Registered number: 06085154

BLUEFORT SECURITY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

IT Jennings D T B Henderson

Registered number

06085154

Registered office

Cody Technology Park Old Ively Road

Farnborough Hampshire GU14 0LX

Independent auditors

MHA

Building 4
Foundation Park Roxborough Way Maidenhead SL6 3UD

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Introduction

The Directors present their strategic report for the company.

Bluefort Security Limited is a provider of cyber security solutions.

The strategy of the business is to:

- promote understanding of the breadth, depth and severity of cyber risk faced by businesses and the continually evolving nature of those threats;
- identify and explore technologies that enable companies to effectively combat those risks; and
- cater for the growing demand for value added security solutions.

In keeping with the company's overall strategy, the Directors have continued to expand their value added Evolve offering to cover all aspects of continuous cybersecurity discovery, validation and control to secure customers IT environments.

Business review

Turnover in 2022 decreased by £1.3m to £12.4m from the total of £13.7m in 2021. The mix of business continues to change rapidly with increased uptake of the subscription payment model, more customers benefiting from the valued added Evolve service and increasing numbers of clients taking out longer term contracts. Deferred income from subscriptions increased by £2.4m to £8.6m in 2022.

Gross Margin in the period increased by 2.7% to 36.3% up from 33.6% in 2021, largely driven by a small number of lower margin contracts entered into at the end of 2020, the effect of which was seen in 2021.

Administrative overheads, mainly comprising staff costs, increased by £0.6m or 17.7% as a result of an investment in staff and systems which is expected to underpin the growth strategy in the short and medium term. The fall in Profit before Tax of £0.7m to £0.8m in 2022 was as a result of the increase in overheads described above

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have identified the following principal risks and uncertainties affecting the company:

Employee attrition: The company has averaged 29 employees over the last 2 years and is not dependent on any single employee the loss of whom would significantly impact the business. Employee turnover is low, however, there is a skills shortage across the industry and attracting and retaining high quality team members is a key focus for the Directors. The Directors regularly review staff morale and employee incentive schemes and continue to adapt to try and deliver a healthy and attractive work/ home balance in the post Covid environment.

IT Systems: The company has invested heavily in Salesforce over the last 10 years and as a result it has a first class CRM system used throughout the business. The Directors previously recognised that it has outgrown the accounting solution used in the business since inception. As a result, they undertook a wide review of accounting packages suitable for the size and nature of the company and are implementing a significant upgrade in Sage Intacct that integrates with Salesforce and provides the company with a best in class IT solution across the business.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Financial key performance indicators

The Directors monitors the company's performance using a number of measures. These include:

- Annual recurring revenue
- Annual recurring margin
- Contracted Sales
- Contracted Gross Margin
- Overheads
- Number of new customers
- Customer retention and renewal
- Technical support response times
- Customer satisfaction

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

IT Jennings Director

Date:

13 JULY 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £600,967 (2021 - £1,166,386).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

IT Jennings DTB Henderson

Disclosure of information to auditors

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's auditors are 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's auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

Following a rebranding exercise on 15 May 2023 the trading name of the company's independent auditor changed from MHA MacIntyre Hudson to MHA. A resolution to reappoint MHA as independent auditor will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting.

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

IT Jennings Director

Date: 13 JULY ZOZZ

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BLUEFORT SECURITY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bluefort Security Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the 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 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 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BLUEFORT SECURITY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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 Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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 set out 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 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BLUEFORT SECURITY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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:

- Enquiry of entity staff in finance and compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias, and;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occuring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusinon, ommission or misrepresentation.

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 Auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BLUEFORT SECURITY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 Auditors' 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.

Jan Millinch

Jason Mitchell MBA BSc FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

MHA

Statutory Auditors

Maidenhead, United Kingdom

Date:

18 July 2023

MHA is the trading name of MacIntyre Hudson LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC312313).

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	12,364,427	13,743,222
Cost of sales		(7,877,699)	(9,130,111)
Gross profit		4,486,728	4,613,111
Administrative expenses		(3,734,020)	(3,171,624)
Operating profit	5	752,708	1,441,487
Interest receivable and similar income	9	504	2,532
Profit before tax		753,212	1,444,019
Tax on profit	10	(152,245)	(277,633)
Profit for the financial year		600,967	1,166,386
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income for the year		600,967	1,166,386

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

BLUEFORT SECURITY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06085154

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 [.] £		2021 £
Fixed assets				•	
Tangible assets	11		201,950		66,099
			201,950		66,099
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	15,269,264		11,816,931	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	2,690,407		3,588,259	
		17,959,671		15,405,190	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(16,366,561)	:	(13,353,488)	•
Net current assets			1,593,110		2,051,702
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		•	1,795,060		2,117,801
Deferred tax	15	(41,088)		(14,796)	
			(41,088)	-	(14,796)
Net assets			1,753,972		2,103,005
Capital and reserves	,				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Called up share capital	່ 16		60,000		60,000
Profit and loss account	17		1,693,972		2,043,005
			1,753,972		2,103,005

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

1 T Jennings

Director

13 JULY 2023

Date:

