UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the design, production and sale of electronic-scanning ('e-scan') radar and related services used by end customers to protect valuable and critical assets across a range of markets including military and defence, border protection, critical national infrastructure, airports, oil and gas. The e-scan radars are key sensors for ground-based surveillance and counter-drone applications across the domains of land, sea and air.

Review of the year

We achieved a significant improvement in trading results in the year through a mixture of improved revenue growth and cost savings. The effects of Covid on supply chain and on product demonstrations leading to orders have reduced but not disappeared. Our customers continue to show loyalty to our company and products and this is reflected in the business we delivered in FY23.

The process of aligning the cost basis versus expected revenues commenced in the previous year has continued and has gone to plan. On the basis of this as well as known and highly probable cash inflows, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

Directors

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

C P Bannar	(Resigned 18 May 2022)
G A Hone	(Resigned 18 May 2022)
M Radford	
T A Sambrook	(Resigned 18 May 2022)
T K Todd	(Resigned 18 May 2022)
T Jackson	(Appointed 18 May 2022)
I A Murphy	(Appointed 18 May 2022)
Dr C R Smithers	(Appointed 18 May 2022)
J A Long	(Appointed 19 May 2022)

Future developments

The global outlook for Blighter products and services remains strong. Our pipeline remains robust and we continue to secure orders from our long standing European customers. The Middle East market shows high potential in the forthcoming year, particularly for border security products where our performance versus specification and reliability in the environmental extremes are increasingly being recognised as market leading.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Dr C R Smithers

Director

25/10/23 Date:

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		20	2023		22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		946,847		1,052,052
Tangible assets	7		162,971		227,691
Investments	8		8		8
			1,109,826		1,279,751
Current assets					
Stocks		716,309		1,244,770	
Debtors	9	857,116		1,999,184	
Cash at bank and in hand		613,396		319,139	
		2,186,821		3,563,093	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(3,132,649)		(5,404,722)	
Net current liabilities			(945,828)		(1,841,629
Total assets less current liabilities			163,998		(561,878
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(1,331,012)		(791,812
Provisions for liabilities	13		(13,796)		(13,796
Net liabilities			(1,180,810)		(1,367,486
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		4,092		3,866
Share premium account	16		388,280		388,280
Equity reserve	16		12,600		12,463
Profit and loss reserves	16		(1,585,782)		(1,772,095
Total equity			(1,180,810)		(1,367,486
•			=		

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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

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

Dr C R Smithers

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		Share capital	Share premium account	Equity reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2021		3,877	388,220	-	64,678	456,775
Year ended 31 March 2022:						
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(1,873,097)	(1,873,097)
Issue of share capital	15	11	60	· -	-	71
Issue of convertible loan		-	-	12,463	-	12,463
Credit to equity for equity settled						
share-based payments	4	-	-	-	36,324	36,324
Purchase of own shares		(22)	-	-	-	(22)
Balance at 31 March 2022		3,866	388,280	12,463	(1,772,095)	(1,367,486)
Year ended 31 March 2023:						
Profit and total comprehensive income						
for the year		-	-	-	186,313	186,313
Issue of share capital	15	226	-	-	-	226
Credit to equity for equity settled						
share-based payments	4	<u>-</u>	-	137		
Balance at 31 March 2023		4,092	388,280	12,600	(1,585,782)	(1,180,810)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Blighter Surveillance Systems Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Iceni House, London Road, Great Chesterford, Saffron Walden, England, CB10 1NY.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary 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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. The process of aligning the cost basis versus expected revenues commenced in the previous year has continued and has gone to plan. On the basis of this as well as known and highly probable cash inflows, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

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.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off to profit or loss in the year in which it is incurred. The company capitalises development expenditure as an intangible asset when it is able to demonstrate all of the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the development so the intangible asset will be available for use or sale.
- Its intention to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- · Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- · How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Furthermore, as the development costs capitalised under this policy are expected to produce future economic benefits the amortisation of such costs will be treated as a realised loss in accordance with section 844 of Companies Act 2006 rather than the initial expenditure. Capitalised development costs are not subject to amortisation until the new development is available for use or sale within the company's product suite.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

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

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

Development costs

10 years straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are included at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Leasehold improvements

5 years straight line

Fixtures and fittings

5 years straight line

Computers

Enter depreciation rate via StatDB - cd198

Motor vehicles

3 years straight line

Computers and electronic equipment

3 to 5 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts owed by related parties 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, other loans and loans from related parties, are initially recognised at transaction price and are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Transactions costs incurred on basic financial liabilities are initially capitalised and are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recognised at fair value using an appropriate valuation technique and any gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

