but were not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements and the financial report (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate entries including journals to overstate revenue or understate expenditure and management bias in accounting estimates.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with management, including considerations of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- gaining an understanding of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities; and
- identifying and testing journal entries.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

Mercer & Hole LLP

Andrew Lawes MA Msc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mercer & Hole LLP

Date: *28 November 2022*

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Silbury Court
420 Silbury Boulevard
Central Milton Keynes
MK9 2AF

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover	3	10,071	7,656
Cost of sales		(5,638)	(4,128)
Gross profit		4,433	3,528
Administrative expenses		(4,283)	(3,674)
Other operating income		-	227
Operating profit	4	150	81
Interest receivable and similar income	8	2	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(3)	(3)
Profit before taxation		149	78
Tax on profit	10	103	103
Profit for the financial year	25	252	181

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	£'000	2021 £'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		164		160
Current assets					
Stocks	15	722		543	
Debtors	16	3,677		3,288	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,928		1,762	
		<u>6,327</u>		<u>5,593</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(3,509)</u>		<u>(2,812)</u>	
Net current assets			2,818		2,781
Total assets less current liabilities			2,982		2,941
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		-		(7)
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions	20	34		36	
Deferred tax liability	21	4		6	
		<u>(38)</u>		<u>(42)</u>	
Net assets			2,944		2,892
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		250		250
Profit and loss reserves	25		2,694		2,642
Total equity			2,944		2,892

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27/10/22 and are signed on its behalf by:



N A Lanigan
Director

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

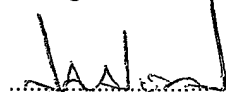
COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	£'000	2021 £'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		43		27
Investments	13		3,344		3,344
			<u>3,387</u>		<u>3,371</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	15	92		97	
Debtors	16	279		441	
Cash at bank and in hand		100		119	
		<u>471</u>		<u>657</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(944)		(1,434)	
Net current liabilities			(473)		(777)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,914</u>		<u>2,594</u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions	20	13	(13)	15	(15)
Net assets			<u>2,901</u>		<u>2,579</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		250		250
Profit and loss reserves	25		2,651		2,329
Total equity			<u>2,901</u>		<u>2,579</u>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £522,000 (2021: £137,000 loss)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27/01/22 and are signed on its behalf by:



N A Lanigan
Director

Company Registration No. 03131861

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2020		250	2,461	2,711
Year ended 31 March 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	181	181
Balance at 31 March 2021		250	2,642	2,892
Year ended 31 March 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	252	252
Dividends	11	-	(200)	(200)
Balance at 31 March 2022		250	2,694	2,944

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

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

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2020		250	2,466	2,716
Year ended 31 March 2021:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(137)	(137)
Balance at 31 March 2021		250	2,329	2,579
Year ended 31 March 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	522	522
Dividends	11	-	(200)	(200)
Balance at 31 March 2022		250	2,651	2,901

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	28		384		421
Interest paid			(3)		(3)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)			102		(11)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			483		407
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(106)		(124)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		1	
Interest received		2		-	
Net cash used in investing activities			(104)		(123)
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(13)		(13)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(200)		-	
Net cash used in financing activities			(213)		(13)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			166		271
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			1,762		1,491
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			1,928		1,762

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Clearview Intelligence Group Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Aurora House, Deltic Avenue, Rooksley, Milton Keynes, MK13 8LW.

The group consists of Clearview Intelligence Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Clearview Intelligence Group Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

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

1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have prepared detailed trading and cash flow forecasts to March 2024 which take into account the possible ongoing impacts of COVID-19 restrictions on trading activities over that period and the mitigating actions that can be taken to control costs as required. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have therefore adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised on delivery when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer;
- the group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; and
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably.

