Company Registration No. 04294356 (England and Wales)

i-solutions Global Limited

Annual Report And Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 30 September 2021

I-SOLUTIONS GLOBAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr S P Crowther Ms A M Levett Mr R H Cunningham
Company number	04294356
Registered office	27-28 Eastcastle Street London W1W 8DH
Auditor	Saffery Champness LLP St Catherine's Court Berkeley Place Clifton Bristol BS8 1BQ

I-SOLUTIONS GLOBAL LIMITED

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I-SOLUTIONS GLOBAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the development and sale of Enterprise cloud-based software on a software-as-a service (SaaS) basis and professional consultancy services.

The company has taken the exemptions conferred by S414(B) of the Companies Act 2006 to not prepare a strategic report on the grounds that it would qualify as small but for being a member of an ineligible group.

The company has also taken the exemptions conferred by S415(A) of the Companies Act 2006 permitting it to prepare a Directors' Report in accordance with the small companies' regime on the grounds that it would qualify as small but for being a member of an ineligible group.

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr S P Crowther
Ms A M Levett
Mr R H Cunningham

Auditor
The auditor, Saffery Champness LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr S P Crowther
Director

13 December 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF I-SOLUTIONS GLOBAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of i-Solutions Global Limited for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity 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 Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 101; 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 FRC'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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF I-SOLUTIONS GLOBAL LIMITED

Opinions 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 take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report and in preparing the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:
We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the directors, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the company by discussions with directors and updating our understanding of the sector in which the company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the company include The Companies Act 2006, and UK Tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified:
We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.
A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 auditor's 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.

Michael Strong (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP 13 December 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

St Catherine's Court
Berkeley Place
Clifton
Bristol
BS8 1BQ

I-SOLUTIONS GLOBAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 as restated £
Revenue	**4**	3,639,111	4,080,582
Cost of sales		(633,911)	(1,093,267)
Gross profit		3,005,200	2,987,315
Administrative expenses		(4,106,163)	(5,631,546)
Other operating income	**4**	88,316	244,656
Exceptional items	**5**	(300,000)	(2,173,649)
Operating loss	**6**	(1,312,647)	(4,573,224)
Investment income	**10**	65	1,007
Finance costs	**11**	(29,753)	(54,299)
Loss before taxation		(1,342,335)	(4,626,516)
Tax on loss	**12**	397,815	361,855
Loss for the financial year		(944,520)	(4,264,661)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Loss on net investment hedge		-	(26,307)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(26,307)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	(26,307)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(944,520)	(4,290,968)

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

I-SOLUTIONS GLOBAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 as restated £	2020 as restated £
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	**14**		1,099,313		1,136,808
Property, plant and equipment	**15**		67,111		245,068
Investments	**16**		6		6
			1,166,430		1,381,882
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	**18**	1,585,892		1,378,867	
Cash and cash equivalents		148,051		117,580	
		1,733,943		1,496,447	
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	**19**	71,425		179,098	
Trade and other payables	**20**	10,094,881		8,561,517	
Taxation and social security		271,251		539,758	
Lease liabilities	**21**	-		37,467	
Deferred income	**24**	1,030,315		1,097,639	
		11,467,872		10,415,479	
Net current liabilities			(9,733,929)		(8,919,032)
Total assets less current liabilities			(8,567,499)		(7,537,150)
Non-current liabilities	**19**		(42,094)		(64,402)
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	**23**		-		(80,702)
Net liabilities			(8,609,593)		(7,682,254)
Equity					
Called up share capital	**27**		1,654,770		1,654,770
Share premium account	**28**		4,185,594		4,185,594
Capital redemption reserve	**29**		6,468,287		6,468,287
Capital contribution reserve			17,181		-
Retained earnings			(20,935,425)		(19,990,905)
Total equity			(8,609,593)		(7,682,254)

I-SOLUTIONS GLOBAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S P Crowther	Ms A M Levett
Director	**Director**