When the terms and conditions of equity-settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under the original terms and conditions and under the modified terms and conditions are both determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

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 leases asset are consumed.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Employees

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

		2023 Number	2022 Number
		number	Number
	Total	34	46
3	Directors' remuneration		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Remuneration paid to directors	460,277	530,160

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Share-based payment transactions

The Company has issued equity settled share based payments to both employees and non-employees. Equity settled share based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. The fair value at the grant date of the equity settled share based payment is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

The weighted average fair value of options granted in the year was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes model is considered to apply the most appropriate valuation method due to the relatively short contractual lives of the options and the requirement to exercise within a short period after the employee becomes entitled to the shares (the "vesting date"). The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effect of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

Non-vesting conditions and market conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the option at grant date. Service conditions and non-market performance conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of options expected to vest at each reporting date.

	Number of sha	Number of share options		ge exercise
	2023 Number	2022 Number		2022
Outstanding at 1 April 2022 Granted Exercised Expired	10,302,665 - (2,256,014) (852,688)	10,668,383 75,000 (113,781) (326,937)	Op 0.07p	0.54p 1.50p 0.06p 1.28p
Outstanding at 31 March 2023	7,193,963	10,302,665	0.07p	0.52p
Exercisable at 31 March 2023	7,000,639	9,058,472	0.06p	0.39p

Liabilities and expenses

During the year, the company recognised total share-based payment expenses of £137 (2022: £36,324) which related to equity settled share based payment transactions.

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the company issued 956,364 warrants, bringing the total share warrants issued at the previous and current year-end to 2,880,434. These all remain unvested at the year end (2022: all unvested).

5 Taxation

	2023	2022
Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(104,377)	(365,771)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		
Total current tax	(104,348)	(365,771)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Taxation (Continued)		
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(128,417)
Changes in tax rates		30,820
Total deferred tax	-	(97,597)
Total tax credit	(104,348)	(463,368)
Intangible fixed assets		Development costs
Cost		£
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		1,052,052
Amortisation and impairment		
Amortisation charged for the year		105,205
At 31 March 2023		105,205
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2023		946,847
At 31 March 2022		1,052,052
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Changes in tax rates Total deferred tax Total tax credit Intangible fixed assets Cost At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 Amortisation and impairment Amortisation charged for the year At 31 March 2023 Carrying amount At 31 March 2023	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Changes in tax rates Total deferred tax Total tax credit (104,348) Intangible fixed assets Cost At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 Amortisation and impairment Amortisation charged for the year At 31 March 2023 Carrying amount At 31 March 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7	Tangible fixed assets				
		Leasehold improvemen ts	Furniture, fittings & equipment	Computers and electronic equipment	Totai
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2022	8,560	55,477	523,848	587,885
	Additions		12,110	-	12,110
	At 31 March 2023	8,560	67,587	523,848	599,995
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 April 2022	4,664	33,754	321,776	360,194
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,712	13,539	61,579	76,830
	At 31 March 2023	6,376	47,293	383,355	437,024
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 March 2023	2,184	20,294	140,493	162,971
	At 31 March 2022	3,896	21,723	202,072	227,691
8	Fixed asset investments				
				2023	2022
		•		£	£
	Other investments other than loans			8	8

