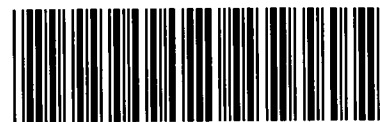


Registered number: 09721622

WRISK LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

MONDAY



ABDD30MH

A17

26/09/2022

#142

COMPANIES HOUSE

WRISK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	N A Barton D Kumana D E C Mott N B K Patel Y G P Chim M A W King
Registered number	09721622
Registered office	45 Gresham Street London EC2V 7BG
Independent auditors	PKF Littlejohn 15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 HD

WRISK LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2
Independent auditors' report	3 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 18

WRISK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

N A Barton
D Kumana
D E C Mott
N B K Patel
S Rimmer (resigned 28 January 2021)
Y G P Chim (appointed 28 January 2021)
M A W King (appointed 31 March 2021)

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Going Concern

Company law requires the Directors to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business. After reviewing detailed income and cash projections and taking into consideration future financing needs and the ability of the Company to raise capital as required, the Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Notwithstanding the above, at the time of finalising these financial statements the Company and its subsidiaries are expected to grow rapidly and will need to raise additional capital to meet financing requirements via further funding rounds, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Auditors

The auditors, PKF Littlejohn, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have 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.



N B K Patel
Director

Date: 15 August 2022

WRISK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 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 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 for the Company's financial statements 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 to 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.

WRISK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WRISK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wrisk Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Material uncertainties regarding going concern

We draw attention to note 2.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company and its subsidiaries are expected to grow rapidly and will need to raise additional capital for the business to be able to meet its financing requirements over the next twelve months. These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

WRISK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WRISK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WRISK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the company and the sector in which it operates to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the financial statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussion with management and through our own audit experience.
- We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the company in this regard to be those arising from FCA regulations as well as those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:
 - o enquiries of management;
 - o review of board meeting minutes; and
 - o review of legal and professional fees.
- We also identified the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud. We considered the non-rebuttable presumption of a risk of fraud arising from management override of controls, which we tested by way of journals testing using our data analytics software to identify and test journals posted with unusual account combinations, posted outside of working hours, posted with duplicate entries or other unusual characteristics which could be indicative of fraudulent manipulation of the financial results. We also conducted preliminary and final analytical review to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships or variances.
- Areas of the financial statements that include significant management judgements and therefore are susceptible to management bias relate to share options valuation and accounting for interest free loans to the UK subsidiary. In relation to share options we recalculated the share options charge, conducted sensitivity analysis and challenged assumptions used in the valuation methodology. In relation to accounting for interest free loans to the UK subsidiary, we challenged management on the use of the discount rate applied and the period over which the loan is considered to be repayable.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

WRISK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WRISK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

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



Azhar Rana (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
PKF Littlejohn LLP

15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London
E14 4HD

15 August 2022

WRISK LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover		656,304	544,600
Gross profit		656,304	544,600
Administrative expenses		(3,125,315)	(2,217,749)
Other operating income		-	73,692
Operating loss		(2,469,011)	(1,599,457)
Interest receivable		36,233	29,210
Interest payable		(7,319)	(151,254)
Loss before tax		(2,440,097)	(1,721,501)
Tax on loss	5	307,778	165,791
Loss for the financial year		(2,132,319)	(1,555,710)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

WRISK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09721622

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	48,969	19,430
Tangible assets	7	23,843	17,642
Investments	8	148,860	87,419
		<u>221,672</u>	<u>124,491</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts due after one year	9	417,084	132,292
Debtors: amounts due within one year	9	972,597	429,235
Cash at bank and in hand	10	386,431	42,881
		<u>1,776,112</u>	<u>604,408</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(151,160)	(1,702,016)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>1,624,952</u>	<u>(1,097,608)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,846,624</u>	<u>(973,117)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>1,846,624</u>	<u>(973,117)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	69,345	51,521
Share premium account		13,311,321	8,480,787
Deferred equity reserve		-	30,567
Share options reserve		1,136,249	1,032,547
Retained earnings		(12,670,291)	(10,568,539)
		<u>1,846,624</u>	<u>(973,117)</u>

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.

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

N B K Patel
Director



Date: 15 August 2022

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

WRISK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

Wrisk Limited is a private limited company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 25 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AY.

The company's functional and presentational currency is pound Sterling (GBP) and rounded to the nearest £.

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business. After reviewing detailed income and cash projections and taking into consideration future financing needs and the ability of the Company to raise capital as required, the Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Notwithstanding the above, at the time of finalising these financial statements the Company and its subsidiaries are expected to grow rapidly and will need to raise additional capital to meet financing requirements via further funding rounds, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises of expenses, HR costs and direct expenses, recharged to the Company's subsidiary. HR costs are recharged monthly based on time spent by the employees and direct expenses are recharged as incurred.

The Company also invoices system development and integration fees to its counterparties based on statement of work agreed and completed.

Revenue for these services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered when the outcome of contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

2.4 Research and development

Research and development costs are written off as incurred.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 Taxation

The tax credit arises from the research and development tax credit for the year.

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.

2.9 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.

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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Trademarks	-	5	years
------------	---	---	-------

2.10 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 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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:

Computer equipment	-	25%
Office equipment	-	33%

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.11 Share options

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each balance sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The total expense to be apportioned over the vesting period of the benefit is determined by reference to the fair value (excluding the effect of non market-based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. At the end of each reporting period the assumptions underlying the number of awards expected to vest are adjusted for the effects of non market-based vesting conditions to reflect the conditions prevailing at that date. The impact of any revisions to the original estimates is recognised in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. Fair value is measured by the use of a Black-Scholes model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

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 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 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.