Company Registration No. 04294356

I-SOLUTIONS GLOBAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Share premium account	Foreign exchange reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Capital contribution reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
As restated for the period ended 30 September 2020:							
Balance at 1 October 2019	1,654,770	4,185,594	(23,538)	6,468,287	-	(15,676,399)	(3,391,286)
Effect of restatement	-	-	23,538	-	-	(23,538)	-
As restated	1,654,770	4,185,594	-	6,468,287	-	(15,699,937)	(3,391,286)
Year ended 30 September 2020:							
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(4,264,661)	(4,264,661)
Other comprehensive income:							
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	(26,307)	(26,307)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(4,290,968)	(4,290,968)
Balance at 30 September 2020	1,654,770	4,185,594	-	6,468,287	-	(19,990,905)	(7,682,254)
Year ended 30 September 2021:							
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(944,520)	(944,520)
Share based payment credit	-	-	-	-	17,181	-	17,181
Balance at 30 September 2021	1,654,770	4,185,594	-	6,468,287	17,181	(20,935,425)	(8,609,593)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

i-solutions Global Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27-28 Eastcastle Street, London, W1W 8DH. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions from the requirements of IFRS:

- the requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' to present a statement of cash flows;
- disclosure of key management personnel compensation;
- comparative period reconciliations for the number of shares outstanding and the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- a reconciliation of the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options, how the fair value of share-based payments was determined and their effect on profit or loss and the financial position; and
- the requirements of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions and balances between two or more members of a group.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of i-nexus Global Plc. The group accounts of i-nexus Global Plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 31.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The company prepares regular business forecasts and monitors its projected cash flows, which are reviewed by the Board. Forecasts are adjusted for reasonable sensitives that address the principal risks and uncertainties to which the company is exposed, thus creating a number different scenarios for the board to challenge. In those cases, where scenarios deplete the company's cash resources too rapidly, consideration is given to the potential actions available to management to mitigate the impact of one or more of these sensitivities, in particular the discretionary nature of costs incurred by the company, in order to ensure the continued availability of funds.

As the company did not have access to bank debt and future funding is reliant on issues of shares in the parent company, the board has derived a mitigation plan for the scenarios modelled as part of the going concern review. The parent company has confirmed its intention and ability to provide support for a period in excess of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

On the basis of this analysis, and support pledged by the parent company, the board has concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being a period of at lease twelve months from the balance sheet date.

Accordingly, the company has continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

1.3 Revenue

The company applies IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. Under IFRS 15, the company applies the 5-step method to identify contracts with its customers, determine performance obligations arising under those contracts, set an expected transaction price, allocate that price to the performance obligations, and then recognises revenues as and when those obligations are satisfied.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

The nature of revenues is licence fee income (on a SaaS basis) and professional services.

Licence fee

Revenue for annual licences, support and maintenance is recognised on a straight-line basis over the duration of the contract.

Professional services

Configuration and software customisation revenue is recognised on a percentage completion basis over the period during which the configuration or software customisation is completed, in line with IFRS 15. Setup, deployment, migration and report development revenue are recognised at the point of setup, deployment, migration or report development is completed. In the circumstances where an event spans two or more accounting periods, the revenue is recognised in the period when the event is completed and the software has been accepted by the customer. Revenue for training events is recognised at the point the training event is completed.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Intangible assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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

Development costs	5 years

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Leasehold land and buildings	20% straight line or lease term if shorter
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.6 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.9 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

When any of the above-mentioned conditions for classification of financial assets is not met, a financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss, and is included within finance income or finance costs in the statement of income for the reporting period in which it arises.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Debt instruments are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where the financial assets are held within the company's business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognised through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to profit or loss when the debt instrument is derecognised.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.10 Financial liabilities
The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or ' other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term, or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 Equity instruments

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

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.14 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 inventories or non-current 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

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

1.16 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity. Full disclosure of the calculation model is given in note 26.

1.17 Leases

At inception, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are included within property, plant and equipment, apart from those that meet the definition of investment property.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs and an estimate of the cost of obligations to dismantle, remove, refurbish or restore the underlying asset and the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of other property, plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the cost of any options that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, such as the exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period, or penalties for early termination of a lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or the company's assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets including IT equipment. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.18 Grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received. Grant income recognised in the year comprises the COVID-19 job retention scheme grant and is recorded in other operating income.

1.19 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Adoption of new and revised standards and changes in accounting policies

Change in accounting policy

In the current year the company has elected to derecognise its foreign exchange reserve, resulting in adjustments to its components of equity only as explained further in note 32.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Critical judgements

Impairment of investments and intercompany debtors

The subsidiary has sustained losses and the balance sheet is in deficit. This is a indicator of potential impairment. The recoverability of the intercompany debtor and the cost of investment is dependent on the future profitability of the entity, as whilst the debtor is repayable on demand the directors are intending to allow the subsidiary to continue to trade in order to generate sufficient profits and cash to render this balance recoverable. A provision for impairment of £300,000 (2020 - £2,173,649) has been made and is a significant judgement, as explained in note 5.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements **(Continued)**

Capitalised development costs
Development expenditure is recognised as an expense except that costs incurred on development projects are capitalised as intangible assets to the extent that such expenditure is expected to generate future economic benefits. Significant judgement is applied in determining if development costs meet the criteria to be capitalised as intangible assets. IAS 36 also requires that an assessment of recoverable amount is prepared for all intangible assets not available for use at the reporting date, and for any intangible asset where there is an indicator of impairment.

