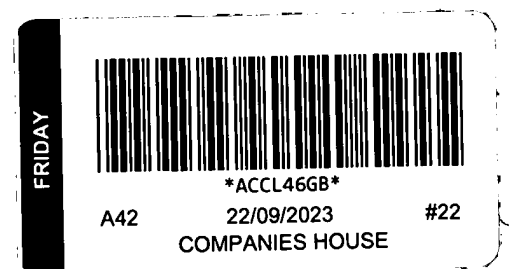


Company registration number: 09958334

**DUALITAS LTD.**

**Directors' Report and Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2022**



# **DUALITAS LTD.**

## **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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# DUALITAS LTD.

## DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Nationality	Date of Appointment
Jamieson Christmas	(British)	19 January 2016
Gautam Jivan Patel	(American)	1 January 2018
Rishi Nath Reddy	(American)	1 January 2018

### Registered Office

Apollo House, 6 Bramley Road, Mount Farm, Milton Keynes, MK1 1PT, UK

### Registered Number of Incorporation

09958334

### Solicitors

K&L Gates LLP  
One New Change, London, EC4M 9AF, United Kingdom

### Bankers

JPMorgan Chase Bank,  
25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5JP, UK

# DUALITAS LTD.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present herewith their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Dualitas Ltd ('the company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dualitas Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Light Field Holdings, LP (the 'Dualitas Group'), a company formed in the United States of America.

The principal activity of the company is to carry on the business of developing technology to deliver holographic/augmented reality products and services, with a focus on the non-automotive industry.

### BUSINESS REVIEW AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The company incurred a loss of £891,937 (2021: £1,182,134) during the year ended 31 December 2022. The directors consider the financial position as indicated on the company statement of financial position to be satisfactory.

### RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD AND DIVIDENDS

During the year, the Company incurred a loss before tax of £891,937 (2021: £1,182,134). After charging taxation of £nil (2021: £nil), an amount of £891,937 (2021: £1,182,134) was debited to reserves. Equity as at 31 December 2022 amounted to £1,138,377 (2021: £1,217,599).

No dividends were declared or paid by the company during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: £nil)

### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors consider that the principal risk facing the company that could materially and adversely affect the company's future profit or financial position is the risk that the company's services will no longer be required by the Dualitas Group. The commercial success of the Dualitas Group is dependent on the growth in customer adoption of new augmented reality technology related products and services. Other risks include, technology being superseded and loss of key staff.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES

The wellbeing of the company's employees is safeguarded through strict adherence to health and safety standards. Health and safety legislation imposes certain requirements on employers and the company has taken the necessary action to ensure that it complies with the legislation, including the adoption of a Safety Statement.

### ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, while continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The company has complied with all legislation and regulations.

### FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

No significant future developments are planned by the company.

# DUALITAS LTD.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

### IMPORTANT EVENTS SINCE THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Since the balance sheet date, there have been no significant events affecting the Company.

### DIRECTORS, COMPANY SECRETARY AND THEIR INTERESTS

The present directors are as listed on page 1.

The directors and secretary held no interest in the company requiring disclosure.

### DIRECTORS' LIABILITIES

No liabilities subsisted to directors of the company throughout the year, and no indemnity provisions have been granted to any director during the year. No such indemnity provisions are in force as at the signing of the Director's report.

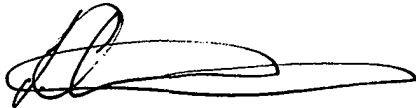
### GOING CONCERN

Having made appropriate enquiries and reviewed the company's forecasts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. As a result, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

### POLITICAL DONATIONS

No political donations were made by the company during the year (2021: £nil).

On behalf of the board of directors



Jamieson Christmas  
21 September 2023

# DUALITAS LTD.

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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 that give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year, and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK' and UK 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 year. In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 and
- 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.

# DUALITAS LTD.

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	2	70,050	7,889
Cost of sales		<u>(47,088)</u>	<u>(43,216)</u>
Gross profit / (loss)		22,962	(35,327)
Research and development expenses		-	-
Administrative expenses		(914,899)	(1,146,807)
Operating loss	3	<u>(891,937)</u>	<u>(1,182,134)</u>
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>(891,937)</u>	<u>(1,182,134)</u>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	5	-	-
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation		<u>(891,937)</u>	<u>(1,182,134)</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u><u>(891,937)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,182,134)</u></u>

The results for the year shown above are derived entirely from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

# DUALITAS LTD.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called-up share capital £	Capital contributions £	Profit and loss account £	Total shareholders' equity £
At 31 December 2020	100	28,009,232	(26,411,371)	1,597,961
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,182,134)	(1,182,134)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(27,593,505)	1,217,599
Capital contributions	-	801,772	-	801,772
At 31 December 2021	100	28,811,004	(27,593,505)	1,217,599
Loss for the year	-	-	(891,937)	(891,937)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(891,937)	(891,937)
Capital contributions	-	812,715	-	812,715
At 31 December 2022	100	29,623,719	(28,485,442)	1,138,377

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.



