

CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	L Samarai
Company secretary	D Smith
Registered number	02207626
Registered office	Salisbury House London Wall London EC2M 5PS

CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Results and Business Review

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £86,000 (2022 - £4,000).

Caledonian is an Original Equipment Manufacturer of Advanced aerospace Equipment. The Company designs, develops, manufactures and supports aircraft equipment and system Product Lines. These range from Infra-Red communications, AF ADELTA Radio Radar Beacons, Satellite Data Links, Smart Multi-Function Displays (SMFD), Radar Track While Scan (TWS), Mission Computers, Aerospace Standard Data Converters, TWS/AIS/ADS B, Mission Management Systems to Very Low Light Level gyro Stabilised Camera Systems.

Caledonian Airborne Systems has an established Airborne Maritime Surveillance aircraft upgrade for Airborne Electronic Surveillance and Airborne Maritime Surveillance proven track record over three decades. Aircraft converted and upgraded by Caledonian are operational in regions from the Americas to EU to the Far East and Africa. Aircraft types converted by Caledonian include fixed wing and rotary wing ranging from Twin Turbo props to considerably larger fixed wing aircraft. While some of these upgrades date back decades, Caledonian continues to provide unparalleled Equipment support.

Caledonian's ADELTA beacon system has accumulated millions of flight hours since its launch in the 1980's. Continual development, keeping pace with evolving regulation and drawing on the ADELTA system's operational excellence over several decades has ensured that the system continues to attract new business for a wide range of aircraft and government agencies. Notably in late 2020, new business was secured with a major aircraft OEM and new End Users. Through 2023 additional orders have been secured while the supply requirements of orders placed in 2020 continue to expand. These developments saw ADELTA deliveries through 2023 and provide demand through 2024 and beyond.

In 2015 Caledonian was the first in the EU to successfully integrate Static 360° E-Scan radar into an airborne platform. Additionally Caledonian integrated the entire family of E-Scan Radars including the Static 360° Osprey, again the 1st in the world. The radars were manufactured in Edinburgh and were integrated into G-CVXN Caledonian Vixen F-406 Twin Turbo prop aircraft. The Mission System on the all modifications was Caledonian's Scorpio Mission System.

Third generation TWS and sector scan radar TWS systems embodied with advancements including integral AIS/ ADS-B and enhanced tracking features of previous years has an increased scope of aerospace interfaces. The customer base covers a wide spectrum of End Users including Coast Guards, Naval Aviation, and Government agencies in addition to Civil Aviation operators.

Installation and integration of Caledonian's Advanced Radar Enhancements, and the subsequent operational capability upgrade, for a Far East Navy were very well received. Caledonian delivered on all aspects of the program, within budget and ahead of schedule, including and not limited to Equipment Design, manufacture, installation design, installation, integration, flight testing, training and after sales support to the highest level. Since the installation Caledonian continues to support the integrated Caledonian systems to the highest level.

In 2023 Caledonian's turnover continues to increase, notably while the COVID-19 pandemic has slowed progress in many aspects of commerce and production worldwide, a key focus for many organisations relates to the recent impact on the global supply chains. Many materials and components are increasingly subject to considerably longer lead times and scarcity.

Owing to Caledonian's in house design ability, the impact of said scarcity has been significantly mitigated as the company has designed many of its technologies from component level on a modular basis. This has enabled the Company to deliver on time and with confidence, a feature appreciated by Caledonian's Customers.

Additionally, and possibly somewhat unique in the industry, Caledonian supports Customers who took receipt of Caledonian Complex embedded processor Equipment over 25 years ago.

CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

**DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

Caledonian continues to support existing customers, in many instances offering expertise beyond the scope of the original equipment supply agreements. This continually promotes Caledonian's philosophy not only to supply Caledonian equipment, but to support the customer to gain the most from their airborne Program.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

L Samarai

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the director has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

L Samarai

Director

Date: 27 September 2024

**DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 company will continue in business.

The director is 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 to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE
PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Caledonian Airborne Systems Limited for the year ended 31 December 2023 as set out on pages 5 to 19 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements.