Useful lives
Amortisation is provided so as to write down the development costs capitalised to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as set out in the company's accounting policy. The selection of estimated useful life requires the exercise of management judgement. Useful lives are regularly reviewed and should management's assessment of useful lives shorten/increase then amortisation charges in the financial statements would increase/decrease and carrying amounts of intangible assets would change accordingly.

Impairment
During the year, the directors considered the recoverability of the capitalised development costs, which are included in its balance sheet at £1,099,313 (2020 - £1,136,808) after impairment. The directors carried out a detailed net present value assessment of the future expected revenue and net profit stream over a 5 year period. Following the assessment two projects were held at higher than their recoverable amount and hence an impairment of £293,878 (2020 - £110,011) has been recognised.

4 Revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Licence	3,298,878	3,699,779
Services	305,704	342,650
Other income	34,529	38,153
	3,639,111	4,080,582

	2021	2020
	£	£
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	853,663	808,412
Rest of Europe	806,472	1,823,246
USA	1,211,192	1,259,360
Rest of the World	767,784	189,564
	3,639,111	4,080,582

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Grants received	88,316	244,656

4 Revenue **(Continued)**

Grants were received as part of the Governments initiatives to provide immediate financial support as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. There are no future related costs associated with these grants which were received solely as compensation for costs incurred in the year.

During the year there were two key customers (2020 - one key customer) that accounted for over 10% of revenue each. Revenue for each of these customers is £629,921 and £451,702 respectively (2020 - £623,091).

5 Exceptional items

	2021	2020
	£	£
Expenditure		
Impairment of intercompany receivable	300,000	2,173,649

An impairment review of intercompany balances was carried out at the year end date to ascertain that the carrying value is true and fair. Upon review the intercompany receivable due to i-solutions Global Limited from i-sexus America Inc. was higher than expected future cashflows and an impairment of £300,000 (2020 - £2,173,649) was recognised.

6 Operating loss

	2021	2020 as restated
	£	£
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(20,071)	156,430
Research and development costs	523,653	628,210
Government grants	(88,316)	(244,656)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	47,000	42,500
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	141,010	221,912
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	36,938	8,750
Amortisation of intangible assets (included within administrative expenses)	79,063	-
Impairment of intangible assets	293,878	110,011
Share-based payments	17,181	-

7 Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	47,000	42,500

8 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Senior management and directors	11	9
Development global services and other	27	57
Total	38	66

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	2,352,309	3,497,565
Social security costs	273,174	394,608
Pension costs	81,706	148,353
	2,707,189	4,040,526

Included in the above is aggregate remuneration relating to capitalised development costs (note 14) amounting to £335,446 (2020 - £628,210).

9 Directors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	317,500	276,223
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	15,334	22,090
	332,834	298,313

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2020 - 2).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2021	2020
Remuneration for qualifying services	177,204	157,250
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	8,484	12,629

10 Investment income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	65	1,007

11 Finance costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on other loans	22,866	40,236
Interest on other financial liabilities:		
Interest on lease liabilities	6,887	14,063
Total interest expense	29,753	54,299

12 Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(275,000)	(361,855)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(122,815)	-
Total UK current tax	(397,815)	(361,855)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the income statement as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(1,342,335)	(4,626,516)
Expected tax credit based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(255,044)	(879,038)
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	63,115	413,755
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	134,478	569,504
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(122,815)	-
Effect of change in UK corporation tax rate	-	(42,514)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	3,300
Enhanced relief on research and development tax credit	(206,382)	(411,592)
Other	(11,167)	(15,270)
Taxation credit for the year	(397,815)	(361,855)

12 Taxation **(Continued)**

The UK corporation tax rate was 19% throughout the year.

In the March 2021 Budget, a change to the future UK corporation tax rate was announced, indicating that the rate will increase to 25% from April 2023. Deferred tax balances at the reporting date are therefore measured at 25% (2020 - 19%).