The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.5 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Over the period of the lease
Plant and equipment	2-5 years
Office equipment	2-3 years
Motor vehicles	3 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Stocks

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

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.11 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and obligations under finance leases, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

1.13 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.15 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the group is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.16 Retirement benefits

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

1.17 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

The expense in relation to options over the parent company's shares granted to employees of a subsidiary is recognised by the company as a capital contribution, and presented as an increase in the company's investment in that subsidiary.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

When the terms and conditions of equity-settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under the original terms and conditions and under the modified terms and conditions are both determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

1.18 Leases

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

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

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

1.19 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.20 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

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

Accrued costs

The support costs and capital costs accrued at the year end for specific customer contracts are based on management's best estimate of the costs incurred at the year end which have not yet been paid using a model of total expected costs across the life of the contracts.

Provisions

Provisions have been made for slow moving and obsolete stocks. Management estimates the net realisable value of stock based on sales history and other reliable evidence available at each reporting date.

Warranty provisions - management analyse trends in warranty claim rates and associated product problems to estimate the level of warranty claims which are expected to arise on products which have been sold.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	9,264	7,213
Rest of Europe	773	389
Rest of the world	34	54
	<u>10,071</u>	<u>7,656</u>
	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Other significant revenue		
Grants received	-	227
	<u>-</u>	<u>227</u>

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4 Operating profit

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Research and development costs	615	639
Government grants	-	(227)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	102	105
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	-	13
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(1)
Operating lease charges	115	212
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	20	18
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	5	5
All other non-audit services	3	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	8	7
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Employees

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

	Group 2022 Number	2021 Number	Company 2022 Number	2021 Number
Office and management	17	15	-	-
Technical and production	26	26	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	43	41	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	2,305	2,206	-	-
Social security costs	293	235	-	-
Pension costs	106	105	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2,704	2,546	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	351	167
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	22	13
	<u>373</u>	<u>180</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2021 - 2).

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	169	n/a
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	11	n/a
	<u>180</u>	<u>n/a</u>

As total directors' remuneration was less than £200,000 in the prior year, no disclosure is provided for that year.

The directors are considered to be the key management personnel of the group.

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	2	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2	2
Other interest	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total finance costs	3	3

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

10 Taxation

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	8
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(100)	(123)
Total current tax	(100)	(115)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3)	12
Total tax credit	(103)	(103)

The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before taxation	149	78
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	28	15
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13	5
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(35)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(100)	(123)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(4)	-
Other permanent differences	(5)	-
Taxation credit	(103)	(103)

11 Dividends

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Recognised as distributions to equity holders:		
Interim paid	200	-

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Leasehold improvements £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Office equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 1 April 2021	59	305	159	8	531
Additions	24	44	38	-	106
Disposals	(59)	-	-	(8)	(67)
At 31 March 2022	24	349	197	-	570
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2021	23	195	145	8	371
Depreciation charged in the year	36	43	23	-	102
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(59)	-	-	(8)	(67)
At 31 March 2022	-	238	168	-	406
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2022	24	111	29	-	164
At 31 March 2021	36	110	14	-	160

Company	Plant and equipment £'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	206
Additions	37
At 31 March 2022	243
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	179
Depreciation charged in the year	21
At 31 March 2022	200
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	43
At 31 March 2021	27

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

13 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	3,344	3,344

Movements in fixed asset investments Company

	Shares in subsidiaries £'000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	11,323
Impairment	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	7,979
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	3,344
At 31 March 2021	3,344

14 Subsidiaries

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

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Clearview Intelligence Limited	England and Wales	Development and sale of intelligence data information systems	Ordinary shares	100.00
Golden River Limited	England and Wales	Non trading	Ordinary shares	100.00
Golden River Traffic Limited	England and Wales	Non trading	Ordinary shares	100.00
Golden River Investments Limited	British Virgin Islands	Non trading	Ordinary shares	100.00
Golden River (UK) Investments Limited	British Virgin Islands	Non trading	Ordinary shares	100.00

15 Stocks

	Group 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	80	63	60	43
Work in progress	17	15	3	3
Finished goods and goods for resale	625	465	29	51
	722	543	92	97