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

•		Total amuitu	
Share Capital £	E	Total equity £	
60,000	2,043,005	2,103,005	
	600,967	600,967	
_	(950,000)	(950,000)	
60,000	1,693,972	1,753,972	
	share capital £ 60,000 - - -	share capital loss account £ £ 60,000 2,043,005 - 600,967 - (950,000)	

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

			
	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	60,000	2,126,619	2,186,619
Profit for the year	-	1,166,386	1,166,386
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(1,250,000)	(1,250,000)
At 31 December 2021	60,000	2,043,005	2,103,005

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Bluefort Security Limited is a private company, limited by shares, which is incorporated in England and Wales. The Company number and registered address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Bluefort Security Holdings Limited as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from registered office.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

The Company generates revenue from the implementation, licensing and maintenance of cyber security solutions.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

In relation to the Company's revenue streams, revenue is recognised as follows:

Professional services / implementation - revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the implementation

Licensing / SaaS fees - revenue is recognised straight line over the licensing period

Maintenance – revenue is recognised straight line over the period of the contract

2.4 Interest income

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

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles
Fixtures and fittings
Office equipment

30% reducing balance method30% reducing balance method

- 30% reducing balance method

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.12 Financial instruments

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

2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

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

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amount reported for assets and liabilities as at the year end date and the amounts reported for turnover and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The director does not consider there to be any critical judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty involved in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

4. Turnover

5.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Product Sales	1,612,198	2,590,773
Support Sales	389,146	824,923
Subscription Sales	5,079,156	4,964,943
Evolve Support Sales	5,283,927	5, 362, 583
``	12,364,427	13,743,222
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2022 £	2021 £
United Kingdom	12,364,427	13,743,222
	12,364,427	13,743,222
Operating profit		
Operating profit		
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
	2022 £	2021 £
Exchange differences	16,328	5,444
Other operating lease rentals	93,294	90,221
Depreciation	37,020	27,392

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

6. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

2022 2021 £ £

Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements

9,150

9,000

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the parent Company.

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,440,017	2,119,444
Social security costs	324,390	312,294
Cost of defined contribution scheme	81,935	82,126
	2,846,342	2,513,864

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Employees	28	29

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

8.	Directors' remuneration		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Directors' emoluments	242,000	240,000
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	20,000	20,000
		262,000	260,000

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2021 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £121,000 (2021 - £120,000).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £10,000 (2021 - £10,000).

9. Interest receivable

		2022 £	2021 £
	Other interest receivable	504	2,532
		504	2,532
10.	Taxation		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	120,824	279,007
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	5,129	(3,658)
	Total current tax	125,953	275,349
	Deferred tax		······································
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	32,543	(187)
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(6,251)	2,471
	Total deferred tax	26,292	2,284
	Tax on profit	152,245	277,633

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

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	753,212 	1,444,019
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of:	143,110	274,364
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	3.720	4,456
Super deduction adjustment	(1,273)	4,430 -
Deferred tax recognised at a higher rate	7,810	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods - corporation atx	5,129	(3,658)
Adjustment in respect of prior year - deferred tax	(6,251)	2,471
Total tax charge for the year	152,245	277,633

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

11.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2022	-	57,487	133,194	190,681
	Additions	116,790	40,421	22,328	179,539
	Disposals	-	(57,925)	(29,623)	(87,548)
	At 31 December 2022	116,790	39,983	125,899	282,672
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2022	-	53,857	70,725	124,582
	Charge for the year on owned assets	11,302	3,110	22,608	37,020
	Disposals	-	(55,595)	(25,285)	(80,880)
	At 31 December 2022	11,302	1,372	68,048	80,722
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2022	105,488	38,611	57,851	201,950
	At 31 December 2021	-	3,630	62,469	66,099
12.	Debtors			·	
				2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors			3,230,216	1,283,893
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			2,152,740	2,152,740
	Other debtors			275,798	93,947
	Prepayments and accrued income			9,610,510	8,286,351
				15,269,264	11,816,931

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

13.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022	2021
	Ocal atherina 11 to 1	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	2,690,407	3,588,259
		2,690,407	3,588,259
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors	1,458,476	732,245
	Other taxation and social security	367,856	339,697
	Accruals and deferred income	14,540,229	12,281,546
		16,366,561	13,353,488
15.	Deferred taxation		
		2022 £	2021 £
	At beginning of year	(14,796)	(12,512)
	Charged to profit or loss	(26,292)	(2,284)
	At end of year	(41,088)	(14,796)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	(48,588)	(15,733)
	General provisions	7,500	937
		(41,088)	(14,796)

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

16. Share capital

Share capital		
•	2022 f	2021 f
Allotted, called up and fully paid	~	~
60,000 (2021 - 60,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	60,000	60,000
	=	

17. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This reserve represents cumulative profit and loss

18. Pension commitments

The company operates defined pension schemes. The asets of the schemes are seperately from those of the company in an independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the funds and amounted to £81,935 (2021 - £82,126).

Contributions totalling £Nil (2021 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

19. Controlling party

The Company is controlled by its parent company, Bluefort Security Holdings Limited by virtue of its majority shareholding. The Directors of the Company are considered the ultimate controlling party.