

BINARY IS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	26,518	48,390
		<u>26,518</u>	<u>48,390</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,202,588	1,482,613
Cash at bank and in hand	8	282,769	201,775
		<u>1,485,357</u>	<u>1,684,388</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(999,812)	(877,856)
Net current assets		<u>485,545</u>	<u>806,532</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>512,063</u>	<u>854,922</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(27,500)	(37,500)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	12	(6,563)	(6,563)
		<u>(6,563)</u>	<u>(6,563)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>478,000</u></u>	<u><u>810,859</u></u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3	3
Translation reserve	13	30,632	(2,110)
Profit and loss account	13	447,365	812,966
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Company		478,000	810,859
		<u>478,000</u>	<u>810,859</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

Mr J M Townson
Director

Date: 29 September 2023

The notes on pages 7 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	26,129	47,411
Investments	6	84,818	84,818
		<u>110,947</u>	<u>132,229</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	581,439	1,302,385
Cash at bank and in hand	8	249,059	107,561
		<u>830,498</u>	<u>1,409,946</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(982,284)	(771,283)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(151,786)</u>	<u>638,663</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(40,839)</u>	<u>770,892</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(27,500)	(37,500)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	12	(6,563)	(6,563)
		<u>(6,563)</u>	<u>(6,563)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(74,902)</u></u>	<u><u>726,829</u></u>

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3	3
Profit and loss account brought forward	726,826	302,849	
Loss/(profit) for the year	(321,731)	703,977	
Other changes in the profit and loss account	(480,000)	(280,000)	
Profit and loss account carried forward		(74,905)	726,826
		<u>(74,902)</u>	<u>726,829</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

The Company has opted not to file the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

Mr J M Townson
Director

Date: 29 September 2023

The notes on pages 7 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

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

	Called up share capital £	Foreign exchange reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2021	3	960	251,495	252,458
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	841,471	841,471
Translation reserve	-	(3,070)	-	(3,070)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(3,070)	-	(3,070)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(3,070)	841,471	838,401
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(280,000)	(280,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(280,000)	(280,000)
At 1 January 2022	3	(2,110)	812,966	810,859
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	114,399	114,399
Translation reserve	-	32,742	-	32,742
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	32,742	-	32,742
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	32,742	114,399	147,141
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(480,000)	(480,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(480,000)	(480,000)
At 31 December 2022	<u>3</u>	<u>30,632</u>	<u>447,365</u>	<u>478,000</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

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

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2021	3	302,849	302,852
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	703,977	703,977
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	703,977	703,977
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(280,000)	(280,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(280,000)	(280,000)
At 1 January 2022	3	726,826	726,829
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(321,731)	(321,731)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(321,731)	(321,731)
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(480,000)	(480,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(480,000)	(480,000)
At 31 December 2022	3	(74,905)	(74,902)

The notes on pages 7 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Binary IS Limited ("the parent Company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England. The registered office is Suite B, First Floor, 30 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, HG1 5PR. The Group and Parent Company's principal activities continued to be that of software development.

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 Section 1A of 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 Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Statement of financial position, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the Group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 01 January 2015.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have considered all factors, including the wider economy, as part of their assessment of going concern. Although the current economic climate creates both cashflow and profitability risks for the Group, the directors believe on balance that they have sufficient resources to enable trading to continue for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements, on the basis of information currently available to them as at the approving of these. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revenue

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

Sale of goods

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

- the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership 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 Group will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 Group 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.

2.6 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.7 Interest income

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

2.8 Finance costs

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.10 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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

2.11 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	- Straight line over 4 years
Fixtures and fittings	- Straight line over 5 years
Office equipment	- Straight line over 3 years

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.

2.12 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Group shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each reporting date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

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

2.17 Financial instruments

The Group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Group has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Group's Statement of financial position when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans, other loans and loans due to fellow group companies are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Group transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

transfer to another party, then the Group will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.18 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.

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 amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the date of the statement of financial position and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Details of these judgements are set out in the accounting policies above.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 17 (2021 - 12).