The value of fixed asset investments relates to 100% of the share capital of Iceni Defense Inc. The principal activity of Iceni Defense Inc is to provide electronic-scanning radar and sensors across a range of markets. The company did not trade through the period and remains dormant at the balance sheet date.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than Ioans £
Cost or valuation	~
At 1 April 2022 & 31 March 2023	8
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	8
At 31 March 2022	 8
,	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Cobligations under finance leases Cother borrowings 12 A74,761 Payable within one year Cobligations under finance leases Cother borrowings 12 A74,761 Payable within one year Cobligations under finance leases Cother borrowings 12 A74,761 Payable within one year Cobligations under finance leases Cother borrowings 12 A74,761 Payable within one year Cother borrowings Cother	9	Debtors		2023	2022
Corporation tax recoverable 113,913 365,771 Other debtors 171,261 218,862 857,116 1999,184		Amounts falling due within one year:			
171,261 218,862 857,116 1,999,184 1,999,184 1,999,		Trade debtors		571,942	1,414,551
171,261 218,862 857,116 1,999,184		Corporation tax recoverable		113,913	365,771
10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ £ Obligations under finance leases Other borrowings 12 474,761 981,669 Trade creditors 642,805 842,286 Taxation and social security 89,601 267,538 Deferred income 1,563,399 2,297,909 Other creditors 30,530 602,946 Accruals and deferred income 331,553 382,892 Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the underlying assets. 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 12 Borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 13 Borrowings 14 1,331,012 791,812 Loans from related parties Loans from third parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 1,805,773 1,773,481					
Cobligations under finance leases				857,116	1,999,184
Cobligations under finance leases					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2023 2022 2014	10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Other borrowings 12 474,761 981,669 Trade creditors 642,805 842,286 Taxation and social security 89,601 267,538 Deferred income 1,563,399 2,297,909 Other creditors 30,530 602,946 Accruals and deferred income 331,553 382,892 Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the underlying assets. 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2023 2022 Notes £ £ £ Other borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 Taxation and social security 2023 2022 2022 E £ £ £ Characteristics 2023 2022 £ £ Loans from related parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 1,805,773 1,773,481 1,805,773 1,773,481 1,805,773 1,773,481 1,773,481 1,773,481 1,773,481 1,773,481 1,773,481 1,773,481					
Other borrowings 12 474,761 981,669 Trade creditors 642,805 842,286 Taxation and social security 89,601 267,538 Deferred income 1,563,399 2,297,909 Other creditors 30,530 602,946 Accruals and deferred income 331,553 382,892 Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the underlying assets. 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2023 2022 Notes £ £ Other borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 12 Borrowings 2023 2022 £ £ £ Loans from related parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 1,805,773 1,773,481 Payable within one year 474,761 981,669		Obligations under finance leases		_	29 482
Trade creditors 642,805 842,286 Taxation and social security 89,601 267,538 Deferred income 1,563,399 2,297,909 Other creditors 30,530 602,946 Accruals and deferred income 331,553 382,892 Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the underlying assets. 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Other borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 Other borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 E Loans from related parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from related parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 Payable within one year 474,761 981,669			12	474 761	
Taxation and social security 89,601 267,538 Deferred income 1,563,399 2,297,909 Other creditors 30,530 602,946 Accruals and deferred income 331,553 382,892 Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the underlying assets. 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Vother borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 Other borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 E £ £ Loans from related parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from third parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 Payable within one year 474,761 981,669			'-		
Deferred income					
Other creditors 30,530 602,946 Accruals and deferred income 331,553 382,892 3,132,649 5,404,722 Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the underlying assets. 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Notes £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ Cother borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 Borrowings 2023 2022 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ Loans from related parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 1,805,773 1,773,481 Payable within one year 474,761 981,669		•		•	
Accruals and deferred income 331,553 382,892 3,132,649 5,404,722					
3,132,649 5,404,722					
Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the underlying assets. 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2023 2022 Notes £ £ Other borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 2023 2022 E E Loans from related parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 1,805,773 1,773,481 Payable within one year 474,761 981,669		Accidals and deterred income			
11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2023 2022 Notes £ £ Other borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812				3,132,649 ———	5,404,722 ———
Notes £ £ £ £ Other borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 Borrowings 2023 2022 £ £ £ £ £ £ Loans from related parties 959,473 1,259,812 2023 2022 £ Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 513,669 513,669 1,805,773 1,773,481		Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the	e underlying assets	S .	
Other borrowings 12 1,331,012 791,812 12 Borrowings Loans from related parties Loans from third parties 959,473 1,259,812 Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 1,805,773 1,773,481 Payable within one year 474,761 981,669	11	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		0000	2022
12 Borrowings 2023 2022 £ £ Loans from related parties Loans from third parties 959,473 1,259,812 846,300 513,669 1,805,773 1,773,481 Payable within one year 474,761 981,669			Notes		
Loans from related parties		Other borrowings	12	1,331,012 ————	791,812
Loans from related parties Loans from third parties Payable within one year 1,259,812 846,300 513,669 1,773,481 1,773,481 981,669	12	Borrowings			
Loans from third parties 846,300 513,669 1,805,773 1,773,481 Payable within one year 474,761 981,669					
Payable within one year 1,805,773 1,773,481 981,669		Loans from related parties		959,473	
Payable within one year 474,761 981,669		Loans from third parties		846,300	513,669
Payable within one year 474,761 981,669				1,805,773	1,773,481
Payable after one year 1,331,012 791,812					
		Payable after one year		1,331,012	791,812