13 Impairments

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
In respect of:		
Intangible assets	293,878	110,011
Intercompany receivable	300,000	2,173,649
Recognised in:		
Administrative expenses	293,878	110,011
Exceptional items	300,000	2,173,649

Intangible assets are the primary revenue generating asset used in the principal activity of the business. The associated impairment charge has not therefore been classified as an exceptional item.

14 Intangible fixed assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 30 September 2020	1,246,819
Additions - internally generated	335,446
At 30 September 2021	1,582,265
Amortisation and impairment	
At 30 September 2020	110,011
Charge for the year	79,063
Impairment loss	293,878
At 30 September 2021	482,952
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2021	1,099,313
At 30 September 2020	1,136,808

The useful economic life of each of the individual assets is deemed to be 5 years. The additions in the year of £335,446 relate to specific products being developed. These products are deemed to provide future economic benefits to i-solutions Global Limited.

The impairment of £293,878 was as a result of an impairment review carried out by the directors at the balance sheet date.

15 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 30 September 2020	215,880	214,661	553,356	983,897
Additions	-	-	1,171	1,171
Disposals	(215,880)	(150,490)	(263,509)	(629,879)
At 30 September 2021	-	64,171	291,018	355,189
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At 30 September 2020	147,973	156,054	434,802	738,829
Charge for the year	44,028	12,365	84,617	141,010
Eliminated on disposal	(192,001)	(137,099)	(262,661)	(591,761)
At 30 September 2021	-	31,320	256,758	288,078
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2021	-	32,851	34,260	67,111
At 30 September 2020	67,907	58,607	118,554	245,068

Property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets, as follows:

Right-of-use assets	2021	2020
	£	£
Net values		
Property	-	40,184
Cost of additions		
Property	-	120,552
Cost of disposals		
Property	(120,552)	-
Depreciation charge for the year		
Property	40,184	80,368

The company vacated the office premise in March 2021 when the lease term ended and therefore disposed of the leasehold land and buildings, including the right-of-use asset, and lease liability as shown in note 21.

16 Investments

	Current		Non-current	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	6	6

Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost
The directors believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

17 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Principal activities	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
i-nexus (America) Inc	USA (1)	Sale of computer software and associated maintenance, support, software customisation and services	Ordinary	100.00

(1) The registered office address of i-nexus (America) Inc is: i-nexus, 245 First Street, Suite 1800, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA.

18 Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade receivables	557,220	533,865
Corporation tax recoverable	275,000	300,000
VAT recoverable	35,486	-
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	636,789	332,950
Other receivables	3,027	37,188
Prepayments and accrued income	78,370	174,864
	1,585,892	1,378,867

Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

19 Borrowings

	Current		Non-current	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Borrowings held at amortised cost:				
Bank loans	7,906	-	42,094	-
Other loans	63,519	179,098	-	64,402
	71,425	179,098	42,094	64,402

The company has the following borrowings at 30 September 2021:

- A Bounce Back Loan Scheme loan within bank loans which has an interest rate of 2.5% payable from November 2021 when the government grant incentive period expires. The loan is carried at £50,000 in the financial statements. This loan is unsecured.
- Venture debt within other loans which has a fixed interest rate of the higher of 11.5% per annum or LIBOR plus 8% per annum and is measured at amortised cost. The venture debt is secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the title of all assets held by i-solutions Global Limited.

The directors consider the value of all financial liabilities to be equivalent to their fair value.

Borrowings include the following amounts which fall due after more than five years:

Amounts payable by instalments	1,769	-

20 Trade and other payables

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade payables	128,820	354,261
Amount owed to parent undertaking	9,630,991	7,900,275
Accruals and deferred income	195,252	251,931
Other payables	139,818	55,050
	10,094,881	8,561,517

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 day terms. The company has a financial risk management policy in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

Amounts owed to the parent undertaking are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

21 Lease liabilities

Maturity analysis	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	-	44,354
Future finance charges and other adjustments	-	(6,887)
Lease liabilities in the financial statements	-	37,467

Lease liabilities are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Current liabilities	-	37,467

Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following:	2021 £	2020 £
Interest on lease liabilities	6,887	14,063

22 Deferred taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Deferred tax liabilities	407,176	356,610
Deferred tax assets	(407,176)	(356,610)
	-	-