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

16 Debtors

	Group 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	3,073	2,890	138	374
Corporation tax recoverable	123	125	19	11
Other debtors	31	27	24	27
Prepayments and accrued income	428	225	76	8
	<u>3,655</u>	<u>3,267</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>420</u>
Deferred tax asset (note 21)	22	21	22	21
	<u>3,677</u>	<u>3,288</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>441</u>

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Obligations under finance leases	19	8	14	-	-
Trade creditors		1,412	1,242	197	282
Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	-	568	1,097
Other taxation and social security		363	571	-	9
Other creditors		22	16	-	-
Accruals and deferred income		1,704	969	179	46
		<u>3,509</u>	<u>2,812</u>	<u>944</u>	<u>1,434</u>

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	Group 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Obligations under finance leases	19	-	7	-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

19 Finance lease obligations

	Group 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	8	14	-	-
In two to five years	-	7	-	-
	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

19 Finance lease obligations

(Continued)

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

20 Provisions for liabilities

	Group 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Company 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Warranty provision	34	36	13	15

Movements on provisions:

Group	Warranty provision £'000
At 1 April 2021	36
Utilisation of provision	(2)
At 31 March 2022	34
Company	Warranty provision £'000
At 1 April 2021	15
Utilisation of provision	(2)
At 31 March 2022	13

The above provisions represent an estimate of the potential claims in respect of products sold under warranty. The provision is expected to be utilised over the next 24 months.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

21 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2022 £'000	Liabilities 2021 £'000	Assets 2022 £'000	Assets 2021 £'000
Group				
Accelerated capital allowances	7	8	15	21
Short term timing differences	(3)	(2)	7	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>

	Liabilities 2022 £'000	Liabilities 2021 £'000	Assets 2022 £'000	Assets 2021 £'000
Company				
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-	15	21
Short term timing differences	-	-	7	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>

	Group 2022 £'000	Company 2022 £'000
Movements in the year:		
Asset at 1 April 2021	(15)	(21)
Credit to profit or loss	(3)	(1)
Asset at 31 March 2022	<u>(18)</u>	<u>(22)</u>

The deferred tax asset and liability set out above is expected to reverse within 2 years and relates to timing differences that are expected to reverse within this period.

22 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>106</u>	<u>105</u>

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

23 Share-based payment transactions

The company operates a share option scheme for certain of its employees (including directors). The options are exercisable on the earlier of the date on which the ownership of the company changes hands or the 7th anniversary of the grant of the shares.

On 13 August 2013 options over 13,888 A Ordinary shares of £1 each were granted with an exercise price of £0.216 per share.

Details of the number of options and the weighted average exercise price outstanding during the year were as follows:

Group	Number of share options		Weighted average exercise price	
	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Outstanding at 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	13,888	13,888	0.22	0.22
Exercisable at 31 March 2022	13,888	13,888	0.22	0.22

The directors do not consider the value of the options to be material and as such no charge has been recognised in the financial statements.

24 Share capital

Group and company	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000	250	250

25 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

This reserve records the amount of profit after tax retained by the company and not paid out as dividends.

26 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group		Company	
	2022 £'000	2021 £'000	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Within one year	95	181	-	-
Between two and five years	109	85	-	-
	204	266	-	-

CLEARVIEW INTELLIGENCE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

27 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be Sir John Madejski OBE DL DLitt by virtue of his majority shareholding in the company.

28 Cash generated from group operations

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit for the year after tax	252	181
Adjustments for:		
Taxation credited	(103)	(103)
Finance costs	3	3
Investment income	(2)	-
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(1)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	102	118
Decrease in provisions	(2)	(13)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(179)	28
Increase in debtors	(390)	(513)
Increase in creditors	703	721
Cash generated from operations	384	421

29 Analysis of changes in net funds - group

	1 April 2021 £'000	Cash flows £'000	31 March 2022 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	1,762	166	1,928
Obligations under finance leases	(21)	13	(8)
	<u>1,741</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>1,920</u>