Registered number: 09812607

OKTOBER6 LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

OKTOBER6 LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09812607

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		*2021 £*
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		**110,199**		*318,340*
Tangible assets	5		**5,497**		*1,063*
Investments	6		**1,323,793**		*985,561*
			1,439,489		*1,304,964*
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**164,563**		*47,418*	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	**22,267**		*22,912*	
		186,830		*70,330*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(871,925)**		*(1,160,720)*	
Net current liabilities			**(685,095)**		*(1,090,390)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**754,394**		*214,574*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		**(42,468)**		*(41,597)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	13	**(202)**		*(202)*	
			(202)		*(202)*
Net assets			**711,724**		*172,775*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**3,067,305**		*3,641,099*
Share premium account			**4,485,813**		*1,678,591*
Profit and loss account			**(6,841,394)**		*(5,146,915)*
			711,724		*172,775*

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

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022

to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

.....
Varun Sahni
Director

Date: 17 May 2023

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 November 2021	3,641,099	1,678,591	(5,146,915)	172,775
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,694,479)	(1,694,479)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,694,479)	(1,694,479)
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Shares issued during the year	1,673,341	2,807,222	-	4,480,563
Shares redeemed during the year	(2,247,135)	-	-	(2,247,135)
Total transactions with owners	(573,794)	2,807,222	-	2,233,428
At 31 October 2022	3,067,305	4,485,813	(6,841,394)	711,724

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2021

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 November 2020	**2,768,459**	**1,322,884**	**(3,647,349)**	**443,994**
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	**(1,499,566)**	**(1,499,566)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**(1,499,566)**	**(1,499,566)**
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Shares issued during the year	**872,640**	**355,707**	-	**1,228,347**
Total transactions with owners	**872,640**	**355,707**	-	**1,228,347**
At 31 October 2021	**3,641,099**	**1,678,591**	**(5,146,915)**	**172,775**

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Oktober6 LTD is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number: 09812607

Registered office: The Courtyard, 14a Sydenham Road, Croydon, England, CR0 2EE.

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 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Interest income

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

2.5 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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	-	33%	Straight line method

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.

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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.

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments (continued)

net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 *(2021 - 1)*.

4. Intangible assets

	Computer software
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2021	**1,140,152**
Additions	**14,518**
At 31 October 2022	**1,154,670**
Amortisation	
At 1 November 2021	**821,812**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**222,659**
At 31 October 2022	**1,044,471**
Net book value	
At 31 October 2022	**110,199**
At 31 October 2021	*318,340*

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

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 November 2021	**12,633**
Additions	**6,312**
At 31 October 2022	**18,945**
Depreciation	
At 1 November 2021	**11,571**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**1,880**
At 31 October 2022	**13,451**
Net book value	
At 31 October 2022	**5,494**
At 31 October 2021	*1,062*

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 November 2021	**985,561**
Additions	**338,232**
At 31 October 2022	**1,323,793**

7. Debtors

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	**2,180**	*2,367*

7. Debtors (continued)

Amounts owed by group undertakings	**123,252**	*20,000*
Other debtors	**32,174**	*23,051*
Prepayments and accrued income	**6,957**	*2,000*
	164,563	*47,418*

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Cash at bank and in hand	**22,267**	*22,912*
	22,267	*22,912*

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Bank loans	**-**	*6,213*
Trade creditors	**647,925**	*761,013*
Corporation tax	**17**	*-*
Other creditors	**2,108**	*1,355*
Accruals and deferred income	**221,875**	*392,139*
	871,925	*1,160,720*

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

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Bank loans	**42,468**	*41,597*
	42,468	*41,597*

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

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	-	*6,213*
	-	*6,213*
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	**42,468**	*41,597*
	42,468	*41,597*
	42,468	*47,810*

12. Financial instruments

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**22,267**	*22,912*

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise...

13. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	**(202)**
At end of year	**(202)**

13. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Accelerated capital allowances	**(202)**	*(202)*
	(202)	*(202)*

14. Share-based payments

Oktober6 Ltd operates an Enterprise Management Incentives scheme for employees and an unapproved option scheme for others such as consultants and advisors.

	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2022	Number 2022	*Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2021*	*Number 2021*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**0.001**	**1,132,388**	*0.001*	*1,847,400*
Granted during the year		**-**	*0.001*	*245,188*
Exercised during the year		**-**	*0.001*	*(612,649)*
Lapsed during the year		**-**	*0.001*	*(347,551)*
Outstanding at the end of the year		**1,132,388**		*1,132,388*

15. Capital and Reserves

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Capital - Ordinary Shares	**220**	*174*
Share Premium	**4,485,813**	*1,678,591*
Other equity components	**3,067,085**	*3,640,925*
	7,553,118	*5,319,690*

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.