22 Deferred taxation **(Continued)**

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	ACAs	Tax losses	Retirement benefit obligations	Capitalised R&D	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Deferred tax liability/(asset) at 1 October 2019	176,549	(170,934)	(5,615)	-	-
Deferred tax movements in prior year					
Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	81,603	(178,771)	(1,290)	98,458	-
Deferred tax liability/(asset) at 1 October 2020	258,152	(349,705)	(6,905)	98,458	-
Deferred tax movements in current year					
Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	(40,025)	549,171	2,195	(7,124)	504,217
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss	68,873	(600,442)	(1,490)	28,842	(504,217)
Deferred tax liability/(asset) at 30 September 2021	287,000	(400,976)	(6,200)	120,176	-

The company has estimated tax losses of £10,000,000 (2020 - £10,000,000) of which approximately £8,400,000 (2020 - £8,100,000) have not been recognised as a deferred tax asset due to uncertainty over the timing and extent of the company's ability to utilise these against future taxable profits. Recognised deferred tax assets have been included only to the extent that these offset other temporary timing differences which will unwind against the losses. If a deferred tax asset was recognised in full in respect of this, the company's net assets would increase by approximately £2,100,000 (2020 - £1,500,000).

23 Provisions for liabilities

	2021	2020
	£	£
	-	80,702

At 1 October 2020	80,702
Reversal of provision	(59,070)
Utilisation of provision	(21,632)
At 30 September 2021	-

The provision relates to the estimated cost of returning leasehold properties to their original state at the end of the lease in accordance with the lease terms. The provision has been reversed during the year after the company vacated all premises and disposed of the leasehold properties.

24 Deferred revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
Arising from contracts with customers	1,030,315	1,097,639

All opening and closing deferred income relates to contracts with customers.

The reduction in deferred income in the period relates to multiple year contracts being recognised on an equal basis opposed to the billing.

The closing deferred income balance will be recognised in full during the next 12 months. The company's revenue recognition policy is outlined further in the accounting policies.

25 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021	2020
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	58,825	148,353

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The liability at the year end is £24,828 (2020 - £36,340).

26 Share-based payment transactions

Total expenses of £17,181 (2020 - £nil) relating to equity settled share based payment transactions were recognised in the year.

The fair value expense relates to options granted to employees of the company but are for issue of shares in i-nexus Global Plc, the company's immediate and ultimate parent; accordingly the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions under FRS 101 to not present this information.

The capital contribution reserve relates to the company's share of the fair value expense imposed on the company in respect of options granted over the equity shares of the company's parent, i-nexus Global Plc.

27 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	1,654,770	1,654,770	1,654,770	1,654,770

Fully paid shares carry one vote per share and rights to dividends.

28 Share premium account

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	4,185,594	4,185,594

The share premium represents the excess of the subscription price over the par value of shares issued.

29 Capital redemption reserve

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	6,468,287	6,468,287

The capital redemption reserve represents the value of share capital redeemed.

30 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption to not disclose related party transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

31 Controlling party

i-solutions Global Limited is owned by i-nexus Global Plc, which owns 100% of the share capital. There is no ultimate controlling party of i-nexus Global Plc.

The smallest and largest group into which these financial statements are consolidated is i-nexus Global Plc. Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Companies House.

32 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the statement of financial position

	At 1 October 2019		
	Previously reported	**Adjustment**	**As restated**
	£	**£**	**£**
Net liabilities	(3,391,286)	-	(3,391,286)
Capital and reserves			
Other reserves	(23,538)	23,538	-
Retained earnings	(15,676,399)	(23,538)	(15,699,937)
Total equity	(3,391,286)	-	(3,391,286)

	At 30 September 2020		
	Previously reported	**Adjustment**	**As restated**
	£	**£**	**£**
Net liabilities	(7,682,254)	-	(7,682,254)
Capital and reserves			
Other reserves	(104,958)	104,958	-
Retained earnings	(19,885,947)	(104,958)	(19,990,905)
Total equity	(7,682,254)	-	(7,682,254)

Changes to the income statement

	Period ended 30 September 2020		
	Previously reported	**Adjustment**	**As restated**
	£	**£**	**£**
Administrative expenses	(5,550,126)	(81,420)	(5,631,546)
Loss for the financial period	(4,183,241)	(81,420)	(4,264,661)

A prior period adjustment has been made to re-classify certain exchange differences attributable to the company's overseas subsidiary. These had previously been recorded as a component of other comprehensive income and within a separate foreign exchange reserve in equity. The restatement re-classifies these amounts as a component of administrative expenses and therefore within retained earnings in equity.

In addition to the above, a lease liability at 30 September 2020 amounting to £37,467 has been re-classified from non-current liabilities to current liabilities. This does not impact the result for the year ended 30 September 2020 or the net liabilities as at that date