2.16 Convertible loans

Where a loan pays fixed interest and is convertible by the holder into a fixed number of ordinary shares of the issuer it is apportioned between a financial liability and equity. On issue of the convertible loan the liability element is determined as the fair value of a similar liability that does not have the conversion feature. The residual amount is then allocated to equity.

When the loan is converted into equity adjustments are made; to remove the liability element from the balance sheet, recognise issue of shares as a result of conversion; and to record the correct amount of share premium and the deferred equity reserve.

2.17 Financial instruments

Financial Instruments that constitute financing transactions are initially measured at present value, whereby future payments are discounted at a market rate of interest for similar debt instrument. An arrangement constitutes a financing transaction if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or rate of interest is not a market rate.

The company has a separate accounting policy in relation to subordinated loans issued to their subsidiaries, which is detailed in policy 3.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For a non-interest bearing debt instrument that is payable or receivable in one year on normal business terms, amortised cost is measured at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration that is expected to be paid or received. For financing transaction, the effective interest rate is the market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument used to determine initial measurement.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical Judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

No judgements have been made in applying the entity's accounting policies that would have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Convertible loans

Use of discount rate to make allocation between debt and equity of convertible loan. A discount rate of 20% was used to identify the liability element of this financial instrument. A higher discount rate would mean that the liability element of the convertible loan would be correspondingly lower and equity element correspondingly higher.

Share option reserve

The company uses Black-Scholes method of valuing the share options. A key area of estimation is the share price volatility rate, which has been set at 100% due to the company being in its start up phase.

Loans provided to subsidiary

Where loans are provided to a subsidiary interest free, these constitute financing transactions and a discount is applied to apportion the loan between debt and equity elements. The discount rate that has been utilised is 20%. The use of a higher discount rate would mean that the the investment element of such transactions is correspondingly higher.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 15 (2020 - 19).

5. Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Corporation tax		
Tax credits on R&D expenditure	(307,778)	(165,791)
	<u>(307,778)</u>	<u>(165,791)</u>
Total current tax	<u><u>(307,778)</u></u>	<u><u>(165,791)</u></u>

WRISK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2020 - *the same as*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) as set out below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(2,440,097)</u>	<u>(1,721,501)</u>
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(463,618)	(327,085)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	102,158	76,556
Fixed asset differences	(880)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(31,451)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	23,468	-
R&D tax credit	(276,327)	-
Differences arising from change in tax rates	(479,816)	(124,410)
Surrender of tax losses for R&D tax credit refund	362,083	51,452
Additional deduction for R&D expenditure	(204,656)	(122,790)
Deferred tax not recognised	661,261	280,486
Total tax charge for the year	<u>(307,778)</u>	<u>(165,791)</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, 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.

WRISK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

6. Intangible assets

	Trademarks £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	19,430
Additions	38,820
At 31 December 2021	<u>58,250</u>
Amortisation	
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,281
At 31 December 2021	<u>9,281</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	<u>48,969</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>19,430</u>

WRISK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer Equipment £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2021	37,782	11,063	48,845
Additions	15,448	-	15,448
At 31 December 2021	<u>53,230</u>	<u>11,063</u>	<u>64,293</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	24,308	6,895	31,203
Charge for the year on owned assets	7,183	2,064	9,247
At 31 December 2021	<u>31,491</u>	<u>8,959</u>	<u>40,450</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	<u>21,739</u>	<u>2,104</u>	<u>23,843</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>13,474</u>	<u>4,168</u>	<u>17,642</u>

8. Fixed asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Investment in subsidiary undertaking	148,860	87,419
	<u>148,860</u>	<u>87,419</u>

WRISK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

9. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Due after more than one year		
Subordinated loan	417,084	132,292
	<u>417,084</u>	<u>132,292</u>

	2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	409,131	87,212
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	171,566
Other debtors	521,032	166,734
Prepayments and accrued income	42,434	3,723
	<u>972,597</u>	<u>429,235</u>

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	386,431	42,881
	<u>386,431</u>	<u>42,881</u>

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Convertible loans	-	842,416
Trade creditors	59,314	196,177
Other taxation and social security	56,480	261,007
Other creditors	-	386,506
Accruals and deferred income	35,366	15,910
	<u>151,160</u>	<u>1,702,016</u>

WRISK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
4,220,309 (2020 - 4,220,309) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	42,203	42,203
931,783 (2020 - 931,783) Ordinary A shares of £0.01 each	9,318	9,318
1,782,390 (2020 - 0)) Ordinary A1 shares of £0.01 each	17,824	-
	<u>69,345</u>	<u>51,521</u>

On 28 January 2021, the Company issued 1,002,292 Ordinary A1 shares of £0.01 each for a total consideration of £2,598,327, resulting in share premium of £2,588,305.

On 31 March 2021, the Company issued 645,429 Ordinary A1 shares of £0.01 each for a total consideration of £1,890,016, resulting in share premium of £1,883,562.

On 20 May 2021, the Company issued 98,013 Ordinary A1 shares of £0.01 each for a total consideration of £261,989, resulting in share premium of £261,009.

On 21 May 2021, the Company issued 36,656 Ordinary A1 shares of £0.01 each for a total consideration of £97,981, resulting in share premium of £97,615.

13. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund amounted to £67,020 (2020: £56,927). Contributions totalling £Nil (2020: £6,285) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

14. Related party transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company received a loan of £250,000 from Nigel Barton, a director of the Company. Included within the loan of £250,000 was a £189,000 cash loan and a £61,000 convertible loan. On 28 January 2021, £189,000 was paid by the Company to Nigel Barton to extinguish the cash loan and the £61,000 convertible loan plus the interest accruing on the loan was converted to 26,151 A1 shares.

15. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to 31 December 2021, Wrisk Limited issued 340,136 A1 shares for £1,000,000 cash consideration as part of the first stage of its 2021 interim funding round.