

Bud Financial Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 November 2022

Company Registration No. 09651629 (England and Wales)

Bud Financial Limited

Company Information

Directors	E Maslavecikas G Dunning S Fink R S Bhatia M Meunier S Saha D Gkiokas	 (Appointed 12 October 2022) (Appointed 26 January 2023) (Appointed 30 January 2023)
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Company number	09651629
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Registered office	Linen Court, Floor 3 10 East Road London N1 6AD
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Auditor	Moore Kingston Smith LLP Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street London W1T 1QL
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Bud Financial Limited

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Bud Financial Limited

Strategic Report

For the year ended 30 November 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 November 2022.

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of Bud Financial Limited and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') during the year was, and will continue to be, the development of technological solutions to enable banks and other financial institutions to harness the power of Open Banking and enhance their customers' experience of financial products and services with its data intelligence capabilities.

The Group has had a successful year despite the continued pressures on the economic climate. The Group established an overseas subsidiary, Bud Financial Inc, in June 2022 to enable expansion into the US market.

The Group successfully secured additional funding in 2022 and early 2023 as part of its Series B fundraising to support its expansion into additional overseas markets.

Trading Performance - Key Performance Indicators and Review

The results and financial statements presented are for the year ended 30 November 2022, with prior year comparatives.

The directors consider annual recurring revenue (ARR), new customer acquisition and existing customer account growth as the key financial metrics against which the performance of the Company is measured. ARR has increased by 37% with due to expansion of existing contracts, growth in customer numbers and cross-selling of additional products.

Sales revenue also increased steadily by 37% and is forecast to grow significantly during 2023, as the Series B funding is used to develop the product suite, expand into new markets and increase sales within the existing markets of the UK, Australia and New Zealand.

Financial Results

The Group's administrative expenses increased during the year, including key hires to expand the business. The Group had a net loss for the year of £12.6m (2021: £7.8m) reflective of the growth stage of the Group.

The Group did not pay a dividend for the year ended 30 November 2022 (2021: £nil). Payment of dividends will be reviewed annually.

Prospects

The directors are optimistic about the future growth of the business and continued progress towards profitability. Revenues are currently being generated in the UK and Australian/New Zealand markets. The Group has established a subsidiary in the USA and also in Lithuania to launch its expansion into the US and Europe respectively.

The Series B investment will enable the continued growth of the Group's products and services, and support the expansion into the US market as well as within Europe. The Group has identified significant opportunities and target customers in these regions.

Bud Financial Limited

Strategic Report (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have overall responsibility for identifying, evaluating and managing major business risks. They regularly assess the business risks exposure and control including compliance assessments and determine any appropriate action required. Principal business risks reviewed include allocation of responsibilities and control environment, financial control, quality and integrity of personnel, regulatory and compliance controls and IT systems.

On behalf of the board

E Maslavecikas
Director

29 August 2023

Bud Financial Limited

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 November 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of a technology platform provider.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

No preference dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

E Maslaveckas

G Dunning

S Fink

R S Bhatia

R Warlop

(Resigned 20 May 2022)

M Meunier

(Appointed 12 October 2022)

S Saha

(Appointed 26 January 2023)

D Gkiokas

(Appointed 30 January 2023)

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Moore Kingston Smith LLP be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

On behalf of the board

E Maslaveckas

Director

29 August 2023

Bud Financial Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

For the year ended 30 November 2022

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

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

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

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

Bud Financial Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Bud Financial Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bud Financial Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 November 2022 which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 November 2022 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Bud Financial Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Bud Financial Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Bud Financial Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Bud Financial Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Bud Financial Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Bud Financial Limited

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

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

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of noncompliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

Rebecca Shields (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP

29 August 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Charlotte Building
17 Gresse Street
London
W1T 1QL

Bud Financial Limited

Group Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 November 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	2,027,414	1,481,703
Cost of sales		(1,729,432)	(720,936)
Gross profit		297,982	760,767
Administrative expenses		(14,526,043)	(9,457,004)
Operating loss	5	(14,228,061)	(8,696,237)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	62,585	227
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(8,714)	(366,707)
Loss before taxation		(14,174,190)	(9,062,717)
Tax on loss	10	1,585,602	1,233,438
Loss for the financial year		(12,588,588)	(7,829,279)

