

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

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CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K Bhatia J Su
Registered number	04212878
Registered office	River Reach 31-35 High Street Kingston Upon Thames Surrey KT1 1LF
Independent auditor	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		31 December 2022 £	As restated 31 March 2022 £
	Note		
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	5	97,869	820,879
Tangible fixed assets	6	11,294	14,363
Investments	7	354	354
		<u>109,517</u>	<u>835,596</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,900,476	732,409
Cash at bank and in hand		517,653	50,190
		<u>2,418,129</u>	<u>782,599</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,428,859)	(1,313,607)
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,010,730)</u>	<u>(531,008)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(901,213)</u>	<u>304,588</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Dilapidation provisions	10	(21,963)	(21,963)
		<u>(21,963)</u>	<u>(21,963)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(923,176)</u></u>	<u><u>282,625</u></u>

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

		31 December	As restated
		2022	31 March
	Note	£	2022
			£
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	418	418
Share premium account		4,394,976	4,394,976
Profit and loss account		(5,318,570)	(4,112,769)
Total equity		<u>(923,176)</u>	<u>282,625</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 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 profit and loss account 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:

J Su

Director

Date: 20 September 2023

The notes on pages 6 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2022 (as previously stated)	418	4,303,335	(3,713,734)	590,019
Prior year adjustment (Note 13)	-	91,641	(399,035)	(307,394)
At 1 April 2022 (as restated)	418	4,394,976	(4,112,769)	282,625
Comprehensive income for the 9 month period				
Loss for the 9 month period	-	-	(1,205,801)	(1,205,801)
At 31 December 2022	418	4,394,976	(5,318,570)	(923,176)

The notes on pages 6 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2021 (as previously stated)	372	4,394,976	(3,563,910)	831,438
Prior year adjustment (Note 13)	-	-	(609,800)	(609,800)
At 1 April 2021 (as restated)	372	4,394,976	(4,173,710)	221,638
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year as restated (Note 13)	-	-	60,941	60,941
Shares issued during the year	46	-	-	46
At 31 March 2022	418	4,394,976	(4,112,769)	282,625

The notes on pages 6 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Creativity Software Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is River Reach, 31-35 High Street, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 1LF.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are 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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The company has changed its accounting reference date to 31 December to coincide with the rest of the group.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

As set out in the financial statements the company generated a loss after tax of £1,205,801 for the 9 month period ended 31 December 2022 and as at the balance sheet date had net liabilities of £923,176. The company is dependent on the financial performance and support of SS8 Networks Inc., its parent undertaking, from whom the company has received a letter of financial support.

The directors have made enquiries as to the financial position and performance of its parent company. As disclosed in the parent company's most recent consolidated financial statements, the parent company has a solvent balance sheet and has sufficient cash reserves to finance the subsidiary.

After making enquiries of the directors of the parent undertaking, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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:

The company has the following income streams which are recognised on the following basis:

- Software product and licence fee revenue - income is recognised upon customer acceptance of completion of transfer of the software product.
- Installation service revenue - income is recognised at the point of installation.
- Maintenance and support revenue - the revenue is recognised ratably over the period of the maintenance contract.

2.4 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the profit and loss account over its useful economic life.

Other 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:

Development expenditure	-	3	years
Goodwill	-	5	years

2.5 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.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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:

Office equipment	- 5 years
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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.

2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, loans from fellow group companies, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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 profit and loss account.

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

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the 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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

2.8 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.10 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.11 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.12 Interest income

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

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Share-based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss 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 to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

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

2.16 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.

2.17 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

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.

2.18 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.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

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.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'administrative expenses'.

2.20 Hive up transactions

A hive up transaction is defined as a type of restructure within the group when the net assets of a subsidiary are transferred to the company. The hive up transaction is accounted for as follows:

- Net assets are transferred at their book value at the date of the hive up;
- Goodwill and separately identified intangible assets originally arising in the group on consolidation under a business combination, less amortisation to the date of the hive up, are recognised in the company at the same value to take account of the fact that part or all of the useful economic life has elapsed. The total estimated useful life is unchanged; and
- The investment in subsidiary undertaking in the company is impaired to the net asset value of the subsidiary post hive up of net assets and distribution of retained earnings.

On 1 April 2021, the trade and assets of the subsidiary Arcanum Communications Limited, were hived up in Creativity Software Limited.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

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 arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

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. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.22 Prior year adjustment

The company has restated its comparative figures for the year ended 31 March 2022. An explanation of the adjustment together with the financial impact is set out in Note 13.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

When preparing the Company's financial statements the directors have to make a number of estimates and apply judgement when operating the Company's accounting policies to record transactions and evaluate year end balances. The key estimates and judgements include:

Useful economic lives and carrying values of goodwill

The annual amortisation charge for goodwill is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on future revenue generated from contracts to ensure there is no impairment charge.

