Company Registration No. 06768053 (England and Wales)
RADIO PHYSICS SOLUTIONS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		20	20	20 ⁻	19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		2,791,296		2,637,679
Tangible assets	5		66,999		72,280
Investments	6		1		1
			2,858,296		2,709,960
Current assets					
Stocks		172,743		167,698	
Debtors	7	359,228		662,627	
Cash at bank and in hand		135,193		382,172	
		667,164		1,212,497	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	8	(4,663,401)		(4,433,465)	
Net current liabilities			(3,996,237)		(3,220,968)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,137,941)		(511,008)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		4,372		4,332
Share premium account			7,147,048		6,935,036
Equity reserve			577,079		577,079
Other reserves			1,082,849		1,067,120
Profit and loss reserves			(9,949,289)		(9,094,575)
Total equity			(1,137,941)		(511,008)
·					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 30 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and aut	thorised for issue on 1	17 December	2020 and are
signed on its behalf by:			

Mr G R King Director

Company Registration No. 06768053

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Radio Physics Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Elms Courtyard, Bromsberrow, Ledbury, Herefordshire, HR8 1RZ.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertaking comprise a small-sized group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemptions provided by section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors consider that the company will be able to generate sufficient income and raise sufficient finance to fund its operations for the forseeable future and to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

1.3 Reporting period

The current reporting period for the entity has been reduced to six months. The comparative reporting period was twelve months. Comparative amounts presented in the financial statements, including the related notes, are not entirely comparable due to this reporting period reduction.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable an economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), 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.

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. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Patents 10% straight line Development costs 10% straight line

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, 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 term of the lease

Plant and machinery 20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% straight line
Computer equipment 33.33% straight line

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.8 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Financial instruments

The company 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 company's balance sheet when the company 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

Short term trade debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Other debtors are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost, less any impairment.

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Short term trade creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost.

1.13 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.14 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

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 when the company has 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.

1.16 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.

1.17 Retirement benefits

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

1.18 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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.

1.19 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except.

1.20 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.

1.21 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company'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.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Research and development

The directors consider certain types of expenditure to be relevant to future revenues in respect of the company product base and as such have chosen to capitalise this expenditure. This expenditure is then amortised over a period of 10 years, this being the period over which the directors anticipate the company to benefit from revenue streams as a result of this expenditure.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Share options

The company has granted share options. The options have been calculated using the Black-Scholes model which requires judgement in determining and assessing key assumptions and therefore results in some estimation uncertainty.

Loan notes

The company has issued convertible loan notes. The fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument and amortised using the effective interest method which therefore results in some estimation uncertainty.

3 Employees

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

	30 Jun	31 Dec
	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	11	11
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

buildingsnachinery etc £ £ Cost 4t 1 January 2020 24,652 96,876 Additions - 9,741 At 30 June 2020 24,652 106,617 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2020 3,698 45,550 Depreciation charged in the period 2,465 12,557	i	-			7
Cost At 1 January 2020 429,524 4,397,283 Additions 31,926 363,831 At 30 June 2020 461,450 4,761,114 Amortisation and impairment At 1 January 2020 195,553 1,993,575 Amortisation charged for the period 22,276 219,864 At 30 June 2020 217,829 2,213,439 Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 243,621 2,547,675 At 31 December 2019 233,971 2,403,708 5 Tangible fixed assets Land and buildingsmachinery etc. Cost At 1 January 2020 24,652 96,876 Additions - 9,741 At 30 June 2020 24,652 106,617 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2020 3,698 45,550 Depreciation charged in the period 2,465 12,557	£		Patents	mangion inou accete	
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Carrying amount	242,140	219,864	22,276	Amortisation charged for the period	
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Land and buildingsmachinery etc. £ Cost At 1 January 2020	2,637,679	2,403,708	233,971	At 31 December 2019	
buildingsnachinery etc £ £ Cost 4t 1 January 2020 24,652 96,876 Additions - 9,741 At 30 June 2020 24,652 106,617 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2020 3,698 45,550 Depreciation charged in the period 2,465 12,557				Tangible fixed assets	5
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	9,741	· ·		Additions At 30 June 2020	
	9,741 — 9,741 — 131,269	106,617		Additions At 30 June 2020 Depreciation and impairment	
At 30 June 2020 6,163 58,107	41 9,741 17 131,269 50 49,248	106,617	3,698	Additions At 30 June 2020 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2020	
Carrying amount	9,741 17 131,269 50 49,248 57 15,022	106,617 	3,698	Additions At 30 June 2020 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2020	
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020 & 30 June 2020	63
Impairment	
At 1 January 2020 & 30 June 2020	62
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	1
At 31 December 2019	1

Shares in group undertakings represent the company's 100% interest in the issued share capital of Radio Physics Solutions Inc, a company incorporated in the USA.