# DUALITAS LTD.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	7	900,565	1,053,129
Tangible assets	6	<u>12,136</u>	<u>19,102</u>
		912,701	1,072,231
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	8	65,170	25,448
Cash at bank and in hand	11	<u>212,207</u>	<u>177,643</u>
		277,377	203,091
<b>Creditors</b> (amounts falling due within one year)	9	(51,701)	(57,723)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>225,676</u>	<u>145,368</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,138,377</u>	<u>1,217,599</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Capital contributions	10	29,623,719	28,811,004
Profit and loss account		<u>(28,485,442)</u>	<u>(27,593,505)</u>
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>		<u>1,138,377</u>	<u>1,217,599</u>

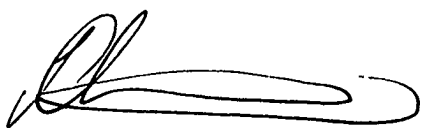
For the year ending 31 December 2022, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



Jamieson Christmas - Director

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

# DUALITAS LTD.

## STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Net cash used in operating activities	11	(574,936)	(281,453)
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Purchase of intangible assets		(199,964)	(369,347)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(3,251)	-
<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>		<u>(203,215)</u>	<u>(369,347)</u>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Capital contributions		812,715	801,772
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<u>812,715</u>	<u>801,772</u>
 Increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>34,564</u>	<u>150,972</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		177,643	26,671
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	<u>212,207</u>	<u>177,643</u>

# DUALITAS LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. Accounting policies

#### **Statement of compliance**

Dualitas Ltd. is a limited liability company incorporated in UK. The Registered Office is Apollo House, 6 Bramley Road, Mount Farm, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom, MK1 1PT.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in UK)".

#### **Going concern**

Having made appropriate enquiries and reviewed the company's forecasts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. As a result, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### **Basis of preparation and change in accounting policy**

The financial statements are prepared in Great Britain Pounds Sterling (£) which is the functional and presentational currency of the company.

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the statement of financial position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the period. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements in accounting policies listed below:

##### **a) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The company's research results in knowhow that is protected with patents. Judgement is required of the revenue that can be generated from these patents. Management have determined that there is no impairment.

##### **b) Taxation**

Deferred tax on losses have not been recognised as management do not expect to be able to offset these against profits in the foreseeable future.

#### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Where there are indicators of impairment of individual assets, the company performs impairment tests based on fair value less costs to sell or a value in use calculation. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction on similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

# DUALITAS LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Over 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	Over 7 years
Plant and machinery	Over 3 years
Computer and other equipment	Over 4 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Goodwill	Over 5 years
Intellectual property	Over 5 years
Software	Over 3 years
Patents	Over 5 years

#### **Financial assets**

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are shown at cost in the financial statements unless they are impaired in which case they are recorded at their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is measured as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal or value in use. If either the fair value less cost of disposal or the value in use is above the carrying amount of the investment, no impairment has occurred. If the fair value less cost of disposal cannot be determined, then the recoverable amount is the value in use. Determining the value in use of an investment requires estimates of future cash flows, timing of those future cash flows, interest rates, and cost of capital.

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

The company assesses at each Statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the Income statement.

#### **Research and development**

Research and development expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction cost, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### **Provisions for liabilities**

A provision is recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

#### **Taxation**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements, except that:

- Provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the statement of financial position date, dividends have been accrued as receivable.
- Where there are differences between amounts that can be deducted for tax for assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities compared with the amounts that are recognised for those assets and liabilities in a business combination a deferred tax liability/(asset) shall be recognised. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of the deferred tax recognised. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

#### **Tax provisions**

The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates.

The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

#### **Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 1. Accounting policies (continued)

**Pensions**

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

**Business combinations**

Business combinations deemed as being under common control are accounted for using the merger accounting method under FRS 102. A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory. Transfers of assets and liabilities to another acquiring group entity are treated as a continuation of the business previously carried out by the purchased entity in the acquiring entity's books and records, and as such are recognised at the carrying value.

## 2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities, stated net of value added tax.

The company derived its revenue from royalties with a smaller number of customers last year, and from service charges during the year.