This report is made solely to the director in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Caledonian Airborne Systems Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Caledonian Airborne Systems Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Caledonian Airborne Systems Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Caledonian Airborne Systems Limited. You consider that Caledonian Airborne Systems Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Caledonian Airborne Systems Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

AAB Business & Tax Advisory LLP

Chartered Accountants

Kingshill View
Prime Four Business Park
Kingswells
Aberdeen
AB15 8PU

27 September 2024

CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Turnover	994	910
Cost of sales	(299)	(308)
Gross profit	<u>695</u>	<u>602</u>
Administrative expenses	(618)	(597)
Operating profit	<u>77</u>	<u>5</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	1	-
Interest payable and expenses	(1)	(1)
Profit before tax	<u>77</u>	<u>4</u>
Tax on profit	9	-
Profit for the financial year	<u><u>86</u></u>	<u><u>4</u></u>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	164	197
Tangible assets	5	1	-
		<u>165</u>	<u>197</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		371	337
Debtors	6	240	346
Cash at bank and in hand	7	273	342
		<u>884</u>	<u>1,025</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(264)	(513)
Net current assets		<u>620</u>	<u>512</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>785</u>	<u>709</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(18)	(28)
Net assets		<u><u>767</u></u>	<u><u>681</u></u>
Capital and reserves			

CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER:02207626

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

Called up share capital	12	125	125
Share premium account		25	25
Profit and loss account		617	531
		<u>767</u>	<u>681</u>

The director considers that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER:02207626

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

L Samarai
Director

Date: 27 September 2024

CALEDONIAN AIRBORNE SYSTEMS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2023	125	25	531	681
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	86	86
At 31 December 2023	<u>125</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>767</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2022	125	25	527	677
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	4	4
At 31 December 2022	<u>125</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>681</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

1. General information

Caledonian Airborne Systems Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England. The registered office is Salisbury House, London Wall, London.

The principal activity of the company is that of aircraft conversions and the design and installation of Airborne Electronic Surveillance and Airborne Maritime Surveillance equipment.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The director having made due and careful enquiry, is of the opinion that the Company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The director, therefore, has made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

As a result, the director has continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 Interest income

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

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Tenant's improvements	- 5 years
Plant and machinery	- 3 - 10 years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.13 Debtors

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

2.14 Pre contract expenses

Expenses incurred prior to the award of contracts are only recognised as an asset where they are directly distributable to a specific contract, can be separately identified and measured reliably.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.16 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.18 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Financial instruments (continued)

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 12 (2022 - 10).

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

4. Intangible assets

	Development costs £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	328
At 31 December 2023	<u>328</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2023	131
Charge for the year on owned assets	33
At 31 December 2023	<u>164</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>164</u></u>
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>197</u></u>

The intangible assets comprises internally generated product development costs.

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

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £000	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £000	Tenant improvements £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2023	570	95	6	671
Additions	-	2	-	2
At 31 December 2023	<u>570</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>673</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	570	95	6	671
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	1	-	1
At 31 December 2023	<u>570</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>672</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

6. Debtors

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Trade debtors	4	1
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4	4
Other debtors	5	5
Prepayments and accrued income	107	110
Pre contract costs	60	175
Deferred taxation	60	51
	<u>240</u>	<u>346</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	273	342
	<u>273</u>	<u>342</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Bank loans	10	10
Trade creditors	56	59
Other taxation and social security	9	15
Other creditors	101	342
Accruals and deferred income	88	87
	<u>264</u>	<u>513</u>

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

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Bank loan	18	28
	<u>18</u>	<u>28</u>

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

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans 1-2 yrs	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	8	18
	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>
	<u>28</u>	<u>38</u>

11. Deferred taxation

	2023 £000
At beginning of year	51
Charged to profit or loss	9
At end of year	<u><u>60</u></u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	(21)	(25)
Tax losses carried forward	60	57
Short term timing differences	21	19
	<u>60</u>	<u>51</u>

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

12. Share capital

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100,000 (2022 - 100,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100
25,000 (2022 - 25,000) Deferred shares of £1.00 each	25	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>

13. Related party transactions

During the year the company repaid loans from the director totalling £1,014. As at 31 December 2023 the amount owed to the director was £12,782.

14. Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company is Beginextra Limited, a company which is registered in England.

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.