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

12 Borrowings (Continued)

In August 2019, the Company entered into a loan through a fund manager, BOOST&Co Limited, via the lender IL2 (2018) S.A.R.L for £2,000,000. The loan is included net of transaction costs of £125,338. This loan has an interest only period spanning 12 months from the date of drawdown and is repayable by 1 July 2024. Interest is charged at 10.25% per annum. Interest charged to the profit and loss during the year was £158,852 (2022: £147,113), including £55,720 of amortisation (2022: £14,400) of capitalised transaction costs

Loans from related parties relate to loans due to Plextek Services Limited (PSL) £642,818 and Plextek Campus Limited (Campus) £316,655. Both loans are repayable by 31 August 2025. Interest payable is fixed at 10.25% per annum. The Interest charged to the profit and loss during the year for PSL was £43,866, (2022: £19,174) of which £10,605 remains unpaid (2022: £14,909), while Interest charged to the profit and loss during the year for Campus was £27,194, (2022: £Nil) of which £5,246 remains unpaid (2022: £Nil).

The total unpaid capital balance at 31 March 2023 is £959,473 (2022: £468,000) all of which is due by 31st August 2025.

13 Provisions for liabilities

		2023 £	2022 £
	Warranty provision	13,796	13,796
	Movements on provisions:		Warranty provision £
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		13,796
14	Retirement benefit schemes		
	Defined contribution schemes	2023 £	2022 £
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	250,602 ————	300,247

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. At the year end contributions totalling £20,387 (2022: £24,666) were payable to the scheme and are included in other creditors.

15 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
A Ordinary of 0.01p each	36,000,000	36,000,000	3,600	3,600
B Ordinary of 0.01p each	4,700,301	2,444,287	470	244
C Ordinary of 0.01p each	217,907	217,907	22	22
	40,918,208	38,662,194	4,092	3,866

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

15 Called up share capital (Continued)

The B Ordinary and C Ordinary shares do not hold voting rights but in all other aspects they rank the same as the A Ordinary shares.

16 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners and the impact of share based payments credited to equity. Previously the share based payment credit was shown separately as other reserves.

17 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

	2023 £	2022 £
Aggregate compensation	523,360	784,275
		=

Other related party transactions

Dr Colin Smithers, Tim Jackson and Ian Murphy, shareholders and directors of the company during the reporting period, are also directors of Plextek Limited, Plextek Services Limited, Plextek Campus Limited and Redtail Telematics Limited.

During the year, expenses totalling £13,370 (2022: £21,775) were borne on behalf of the company by Plextek Limited and recharged at cost. During the year, purchases of goods and services were made from Plextek Limited with a value of £nil (2022: £60,727). At the year end, the company owed Plextek Limited £1,124 (2022: £68,112) in relation to these transactions.

During the period, purchases of goods and services were made from Plextek Services Limited with a value of £5,610 (2022: £180,543). In addition, sales of goods and services were made to Plextek Services Limited with a value of £78,325 (2022: £18,229). At the year end, the company owed Plextek Services Limited £8,587 (2022: £154,635) in respect of these transactions.

At 31 March 2023, there was a balance outstanding of £642,818 (2022: £468,000) in respect of an unsecured loan from Plextek Services Limited. During the period, the company borrowed £174,818 (2022: £300,000) extending an unsecured loan from Plextek Services Limited. During the period, the company made loan repayments of £nil (2022: £30,000) and paid interest of £43,866 (2022: £19,174) at a rate of 10.25% (2022: 9.10%-12.50%) in respect of this loan.

During the period, expenses totalling £22,383 (2022: £76,556) were borne on behalf of the company by Plextek Campus Limited and recharged at cost. Purchase of goods and services were made from Plextek Campus Limited with a value of £229,002 (2022: £310,512). Expenses totalling £nil (2022: £6,226) were borne on behalf of Plextek Campus Limited by the company and recharged at cost. During the year the closing supplier balance at 31 March 2022 was converted to loan. At 31 March 2023, there was a balance outstanding of £316,655 in respect of an unsecured loan from Plextek Campus Limited. Interest was paid £27,194 as at rate of 10.25% in respect of this loan.

During the year, the company charged Redtail Telematics Limited £nil (2022: £3,418) for company's staff time. At the year end, Redtail Telematics owed Blighter £nil (2022: £684) in relation to these transactions.