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

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

Bud Financial Limited

Group Balance Sheet

As at 30 November 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		139,524		88,828
Current assets					
Debtors	14	2,635,935		1,939,586	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,567,619		791,607	
		24,203,554		2,731,193	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(1,589,155)		(2,174,320)	
Net current assets			22,614,399		556,873
Net assets			22,753,923		645,701
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		2,824		1,800
Share premium account			56,456,934		24,780,927
Profit and loss reserves			(33,705,835)		(24,137,026)
Total equity			22,753,923		645,701

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

E Maslaveckas
Director

Bud Financial Limited

Company Balance Sheet

As at 30 November 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11	131,517		87,260	
Investments	12	57		56	
		<u>131,574</u>		<u>87,316</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	14	3,075,526	1,938,833		
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>21,548,970</u>	<u>781,554</u>		
		24,624,496	2,720,387		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(1,507,374)</u>	<u>(2,106,330)</u>		
Net current assets		<u>23,117,122</u>		<u>614,057</u>	
Net assets		<u>23,248,696</u>		<u>701,373</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18	2,824	1,800		
Share premium account		56,456,934	24,780,927		
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(33,211,062)</u>	<u>(24,081,354)</u>		
Total equity		<u>23,248,696</u>	<u>701,373</u>		

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £12,149,487 (2021 - £7,773,607 loss).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

E Maslaveckas

Director

Company Registration No. 09651629 (England and Wales)

Bud Financial Limited

Group Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 November 2022

		Share capital	Share premium	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	account £	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2020		1,496	17,771,691	(17,112,450)	660,737
Year ended 30 November 2021:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(7,829,279)	(7,829,279)
Issue of share capital	18	304	7,009,236	-	7,009,539
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	17	-	-	804,703	804,703
Balance at 30 November 2021		1,800	24,780,927	(24,137,026)	645,701
Year ended 30 November 2022:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(12,588,588)	(12,588,588)
Issue of share capital	18	1,024	31,676,007	-	31,677,031
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	17	-	-	3,019,779	3,019,779
Balance at 30 November 2022		2,824	56,456,934	(33,705,835)	22,753,923

Bud Financial Limited

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 November 2022

		Share capital	Share premium	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	account £	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2020		1,496	17,771,691	(17,112,450)	660,737
Year ended 30 November 2021:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(7,773,607)	(7,773,607)
Issue of share capital	18	304	7,009,236	-	7,009,539
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	17	-	-	804,703	804,703
Balance at 30 November 2021		1,800	24,780,927	(24,081,354)	701,373
Year ended 30 November 2022:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(12,149,487)	(12,149,487)
Issue of share capital	18	1,024	31,676,007	-	31,677,031
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	17	-	-	3,019,779	3,019,779
Balance at 30 November 2022		2,824	56,456,934	(33,211,062)	23,248,696

Bud Financial Limited

Group Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 November 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash absorbed by operations	21	(12,077,703)	(11,895,644)
Interest paid		(8,714)	-
Income taxes refunded		1,233,438	1,082,097
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(10,852,979)	(10,813,547)
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(110,626)	(76,070)
Interest received		62,585	227
Net cash used in investing activities		(48,041)	(75,843)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		31,677,032	6,642,000
Net cash generated from financing activities		31,677,032	6,642,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		20,776,012	(4,247,390)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		791,607	5,038,997
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		21,567,619	791,607

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 November 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bud Financial Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Linen Court, Floor 3, 10 East Road, London, N1 6AD.

The group consists of Bud Financial Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

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

1.2 Business combinations

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

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

1.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Bud Financial Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries).

All financial statements are made up to 30 November 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

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

Subsidiaries are consolidated in the group's financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Entities in which the group holds an interest and which are jointly controlled by the group and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates.

Investments in joint ventures and associates are carried in the group balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the group's share of the net assets of the entity, less any impairment in value. The carrying values of investments in joint ventures and associates include acquired goodwill.

If the group's share of losses in a joint venture or associate equals or exceeds its investment in the joint venture or associate, the group does not recognise further losses unless it has incurred obligations to do so or has made payments on behalf of the joint venture or associate.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with joint ventures and associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the entity.