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

5. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2022	21,459	130,836	78,313	230,608
Additions	-	2,913	1,136	4,049
At 31 December 2022	21,459	133,749	79,449	234,657
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	17,661	114,228	50,329	182,218
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,798	11,985	10,138	25,921
At 31 December 2022	21,459	126,213	60,467	208,139
Net book value				
At 31 December 2022	-	7,536	18,982	26,518
At 31 December 2021	3,798	16,608	27,984	48,390

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

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Company

	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2022	21,459	130,836	76,943	229,238
Additions	-	2,913	1,136	4,049
At 31 December 2022	21,459	133,749	78,079	233,287
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	17,661	114,228	49,938	181,827
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,798	11,985	9,548	25,331
At 31 December 2022	21,459	126,213	59,486	207,158
Net book value				
At 31 December 2022	-	7,536	18,593	26,129
At 31 December 2021	3,798	16,608	27,005	47,411

6. Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2022	84,818
At 31 December 2022	84,818

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

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Axponential (Ireland) Ltd	Century House, Harold's Cross Road, Dublin, Dublin 6W, Ireland	Ordinary	100 %
Axponential Inc.	203 North LaSalle Street Downtown Chicago, IL 60601	Ordinary	100 %

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2022 and the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit £
Axponential (Ireland) Ltd	679,830	520,327
Axponential Inc.	67,305	31,049

7. Debtors

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Trade debtors	1,027,436	1,448,740	411,207	1,111,687
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	-	163,346
Other debtors	72,921	8,384	72,866	2,060
Prepayments and accrued income	102,231	25,489	97,366	25,292
	<u>1,202,588</u>	<u>1,482,613</u>	<u>581,439</u>	<u>1,302,385</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	282,769	201,775	249,059	107,561
	<u>282,769</u>	<u>201,775</u>	<u>249,059</u>	<u>107,561</u>

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

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Bank loans	14,198	43,208	14,198	43,208
Trade creditors	350,993	230,252	295,154	224,165
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	262,748	-
Corporation tax	56,188	148,177	-	129,372
Other taxation and social security	213,506	162,171	109,888	109,719
Other creditors	248,394	210,785	245,653	208,745
Accruals and deferred income	116,533	83,263	54,643	56,074
	<u>999,812</u>	<u>877,856</u>	<u>982,284</u>	<u>771,283</u>

There is a limited guarantee given by the directors on the bank overdraft of £50,000. As at 31 December 2022, the balance was £nil (2021: £35,692).

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Bank loans	27,500	37,500	27,500	37,500
	<u>27,500</u>	<u>37,500</u>	<u>27,500</u>	<u>37,500</u>

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

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year				
Bank loans	14,198	43,208	14,198	43,208
Amounts falling due 1-2 years				
Bank loans	27,500	37,500	27,500	37,500
	<u>41,698</u>	<u>80,708</u>	<u>41,698</u>	<u>80,708</u>

A bank loan of £37,500 (2021: £47,500) contained in the above is unsecured and 2.5% interest is incurred on this amount per annum.

12. Deferred taxation

Group

	2022 £
At beginning of year	(6,563)
At end of year	<u><u>(6,563)</u></u>

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

12. Deferred taxation (continued)

Company

				2022 £
At beginning of year				(6,563)
At end of year				<u>(6,563)</u>
	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Fixed asset timing differences and other short term differences	(6,563)	(6,563)	(6,563)	(6,563)
	<u>(6,563)</u>	<u>(6,563)</u>	<u>(6,563)</u>	<u>(6,563)</u>

13. Reserves

Translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve contains the accumulated foreign exchange differences from the translation of the financial statements of the subsidiaries.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes accumulated profit/loss of the Group

14. Pension commitments

The Group operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £205,864 (2021 - £128,130) . Contributions totalling £199,042 (2021 - £17,665) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

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

15. Related party transactions

Company

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102

'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related

party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

At 31 December 2022, the company owed £45,643 (2021: £74,322 owed to Binary IS Limited) to

Axponential Inc., a subsidiary of the company. The amounts owed by related parties are held in creditors

as amounts owed by group undertakings.

At 31 December 2022, the company owed £217,105 (2021: £89,025 owed to Binary IS Limited) to Axponential (Ireland) Limited, a subsidiary of the company. The amounts owed by related parties are held in creditors as amounts owed by group undertakings.

16. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2022 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Not later than 1 year	25,892	35,535	25,892	35,535
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	25,921	50,229	25,921	50,229
	<u>51,813</u>	<u>85,764</u>	<u>51,813</u>	<u>85,764</u>

17. Directors' transactions

Interest free loans (and advances) have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
A R Birch	56,147	343,369	(266,900)	(20,322)
J Townson	63,037	148,540	(205,168)	119,665
	<u>119,184</u>	<u>491,909</u>	<u>(472,068)</u>	<u>99,343</u>

The amounts owed to the directors are held as other debtors and other creditors

18. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party throughout the year was considered to be J Townson.

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

19. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 29 September 2023 by James Hunt, BA (Hons), MA, ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Sagars Accountants Ltd.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.