Debtors

	30 Jun 2020	31 Dec 2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	-	243,884
Corporation tax recoverable	89,613	224,683
Other debtors	269,615	194,060
	359,228	662,627

С

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	30 Jun	31 Dec
	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	192,383	229,449
Taxation and social security	119,824	29,722
Other creditors	4,351,194	4,174,294
	4,663,401	4,433,465

Included in other creditors are £3,169,280 (31 December 2019 - £2,969,280) unsecured convertible redeemable loan notes and a \$178,000 (31 December 2019 - \$220,000) unsecured loan. At the date the financial statements are approved the company remains in dialogue with these parties with regards repayment and conversion terms and as a result the directors remain confident that they retain the ongoing support of the company's shareholders and note holders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

9 Share-based payment transactions

The company has taken advantage of transitional exemptions not to apply FRS102 1A to any share-based payment transactions entered into before the transition date of 1 January 2015.

The total number of options granted prior to transition to FRS102 1A that were exercisable at 30 June 2020 were 1,321, they had an exercise price ranging from £9.49 per share to £21 per share and at 30 June 2020 had an average remaining contractual life of 2 - 3 years.

The following information therefore only discloses information about share-based payment transactions granted on or after 1 January 2015:

	Number of shar	e options	Weighted average	exercise
			price	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Number	Number	£	£
Outstanding at 1 January 2020	141,084	143,451	25.64	26.33
Granted	3,808	-	27.00	-
Expired	-	(2,367)	-	27.00
Outstanding at 30 June 2020	144,892	141,084	25.76	25.64
Exercisable at 30 June 2020	126,772	118,754	25.76	25.64

The options outstanding at 30 June 2020 had an exercise price ranging from £21 to £27, and a remaining contractual life of between 1 and 9 years.

Inputs were as follows:

,	2020	2019
Weighted average share price (£)	27.25	27.16
Weighted average exercise price (£)	25.76	25.64
Expected volatility (%)	50.00	50.00
Expected life (years)	5.52	5.48
Risk free rate (%)	0.90	0.89
Expected dividends yields (%)	-	-

During the period, the company recognised expenses of £15,729 (year ended 31 December 2019 - £43,807) which related to equity settled share based payment transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

10	Called	up shar	e capital
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Called up Strate Capital	30 Jun	31 Dec
	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid 437,226 (2019: 433,188) Ordinary shares of 1p each	4,372	4,332

During the period, 4,038 ordinary shares of 1p each were issued for a total consideration of £212,052.

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Total

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

30 Jun	31 Dec
2020	2019
£	£
105,285	117,360

12 Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the period end, 505 ordinary shares of 1p each were issued for a total consideration of £26,391.

13 Related party transactions

Any directors or senior employees who have authority and responsibility for controlling the activities of the company are considered to be key management personnel. Total remuneration in respect of these individuals for the period is £108,750 (year ended 31 December 2019 - £290,000).

Lord D Dundonald was executive chairman, who together with Mr V Levi D'Ancona worked with the CEO in product development and business development, HT management, financial planning and funding planning. Lord D Dundonald lead the board and shareholder activities as well as investor relations and Mr V Levi D'Ancona acted as executive director working closely with the CEO on corporate strategy, contract structuring and negotiation and financial planning. On 8th April 2019, Mr V Levi D'Ancona resigned as director of the company and on 2nd April 2020, Lord D Dundonald resigned as the chairman of the Board but remained as non-executive director. Lord D Dundonald is key management of Anglo Scientific Limited. Lord D Dundonald, Mr E A Posner and Mr M Azimi are non-executive directors of the company and draw no fee or salary.

During the period, the company accrued costs of £Nil (year ended 31 December 2019 - £140,500) for the services described above. On 12 May 2020, the company terminated its service agreement with Anglo Scientific Limited and subsequently wrote back any accrued service costs, which resulted in a credit to the profit and loss account of £140,500 (year ended 31 December 2019 - £Nil). The company was re-charged overhead expenses of £36 (2019 - £1,052) from Anglo Scientific Limited. At 30 June 2020 included within trade creditors is a debit balance of £870 (31 December 2019 - £906) and included in other creditors is an amount of £Nil (31 December 2019 - £140,500) due to Anglo Scientific Limited.

14	Control	
	In the opinion of the directors, the company is not under the control of any individual or organisation.	

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.