1.4 Going concern

Given the equity financing obtained during the year, at the time of approving the financial statements the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.5 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Office equipment	3 years straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

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

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

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 group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

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

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

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

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.10 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.11 Equity instruments

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

1.12 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Employee benefits

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

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

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

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 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.

1.16 Leases

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

1.17 Foreign exchange

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

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Technology services	2,027,414	1,481,703

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	1,593,956	1,443,323
Rest of the world	433,458	38,380
	2,027,414	1,481,703

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other revenue		
Interest income	62,585	227

4 Auditor's remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	24,000	19,500

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

5 Operating loss

	2022 £	2021 £
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:		
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	50,747	21,257
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	59,925	88,650
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	5,084
Share-based payments	3,019,779	804,703
Operating lease charges	260,823	112,164
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Employees

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

Group 2022 Number	2021 Number	Company 2022 Number	2021 Number
86	85	84	82
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	9,745,730	6,889,254	9,553,237	6,699,650
Social security costs	900,015	723,172	900,015	723,172
Pension costs	288,921	261,038	270,094	254,741
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	10,934,666	7,873,464	10,723,346	7,677,563
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	308,333	295,001
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	13,417	11,318
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	321,750	306,319
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

7 Directors' remuneration

(Continued)

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	158,155	131,594

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	62,585	227

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	62,585	227
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9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on convertible loan notes	8,714	366,707

10 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(1,585,602)	(1,233,438)

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

10 Taxation

(Continued)

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss before taxation	(14,174,190)	(9,062,717)
<i>Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)</i>	(2,693,096)	(1,721,916)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	403	118
Research and development tax credit	1,585,602	1,233,438
Other permanent differences	(1,135,698)	(897,972)
Share based payment charge	573,758	152,894
Group adjustments	83,429	-
Taxation credit	(1,585,602)	(1,233,438)

11 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Office equipment £	Other equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 December 2021	378,532	1,042	379,574
Additions	109,544	1,009	110,553
Exchange adjustments	73	-	73
At 30 November 2022	488,149	2,051	490,200
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 December 2021	290,051	695	290,746
Depreciation charged in the year	59,241	684	59,925
Exchange adjustments	5	-	5
At 30 November 2022	349,297	1,379	350,676
Carrying amount			
At 30 November 2022	138,852	672	139,524
At 30 November 2021	88,481	347	88,828

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

11 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

Company	Office equipment £	Other equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 December 2021	376,835	1,042	377,877
Additions	101,983	1,009	102,992
At 30 November 2022	478,818	2,051	480,869
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 December 2021	289,922	695	290,617
Depreciation charged in the year	58,051	684	58,735
At 30 November 2022	347,973	1,379	349,352
Carrying amount			
At 30 November 2022	130,845	672	131,517
At 30 November 2021	86,913	347	87,260

12 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries	13	-	-	57	56

Movements in fixed asset investments

Company	Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 December 2021	56
Additions	1
At 30 November 2022	57
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2022	57
At 30 November 2021	56

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 November 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Bud APAC Pty Limited	Level 16, Tower 2, Darling Park, 201 Sussex Street, Sydney, NSW, Australia	Ordinary shares	100.00
Bud Financial, Inc.	108 Lakeland Avenue, Dover, Kent, Delaware, 19901, United States	Ordinary shares	100.00

14 Debtors

	Group 2022	2021	Company 2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	150,799	33,782	150,799	33,782
Unpaid share capital	119,855	399,855	119,855	399,855
Corporation tax recoverable	1,585,602	1,233,438	1,585,602	1,233,438
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	497,306	-
Other debtors	400,642	115,473	343,123	114,720
Prepayments and accrued income	379,037	157,038	378,841	157,038
	<u>2,635,935</u>	<u>1,939,586</u>	<u>3,075,526</u>	<u>1,938,833</u>

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2022	2021	Company 2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Trade creditors	437,411	152,581	404,960	152,016
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	-	35,750
Other taxation and social security	274,839	1,320,392	269,909	1,314,459
Other creditors	73,473	54,398	70,465	51,337
Accruals and deferred income	803,432	646,949	762,040	552,768
	<u>1,589,155</u>	<u>2,174,320</u>	<u>1,507,374</u>	<u>2,106,330</u>

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022	2021
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>288,921</u>	<u>261,038</u>

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

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

17 Share-based payment transactions

Company	Number of share options		Weighted average exercise price	
	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Outstanding at 1 December 2021	189,698	179,514	24.55	30.89
Granted	172,518	19,542	33.21	17.84
Forfeited	(25,561)	(9,358)	25.30	30.89
Exercised	(28,695)	-	30.89	-
Outstanding at 30 November 2022	<u>307,960</u>	<u>189,698</u>	<u>30.94</u>	<u>24.55</u>
Exercisable at 30 November 2022	<u>128,004</u>	<u>114,366</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised during the year was £30.89 (2021 - none exercised).