Capitalisation of product development costs

An accounting policy choice exists for the company to either recognise an internally generated intangible asset arising from the development phase of a new product (subject to satisfying certain specific recognition criteria) or to expense such development costs to profit or loss account as they are incurred.

The policy should be applied consistently to all expenditure meeting the recognition criteria. The determination as to whether the asset recognition criteria have been satisfied and hence the amounts recognised as assets in the financial statements is a significant area of management judgement. This judgement includes a consideration of:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the ability to use the intangible asset or to sell it;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the 9 month period was 18 (2022 - 18).

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5. Intangible assets

	Development expenditure £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2022 and 31 December 2022	3,475,962	309,059	3,785,021
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2022	2,799,310	164,832	2,964,142
Charge for the 9-month period	182,019	46,358	228,377
Impairment charge	494,633	-	494,633
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	3,475,962	211,190	3,687,152
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	<hr/> <hr/> -	<hr/> <hr/> 97,869	<hr/> <hr/> 97,869
At 31 March 2022	<hr/> <hr/> 676,652	<hr/> <hr/> 144,227	<hr/> <hr/> 820,879

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	98,469
Additions	6,385
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	104,854
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2022	84,106
Charge for the 9-month period	9,454
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	93,560
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	<hr/> <hr/> 11,294
At 31 March 2022	<hr/> <hr/> 14,363

7. Fixed asset investments

	Investment in subsidiary company £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	354
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	<hr/> <hr/> 354

The company holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of Furechant Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland. Furechant Limited was dormant during the period ended 31 December 2022. The entity's registered office is 6-9 Trinity Street, Dublin 2, D02E Y47, Ireland.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8. Debtors

	31 December 2022 £	31 March 2022 £
Trade debtors	1,692,466	610,463
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	3,017
Other debtors	41,768	69,619
Prepayments and accrued income	100,312	49,310
Tax recoverable	65,930	-
	<u>1,900,476</u>	<u>732,409</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2022 £	As restated 31 March 2022 £
Trade creditors	126,874	80,630
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,937	-
Other taxation and social security	199,425	93,639
Other creditors	49,125	37,223
Accruals and deferred income	3,051,498	1,102,115
	<u>3,428,859</u>	<u>1,313,607</u>

10. Provisions

	Dilapidations provision £
At 1 April 2022	21,963
	<u>21,963</u>
At 31 December 2022	

The dilapidations provision represents the directors' assessment of the value of dilapidations work which the company is legally obliged to perform under the rental agreement on its premises. The provision has not been discounted since the effect of discounting is not material

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

11. Share capital

	31 December 2022 £	31 March 2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
41,764 (2022 - 41,764) Ordinary Shares shares of £0.01 each	<u>418</u>	<u>418</u>

12. Prior year adjustments

Adjustment 1 - change of revenue recognition accounting policy

A prior period adjustment has been recognised as a result of the change in the company's revenue recognition accounting policy. An adjustment has been made to correct the recognition of revenue and the corresponding deferred revenue in the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022 to conform with the company's revenue recognition policy applied in the period to 31 December 2022. Software product revenue is recognised upon customer acceptance of completion of transfer of the software product.

The effect of the adjustment on the year ended 31 March 2021 is to increase deferred revenue by £609,800 and reduce turnover by £609,800. The impact on net assets as at 31 March 2021 is a decrease of £609,800.

The effect of the adjustment on the year ended 31 March 2022 is to decrease deferred revenue by £252,229 and increase turnover by £252,229. The impact on net assets as at 31 March 2022 is an increase of £252,229. The cumulative impact on net assets as at 31 March 2022 is a decrease of £357,571.

Adjustment 2 - correction of a bonus accrual

A prior period adjustment has been recognised to correct a bonus accrual as at 31 March 2022. The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 were not updated due to a clerical error.

The effect of the adjustment on the year ended 31 March 2022 is to decrease accruals by £50,177 and decrease administrative expenses by £50,177. The impact on net assets as at 31 March 2022 is an increase of £50,177.

Adjustment 3 - correction of share premium account

A prior period adjustment has been recognised to correct the share premium account as at 31 March 2022. Professional fees were deducted from the share premium account as opposed to being expensed in the profit and loss account due to an incorrect accounting treatment.

The effect of the adjustment on the year ended 31 March 2022 is to increase share premium by £91,641 and increase administrative expenses by £91,641. There is no impact on net assets as at 31 March 2022.

The cumulative impact of all prior period adjustments above on net assets as at 31 March 2022 is a decrease of £307,394.

13. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

CREATIVITY SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

14. Parent undertaking

The smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up is headed by SS8 Networks, Inc. whose registered office is 750 Tasman Drive, Milpitas California 95035, United States.

15. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the 9 month period ended 31 December 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 21 September 2023 by Andrew Sanford (senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP.

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.