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CLEAR ANGLE STUDIOS

15th November 2022

Clear Angle Studios Ltd - established in February 2013.

Clear Angle Studios Ltd (CAS) was established for the sole purpose of providing improved 3-Dimensional (3D) Character data acquisition and processing within the specialist market of the Visual Effects (VFX) industry. Existing capture methods were slow, with the resultant data being of poorer quality (without additional work being required).

The first year of trading for CAS was slow while the market-leading mechanism of capture was configured; CAS wanted the acquisition process to be accurate, efficient and to a very high digital standard compared to what was available at that time.

As word-of-mouth spread of the quality of CAS's services, and quality of digital data that was provided to the VFX Vendors (e.g. DNEG, The Framestore, MPC, ILM, etc.), productions began shifting their focus to this form of data acquisition, with subsequent processing, as a bespoke service that would add value to their final product.

CAS worked tirelessly at improving their service by taking on feedback from all stakeholders. Due to the highly specialist services being provided, employee training would be required for all operational aspects of the business. CAS recruited from all walks of life - this investment in people alongside the technology would prove to be a solid future foundation, as it allowed for a wider pool of resources when a growth phase commenced.

There have been significant unique improvements to the hardware and software implemented with the aid of our annual R & D expenditure, as well as creating bespoke solutions which have cemented CAS's market leading proprietary technological and Intellectual Property in the industry.

YE 2022 saw the introduction of an official HR department to allow CAS to lead best practice as growth continued - this proved a powerful implementation, coupled with an Employee Engagement Survey that scored very high in employee satisfaction. CAS was able to establish the standard of a "Career" within the 3D data acquisition and 3D data processing market.

CAS believes in the heavy reinvestment of profits, as can be seen by the annual Fixed Asset additions. The debt profile has been kept under control, with the Debt/Equity ratio remaining below 1. CAS is yet to determine the ideal ratio for the business, as little comparative information is currently available (CAS are, in fact, setting the industry standard for many of these business indicators due to the business size and global reach). All debt is through specific asset finance, with CAS only requiring an overdraft once briefly in 2017, and this was simply to cover a short-term cash cycle issue as the business grew swiftly to meet demand from leading Film, TV and Gaming Industry Studios and content providers

Revenue per employee currently sits at £83,000 on average for the prior six years and CAS anticipates this to remain stable (in the current business lines) in the coming years as focus is placed on high quality administrative resources and improved employee retention.

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CLEAR ANGLE STUDIOS

For YE 2022, CAS voluntarily elected to have their first annual audit; to be assessed under rules and regulations for it to be comparable to other industries and standards. This milestone event was carried out in a year of global turmoil and yet no post-balance sheet events occurred to impact the business and CAS continues strongly as a going concern.

CAS continues to grow within their current industry, to push into other industries and to establish new business lines to further diversify their revenue streams. The goal of CAS is to continue high quality growth, to continue to push the technological boundaries and to keep up the wellness of their employees.

CAS has gone from strength-to-strength over the prior nine years of trading and outlines a few milestones (financial, operational and strategic) below:

Operational:

	Employee count	*YoY Growth*	*Entity*
YE 2014	*2*		*UK*
YE 2015	*4*	*2*	*UK*
YE 2016	*9*	*5*	*UK*
YE 2017	*20*	*11*	*UK*
YE 2018	*25*	*5*	*UK*
YE 2019	*25*	*-*	*UK*
YE 2020	*35*	*10*	*UK*
YE 2021	*47*	*12*	*Group*
YE 2022	*101*	*54*	*Group*

Strategic:

	Group entities	*Business lines*
YE 2014	*UK*	*Character, Props*
YE 2015	*UK*	*Character, Props*
YE 2016	*UK*	*Character, Props*
YE 2017	*UK*	*Character, Props, LiDAR, Environment*
YE 2018	*UK*	*Character, Props, LiDAR, Environment*
YE 2019	*UK, Canada*	*Character, Props, LiDAR, Environment, Head*
YE 2020	*UK, Canada*	*Character, Props, LiDAR, Environment, Head*
YE 2021	*UK, Canada, South Africa*	*Character, Props, LiDAR, Environment, Head*
YE 2022	*UK, Canada, South Africa, Hungary, Greece*	*Character, Props, LiDAR, Environment, Head, Asset*

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CLEAR ANGLE STUDIOS

Financial:

	Revenue (£)	*YoY Growth %*	*FA Additions (£)*	*Entity*
YE 2014	*58,486*		*120,053*	*UK*
YE 2015	*546,589*	*835%*	*139,708*	*UK*
YE 2016	*914,037*	*67%*	*427,342*	*UK*
YE 2017	*1,743,092*	*91%*	*616,363*	*UK*
YE 2018	*2,475,689*	*42%*	*993,001*	*UK*
YE 2019	*2,624,789*	*6%*	*550,084*	*UK*
YE 2020	*3,088,960*	*18%*	*676,274*	*UK*
*YE 2021**	*3,048,784*	*-1%*	*1,179,808*	*Group*
YE 2022	*7,998,532*	*176%*	*3,078,873*	*Group*