## 3. Operating loss

This is stated after charging/(crediting):	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation charge	10,217	178,426
Amortisation of intangible assets	352,529	386,722
Foreign exchange differences	706	(1,762)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# DUALITAS LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4. Staff costs

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2021: 3) and is analysed into the following categories:

#### (a) Staff costs

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Research and development	-	-
Administration	3	3
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	328,059	275,446
Pensions	15,533	13,699
Social welfare costs	43,283	34,356
	<u>386,875</u>	<u>323,501</u>

#### (b) Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>10,640</u>	<u>10,662</u>

1 director (2021 – 1) was accruing benefits under the company's defined contribution pension scheme.

# DUALITAS LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 5. Tax

#### (a) Tax charged in the income statement:

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
Overseas taxation	-	-
Total current tax (charge)	-	-
 Total tax per income statement	 -	 -

#### (b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax charge in the income statement for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%. The differences are reconciled below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss before income tax	(891,937)	(1,182,134)
Tax calculated at UK standard rate of corporation tax of 19.0% (2019: 19.0%)	(169,468)	(224,605)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	818	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	-
Overseas taxation	-	-
Deferred tax not recognised	168,650	224,605
Tax (charge)/credit on loss on ordinary activities	-	-

#### (c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2022, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

#### (d) Deferred tax

	2022 £	2021 £
The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:		
Deferred tax liability	-	-

The deferred tax assets not recognised in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 amounted to £4,237,486 (2021: £4,068,836) and pertains to deferred taxes on timing differences in respect of capital allowances and losses carried forward. Management do not expect this amount to be realised against taxable profits in the foreseeable future.



# DUALITAS LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 6. Tangible assets

	Computer and other equipment £	Plant and machinery £	Furniture and fixtures £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>				
At 1 January 2022	98,214	206,703	62,935	367,852
Additions	3,251	-	-	3,251
At 31 December 2022	101,465	206,703	62,935	371,103
<i>Depreciation</i>				
At 1 January 2022	96,879	206,703	45,168	348,750
Charge for the period	1,226	-	8,991	10,217
At 31 December 2022	98,105	206,703	54,159	358,967
<i>Net book value</i>				
At 31 December 2022	3,360	-	8,776	12,136
<i>Net book value</i>				
At 31 December 2021	1,335	-	17,767	19,102

### 7. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Intellectual property £	Software £	Patents £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>					
At 1 January 2022	1,587,283	9,938,754	129,488	1,672,378	13,327,903
Additions	-	-	-	199,964	199,964
At 31 December 2022	1,587,283	9,938,754	129,488	1,872,342	13,527,867
<i>Amortisation</i>					
At 1 January 2022	1,587,283	9,938,754	129,488	619,249	12,274,774
Provided during the year	-	-	-	352,528	352,528
At 31 December 2022	1,587,283	9,938,754	129,488	971,777	12,627,302
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-	900,565	900,565
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 31 December 2021	-	-	-	1,053,129	1,053,129

# DUALITAS LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 8. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Prepayments	23,791	17,929
Other debtors	41,379	7,519
	<u>65,170</u>	<u>25,448</u>

### 9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	31,262	43,666
Accruals	658	2,011
VAT payable	3,208	-
Other taxes and social security costs	16,573	12,046
	<u>51,701</u>	<u>57,723</u>

### 10. Allotted and issued share capital

<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	2022	2021
	£	£
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

There is a single class of equity shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital. All shares carry equal voting rights and rank for dividends to the extent to which the total amount on each share is paid up.

A description of each reserve within equity is outlined below:

#### *Capital contributions*

This reserve represents the financing received by the company from Dualitas Holdings Ltd. During 2022 the company received total capital contributions amounting to £812,715 (2021: £801,772) which were used to fund the working capital. The capital contribution balance at 31 December 2022 was £29,623,719 (2021: £28,811,004)

# DUALITAS LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 11. Notes to the statement of cash flows

#### (a) Reconciliation of loss to net cashflow

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss for the period	<u>(891,937)</u>	<u>(1,182,134)</u>
Adjustments to reconcile loss for the year to net cash outflow used in operating activities		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	10,217	178,426
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	352,528	386,721
Decrease in debtors	(39,722)	313,339
Decrease in creditors	(6,022)	22,195
	<u>(45,744)</u>	<u>335,534</u>
Net cash outflow used in operating activities	<u>(574,936)</u>	<u>(281,453)</u>

#### (b) Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>212,207</u>	<u>177,643</u>

### 12. Parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Dualitas Holdings Ltd a company registered in United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the company is Light Field Holdings, LP, a company formed in the United States of America.

### 13. Events after the reporting period

Since the balance sheet date, there have been no significant events affecting the Company.