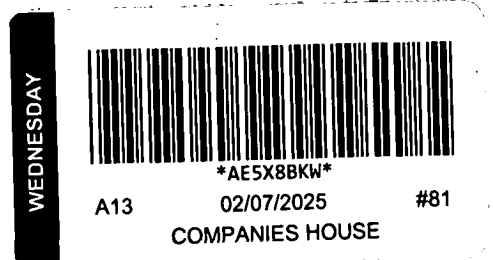


GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

UNAUDITED

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024



GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10163800

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	2,884,023	1,595,019
Tangible assets	5	9,683,728	1,142,635
Investments	7	847,980	494,558
		13,415,731	3,232,212
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	50,974	112,500
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	2,178,081	1,232,973
Cash at bank and in hand		13,396,700	8,205,157
		15,625,755	9,550,630
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,329,459)	(2,413,906)
Net current assets		13,296,296	7,136,724
Total assets less current liabilities		26,712,027	10,368,936
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(5,249,396)	(496,886)
Net assets		21,462,631	9,872,050
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	437	388
Share premium account		39,587,869	31,496,226
Other reserves		735,978	515,606
Profit and loss account		(18,861,653)	(22,140,170)
Shareholders' funds		21,462,631	9,872,050

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.

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10163800

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

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 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:

Signed by:

Anthony Baker

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A N Baker

Director

Date: 30 June 2025

The notes on pages 4 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2024	388	31,496,226	515,606	(22,140,170)	9,872,050
Profit for the year	-	-	-	3,278,517	3,278,517
Shares issued during the year	49	8,091,643	-	-	8,091,692
Share options charge for the period	-	-	220,372	-	220,372
At 31 December 2024	437	39,587,869	735,978	(18,861,653)	21,462,631

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

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2023	329	17,662,325	18,693	(19,045,247)	(1,363,900)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,094,923)	(3,094,923)
Shares issued during the year	59	13,833,901	-	-	13,833,960
Share options charge for the period	-	-	496,913	-	496,913
At 31 December 2023	388	31,496,226	515,606	(22,140,170)	9,872,050

The notes on pages 4 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. General information

Global Satellite Vu Ltd (the company) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 1 New Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1AN.

The financial statements are prepared for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: year ended 31 December 2023).

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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. 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 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 the profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****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:

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 Borrowing costs

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

2.5 Share-based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the profit and loss account 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. 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 fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged the profit and loss account over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, the profit and loss account is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

2.6 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Intangibles under construction	-	Will be amortised over its useful life once brought into use
Goodwill	-	Will be amortised over its useful life once brought into use

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****2. Accounting policies (continued)****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.

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 & office equipment	-	3 years straight line
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Satellite System Assets under construction - once the asset is completed it will be transferred into use and depreciated over its estimated useful life.

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 profit and loss account.

2.9 Impairment of fixed assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at the cost of the initial investment plus the cost of any subsequent investment in the subsidiary less any impairment.

Investments are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Where the directors assess the value of the subsidiary is less than the carrying value of the investment, the impairment is recognised through the profit and loss account.

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.11 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.

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.

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 and loss account.

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.

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

2.12 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.

2.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 38 (2023: 41).

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

4. Intangible assets

	Intangibles under construction £
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	1,635,408
Additions	1,500,573
Disposals	(34,250)
At 31 December 2024	<u>3,101,731</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2024	40,389
Charge for the year on owned assets	177,319
At 31 December 2024	<u>217,708</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2024	<u><u>2,884,023</u></u>
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>1,595,019</u></u>

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Satellite system assets under construction £	Computer & office equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	3,090,488	104,934	3,195,422
Additions	11,981,869	2,474	11,984,343
At 31 December 2024	<u>15,072,357</u>	<u>107,408</u>	<u>15,179,765</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	2,004,000	48,787	2,052,787
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	33,074	33,074
Impairment charge	3,410,176	-	3,410,176
At 31 December 2024	<u>5,414,176</u>	<u>81,861</u>	<u>5,496,037</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	<u>9,658,181</u>	<u>25,547</u>	<u>9,683,728</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>1,086,488</u>	<u>56,147</u>	<u>1,142,635</u>

Satellite systems assets under construction – the assets have been assessed for impairment and it has been deemed that an impairment indicator exists for HotSat-2 and HotSat-3. The directors have taken third party advice on the recoverability of the assets in determining the level of provision needed.

Satellite system assets under construction - once the asset is completed it will be transferred into use and depreciated over its estimated useful life.

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

6. Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in the profit and loss account:

	2024 £	2023 £
In respect of:		
Satellite system assets under construction	<u>3,410,176</u>	<u>2,004,000</u>

7. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	494,558
Additions	353,422
At 31 December 2024	<u><u>847,980</u></u>

8. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	<u>50,974</u>	<u>112,500</u>
	2024 £	2023 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	568,303	128,763
Other debtors	548,430	562,822
Prepayments and accrued income	1,061,348	541,388
	<u><u>2,178,081</u></u>	<u><u>1,232,973</u></u>

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	1,728,126	1,644,153
Taxation and social security	97,400	127,342
Other creditors	503,933	642,411
	<u>2,329,459</u>	<u>2,413,906</u>

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

	2024 £	2023 £
Other creditors	<u>5,249,396</u>	<u>496,886</u>

11. Share capital

	2024 £	2023 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
137,892 (2023: 137,892) Ordinary shares of £0.001 each	138	138
52,070 (2023: 52,070) Series Seed preferred shares of £0.001 each	52	52
119,574 (2023: 119,574) Series A preferred shares of £0.001 each	120	119
14,568 (2023: 14,568) Series A2 preferred shares of £0.001 each	15	15
84,718 (2023: 46,287) Series A3 preferred shares of £0.001 each	85	46
17,967 (2023: 17,967) Series A4 preferred shares of £0.001 each	18	18
8,538 (2023: Nil) Deferred shares of £0.001 each	9	-
	<u>437</u>	<u>388</u>

All shares carry rank pari passu with regard to voting rights.

On distribution of assets on liquidation or a return of capital the surplus assets of the company remaining after payment of its liabilities shall be applied to the holders of each class of shares in accordance with the Articles of Association, in the following order:

Series A preferred Shares, Series A2 preferred shares, Series A3 preferred shares and Series A4 preferred shares, then Series Seed preferred shares and lastly Ordinary shares.

GLOBAL SATELLITE VU LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

12. Share-based payments

	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2024	Number 2024	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2023	Number 2023
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	0.001	16,473	0.001	2,508
Granted during the year	0.001	1,347	0.001	21,189
Forfeited during the year		-	0.001	(7,224)
Outstanding at the end of the year	0.001	17,820	0.001	16,473

The options outstanding at 31 December 2024 had an exercise price £0.001, and a remaining contractual life ranging from 1 month to 31 months.

Options can only be exercised at the time of a sale or listing of the company, and all of the vested options must be exercised at once. Any part of the option still not exercised ten years from the date the option was granted will lapse and will no longer be exercisable.

The options are equity-settled at a price of £0.001 for each share under the option, no matter what the price per share at the time.

The weighted average fair value of options granted in the year was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes model is considered to apply the most appropriate valuation method due to the relatively short contractual lives of the options and the requirement to exercise within a short period after the employee becomes entitled to the shares (the "vesting date").

The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effect of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

Non-vesting conditions and market conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the option at grant date. Service conditions and non-market performance conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of options expected to vest at each reporting date.

13. Commitments under operating leases

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under operating leases, as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Not later than 1 year	50,973	150,000