*COVID

Over the years CAS has had the privilege to provide services on many Award winning (Visual Effects categories) productions, naming a few below:

Game of Thrones – Season 5	**(2016 – EMMY; VES)**
Game of Thrones – Season 6	**(2017 – VES)**
Game of Thrones – Season 7	**(2018 – EMMY; VES)**
Game of Thrones – Season 8	**(2019 – EMMY; VES)**
Black Panther	**(2019 – BAFTA)**
First Man	**(2019 – OSCAR; VES)**
Ready Player One	**(2019 – VES)**
1917	**(2020 – OSCAR; BAFTA)**
Chernobyl	**(2020 – VES)**
Tenet	**(2021 – OSCAR; BAFTA)**
The Midnight Sky	**(2021 – VES)**
Dune	**(2022 – OSCAR; BAFTA; VES)**
The Witcher	**(2022 – VES)**
Spider-Man: No Way Home	**(2022 – VES)**

Michael Pedersen
Finance Director
Clear Angle Studios Ltd

Registered number: 08392010

Clear Angle Studios Ltd

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 28 February 2022

Clear Angle Studios Ltd
Registered number: 08392010

Consolidated balance sheet
As at 28 February 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		**4,101,191**		1,941,882
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**2,074,338**		1,295,855	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	**561,226**		450,651	
		2,635,564		1,746,506	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(1,385,174)**		(1,072,638)	
Net current assets			**1,250,390**		673,868
Total assets less current liabilities			**5,351,581**		2,615,750
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		**(955,792)**		(793,088)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation			**(841,081)**		(181,502)
Net assets			**3,554,708**		1,641,160
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**100**		100
Foreign exchange reserve			**9,034**		2,142
Profit and loss account			**3,545,574**		1,638,918
			3,554,708		1,641,160

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 on 16 November 2022.

M L Pedersen
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Clear Angle Studios Ltd
Registered number: 08392010

Company balance sheet
As at 28 February 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		**4,007,208**		1,826,336
Investments	6		**7,332**		273
			4,014,540		1,826,609
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**2,269,148**		1,486,170	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	**369,799**		374,072	
		2,638,947		1,860,242	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(1,247,271)**		(995,092)	
Net current assets			**1,391,676**		865,150
Total assets less current liabilities			**5,406,216**		2,691,759
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		**(955,792)**		(793,088)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation			**(844,512)**		(181,502)
Net assets			**3,605,912**		1,717,169
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**100**		100
Profit and loss account brought forward		**1,717,069**		1,559,195	
Profit for the year		**2,176,743**		346,874	
Dividends		**(288,000)**		(189,000)	
Profit and loss account carried forward			**3,605,812**		1,717,069
			3,605,912		1,717,169

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.

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The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 16 November 2022.

M L Pedersen
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 28 February 2022

1. General information

Clear Angle Studios Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 08392010. The address of the registered office is 44 Royal Road, Teddington, England, TW11 0SB and the address of the principal place of business is Main Admin Annex (East), Pinewood Studios, SL0 0NH.

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 (see note 3).

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 Balance sheet, 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 Leased assets: the Group as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured.

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

2.8 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.9 Interest income

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

2.10 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.

2.11 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 Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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 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 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;
- 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 balance sheet date.

2.13 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	-	25%	reducing balance
Plant and machinery	-	25%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	25%	reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33%	straight line
Assets under construction	-		Depreciated when brought into use.

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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

2.18 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 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.

2.19 Financial instruments

The Group 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 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 the directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that can affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, and the results for the period. The nature of estimation is such though that actual outcomes could differ significantly from those estimates.

The following judgments have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Lease commitments

The Group has entered into a range of lease commitments in respect of property, plant and equipment. The classification of these leases as either financial or operating leases requires the directors to consider whether the terms and conditions of each lease are such that the Group has acquired the risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the underlying assets.

Tangible fixed assets

The Group has recognised tangible fixed assets with a carrying value of £4,101,191 at the reporting date (see note 5). These assets are stated at their cost less provision for depreciation and impairment. The Group's accounting policy sets out the approach to calculating depreciation for immaterial assets acquired. For material assets the Group determines at acquisition reliable estimates for the useful life of the asset, its residual value and decommissioning costs. These estimates are based upon such factors as the expected use of the acquired asset and market conditions. At subsequent reporting dates the directors consider whether there are any factors such as technological advancements or changes in market conditions that indicate a need to reconsider the estimates used.

