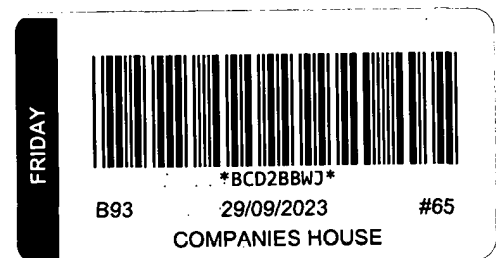


Company Registration No. 07267150 (England and Wales)

EXACTEARTH EUROPE LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2022**

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EXACTEARTH EUROPE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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.

EXACTEARTH EUROPE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	5	525,049		385,383	
Cash at bank and in hand		330,652		249,281	
		<u>855,701</u>		<u>634,664</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(3,761,320)</u>		<u>(3,308,372)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(2,905,619)		(2,673,708)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(4,006)
Net liabilities			<u>(2,905,619)</u>		<u>(2,677,714)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(2,905,620)</u>		<u>(2,677,715)</u>
Total equity			<u>(2,905,619)</u>		<u>(2,677,714)</u>

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28/09/23 and are signed on its behalf by:

Richard Proud

Richard Proud
Director

EXACTEARTH EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

exactEarth Europe Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sandhills Farm, Braintree Road, Wethersfield, Braintree, Essex, CM7 4AG.

Comparative amounts in these financial statements are for the 14-month period ending 31 December 2021. The prior year was extended to align with the year of its new parent, Spire Global Inc.

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.

Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company had net current liabilities of £2,905,619 (2021: £2,673,708), which is primarily due to amounts due to related parties. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which is reliant on the continued support of its ultimate parent company and other group companies. The Parent entity Directors have provided a binding letter of support, confirming that this will continue for the foreseeable future. In their own assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a Going Concern, and therefore to provide this financial support, the Parent entity Directors have taken account of available funding lines, forecast cashflows for a period looking forward to 2024 and the underlying assumptions within these. The Parent entity Directors have concluded that the Group has sufficient cash resources to continue to meet liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a withdrawal of these financial resources and support.

Turnover

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

For the majority of contracts, progress is measured based on actual time incurred as a proportion of total expected time to complete the contract. However, for equipment fulfilment contracts, revenue is recognised on a percentage completion basis depending on the number of items supplied. Full provision is made for losses on contract in the year in which they are first foreseen.

Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and equipment	between 10% and 33% straight line
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EXACTEARTH EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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 and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Equity instruments

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

EXACTEARTH EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

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.

Deferred tax is recognised on income and expenses from subsidiaries, associates, branches and interests in jointly controlled entities, that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

Employee benefits

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

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

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

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.

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.

EXACTEARTH EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Judgements and key estimates

There are no estimates and assumptions considered to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	4	6

3 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration paid to directors	193,864	195,654

EXACTEARTH EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	4,652
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	4,652
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	-
At 31 December 2021	-

5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	443,735	222,018
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	8,172	137,257
Other debtors	54,709	20,729
Prepayments and accrued income	18,297	2,143
	<u>524,913</u>	<u>382,147</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	136	3,236
	<u>136</u>	<u>3,236</u>
Total debtors	<u>525,049</u>	<u>385,383</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	21,324	2,897
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,390,835	2,724,387
Taxation and social security	55,967	154,328
Other creditors	6,162	305,240
Accruals and deferred income	287,032	121,520
	<u>3,761,320</u>	<u>3,308,372</u>

EXACTEARTH EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other creditors	-	4,006
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	2,766	2,661
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by section 33.1A of FRS102 not to disclose transactions with other group companies. There were no other related party transactions outwith the group during the year.

10 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the company's immediate parent is exactEarth Ltd, a company incorporated in Canada. The ultimate parent undertaking is Spire Global, Inc. a company incorporated in the United States and whose registered office is 8000 Towers Crescent Drive, Vienna, VA 22182. Spire Global, Inc. is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of which the company is a member and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Alan Aitchison.

The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.