The options outstanding at 30 November 2022 had an exercise price ranging from £1.56 to £18.53, and a remaining contractual life of between 6 months and 3 years.

At the balance sheet date, directors hold 171,251 (2021: 64,139) share options that were in issue during the period. The average weighted market value of these options at the grant date was £25.53 and they have an average weighted exercise price of £4.30.

Company

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was £31.80 (2021: £24.55). Fair value was measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Inputs were as follows:

	2022	2021
Weighted average share price	30.94	24.55
Weighted average exercise price	2.18	5.81
Expected volatility	0.46	0.50
Expected life	<u>3.00</u>	<u>3.00</u>

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Expenses recognised in the year				
Arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	<u>3,019,779</u>	<u>804,703</u>	<u>3,019,779</u>	<u>804,703</u>

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

18 Share capital

Group and company	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A shares of 0.1p each	474,875	500,019	475	500
Ordinary B shares of 0.1p each	306,177	318,811	306	319
	<u>781,052</u>	<u>818,830</u>	<u>781</u>	<u>819</u>
Preference share capital	2022	2021	2022	2021
Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
Preference C shares of 0.1p each	165,518	165,518	166	166
Preference D shares of 0.1p each	375,123	375,123	375	375
Preference D2 shares of 0.1p each	143,146	143,146	143	143
Preference D3 shares of 0.1p each	-	282,672	-	153
Preference E shares of 0.1p each	1,355,207	-	1,316	-
	<u>2,043,311</u>	<u>980,863</u>	<u>2,043</u>	<u>981</u>
Issued and not fully paid				
Preference D3 shares of 0.1p each	-	14,404	-	144
Preference E shares of 0.1p each	4,317	-	43	-
	<u>2,043,311</u>	<u>980,863</u>	<u>2,043</u>	<u>981</u>
Preference shares classified as equity			<u>2,043</u>	<u>981</u>
Total equity share capital			<u>2,824</u>	<u>1,800</u>

During the year:

25,144 (2021: nil) Ordinary A shares of 0.1p each were sold and re-designated as Preference E shares.

16,562 (2021: nil) Ordinary B shares of 0.1p each were sold and re-designated as Preference E shares.

18,517 (2021: nil) Ordinary B shares of 0.1p each were granted to employees on exercise of their share options held and re-designated as Preference E shares.

3,928 (2021: 6,251) Ordinary B shares of 0.1p each were granted to employees on exercise of their share options held.

297,076 (2021: nil) Preference D3 shares of 0.1p each were converted to Preference E shares of 0.1p each.

1,002,225 (2021: nil) Preference E shares of 0.1p each were issued for total proceeds of £32,572,855.

Bud Financial Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2022

19 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	296,000	-	296,000	-
	<u>296,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>296,000</u>	<u>-</u>

20 Controlling party

There is not deemed to be one single controlling party..

21 Cash absorbed by group operations

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss for the year after tax	(12,588,588)	(7,829,279)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation credited	(1,233,438)	(1,082,097)
Finance costs	8,714	366,707
Investment income	(62,585)	(227)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	5,084
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	59,925	88,650
Other movement on fixed assets	4	-
Equity settled share based payment expense	3,019,779	804,703
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in debtors	(696,349)	(637,677)
Decrease in creditors	(585,165)	(3,611,508)
Cash absorbed by operations	<u>(12,077,703)</u>	<u>(11,895,644)</u>

22 Analysis of changes in net funds - group

	1 December 2021 £	Cash flows £	30 November 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	791,607	20,776,012	21,567,619
	<u>791,607</u>	<u>20,776,012</u>	<u>21,567,619</u>

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.