Where there are indicators that the carrying value of tangible fixed assets may be impaired the Group undertakes tests to determine the recoverable amounts of assets. These tests require estimates of the fair value of assets less costs to sell and of their value in use. Wherever possible the estimate of the fair value of assets is based upon observable market prices less incremental cost for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based upon a discounted cash flow model, based upon the Group's forecasts for the foreseeable future which do not include any restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

4. Employees

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

	Group 2022 No.	Group 2021 No.	**Company 2022 No.**	Company 2021 No.
Employees	**73**	43	58	36

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 28 February 2022

5. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Assets under construction £	Total £
Cost or valuation							
At 1 March 2021	4,841	3,579,369	93,226	20,971	647,426	-	4,345,833
Additions	-	1,691,643	107,297	1,375	618,686	659,872	3,078,873
Disposals	-	(133,988)	(70,650)	-	-	-	(204,638)
Exchange adjustments	139	11,801	-	19	233	-	12,192
At 28 February 2022	4,980	5,148,825	129,873	22,365	1,266,345	659,872	7,232,260
Depreciation							
At 1 March 2021	2,379	1,816,918	66,854	12,749	505,051	-	2,403,951
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,315	280,164	8,575	2,256	86,611	-	378,921
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	381,769	5,448	-	85,424	-	472,641
Disposals	-	(79,102)	(52,953)	-	-	-	(132,055)
Exchange adjustments	93	7,291	-	10	217	-	7,611
At 28 February 2022	3,787	2,407,040	27,924	15,015	677,303	-	3,131,069
Net book value							
At 28 February 2022	1,193	2,741,785	101,949	7,350	589,042	659,872	4,101,191
At 28 February 2021	2,462	1,762,451	26,372	8,222	142,375	-	1,941,882

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Plant and machinery	**1,491,318**	1,048,832
Motor vehicles	**31,910**	-
Computer equipment	**164,023**	106,835
	1,687,251	1,155,667

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 28 February 2022

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Company

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Assets under construction £	Total £
Cost or valuation							
At 1 March 2021	1,502	3,303,583	93,226	20,514	641,845	-	4,060,670
Additions	-	1,657,538	107,297	1,375	617,324	659,872	3,043,406
Disposals	-	(133,988)	(70,650)	-	-	-	(204,638)
At 28 February 2022	1,502	4,827,133	129,873	21,889	1,259,169	659,872	6,899,438
Depreciation							
At 1 March 2021	376	1,654,674	66,854	12,520	499,910	-	2,234,334
Charge for the year on owned assets	281	220,330	8,575	2,162	85,962	-	317,310
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	381,769	5,448	-	85,424	-	472,641
Disposals	-	(79,102)	(52,953)	-	-	-	(132,055)
At 28 February 2022	657	2,177,671	27,924	14,682	671,296	-	2,892,230
Net book value							
At 28 February 2022	845	2,649,462	101,949	7,207	587,873	659,872	4,007,208
At 28 February 2021	1,126	1,648,909	26,372	7,994	141,935	-	1,826,336

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Plant and machinery	**1,491,318**	1,048,832
Motor vehicles	**31,910**	-
Computer equipment	**164,023**	106,835
	1,687,251	1,155,667

6. Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 March 2021	**273**
Additions	**7,059**
At 28 February 2022	**7,332**

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	**Registered office**	**Class of shares**	**Holding**
Clear Angle Studios Inc	2200 HSBC Building, 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, V6C 3E8, Canada	Ordinary	100%
Clear Angle Studios (Pty) Ltd	1 Jamaica Drive, Capri, Cape Town, 7975, South Africa	Ordinary	100%
Clear Angle Studios SMLLC	Michalakopoulou 91, Athens, 115 28, Greece	Ordinary	100%
Clear Angle Studios KFT	Perc u. 6, Budapest, 1036, Hungary	Ordinary	100%

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 28 February 2022

7. Debtors

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	**Company 2022 £**	Company 2021 £
Trade debtors	**1,070,249**	834,190	**1,013,249**	745,004
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**-**	-	**269,036**	294,820
Other debtors	**867,272**	294,942	**863,504**	292,083
Prepayments and accrued income	**136,817**	166,723	**123,359**	154,263
	2,074,338	1,295,855	**2,269,148**	1,486,170

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	**Company 2022 £**	Company 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**561,226**	450,651	**369,799**	374,072

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	**Company 2022 £**	Company 2021 £
Trade creditors	**271,341**	63,659	**267,569**	63,417
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**-**	-	**4,729**	-
Corporation tax	**6,684**	-	**-**	-
Other taxation and social security	**85,412**	292,789	**69,668**	285,150
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	**874,115**	635,112	**874,115**	635,112
Other creditors	**112,545**	80,305	**4,190**	11,413
Accruals and deferred income	**35,077**	773	**27,000**	-
	1,385,174	1,072,638	**1,247,271**	995,092

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

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	**Company 2022 £**	Company 2021 £
Net obligations under hire purchase contracts	**955,792**	793,088	**955,792**	793,088

11. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	**Company 2022 £**	Company 2021 £
Within one year	**874,115**	635,112	**874,115**	635,112
Between 1-5 years	**955,792**	793,088	**955,792**	793,088
	1,829,907	1,428,200	**1,829,907**	1,428,200

12. 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. There are contributions of £10,363 (2021: £6,575) payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

13. Commitments under operating leases

At 28 February 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	**126,591**	33,562	**123,787**	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**-**	2,804	**-**	-
	126,591	36,366	**123,787**	-

14. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate control of the Company rests with C M Friend and D G Ridley.

15. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 17 November 2022 by James Peach FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Kreston Reeves LLP.