

Company Registration No. 06762963 (England and Wales)

SPARKOL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SPARKOL LIMITED

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SPARKOL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	3	89,159	159,667
Property, plant and equipment	4	40,814	61,764
		<u>129,973</u>	<u>221,431</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	4,421,023	3,941,990
Cash and cash equivalents		957,430	1,469,412
		<u>5,378,453</u>	<u>5,411,402</u>
Current liabilities	7	(1,686,783)	(1,998,893)
Net current assets		<u>3,691,670</u>	<u>3,412,509</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,821,643</u>	<u>3,633,940</u>
Provisions for liabilities - Deferred tax		(8,800)	(9,700)
Net assets		<u><u>3,812,843</u></u>	<u><u>3,624,240</u></u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	9	9,000	9,000
Share premium account		690	690
Capital redemption reserve		50	50
Retained earnings		3,803,103	3,614,500
Total equity		<u><u>3,812,843</u></u>	<u><u>3,624,240</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

SPARKOL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Z A Taylor
Director

Company Registration No. 06762963

SPARKOL LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sparkol Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1.2 Temple Studios, Temple Gate, Bristol, BS1 6QA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The 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 £.

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

1.2 Going concern

Since early 2020, the Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") has spread across the world and it has affected the business and economic activities of the company. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, despite the continuing uncertainty caused by Covid-19. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Turnover arises from the development and licensing of computer software and related services and represents amounts receivable net of VAT and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised when the service is performed to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow into the Company.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

In accordance with UK GAAP, costs of designing and producing prototype software for specific projects up to the stage of commercial application are capitalised. The resultant fixed asset is amortised over its estimated useful life in proportion to the projected income from the licensing of the software at the below rates. Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred.

Software development costs	20% / 33% straight line
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SPARKOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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:

Website development	25% straight line
Leasehold improvements	over the term of the lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Computer equipment	25% 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 credited or charged to the income statement.

1.7 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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 the income statement.

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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.8 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period 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.

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 (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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.

SPARKOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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 (or cash-generating unit) 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.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the statement of income, 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 have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income.

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 the statement of income.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

SPARKOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction 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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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.

SPARKOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments, granted to employees of the company by the company's parent company What Engages Ltd, 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 option pricing 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 in equity as a capital contribution from the parent company.

When the terms and conditions of equity-settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under the original terms and conditions and under the modified terms and conditions are both determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.17 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 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	33	34

SPARKOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Software development costs £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	854,850
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	695,183
Amortisation charged for the year	70,508
At 31 March 2022	765,691
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	89,159
At 31 March 2021	159,667

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	19,573	190,978	210,551
Additions	-	5,123	5,123
Disposals	-	(2,473)	(2,473)
At 31 March 2022	19,573	193,628	213,201
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2021	3,156	145,631	148,787
Depreciation charged in the year	6,524	19,549	26,073
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(2,473)	(2,473)
At 31 March 2022	9,680	162,707	172,387
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	9,893	30,921	40,814
At 31 March 2021	16,417	45,347	61,764

SPARKOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Movements in non-current investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2021	1
Disposals	(1)
	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2022	-
	<u> </u>
Impairment	
At 1 April 2021	1
Disposals	(1)
	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2022	-
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	-
	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2021	-
	<u> </u>

6 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	109,033	91,799
Corporation tax recoverable	129,500	25,000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,029,106	3,714,269
Other receivables	153,384	110,922
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	4,421,023	3,941,990
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Current liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade payables	61,111	76,973
Taxation and social security	55,281	57,364
Other payables	1,570,391	1,864,556
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,686,783	1,998,893
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

SPARKOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8 Share-based payment transactions

What Engages Ltd, the company's parent company, has granted options to employees of its subsidiary undertakings to subscribe for B ordinary shares in the parent company under the terms of an approved Enterprise Management Incentive scheme. A summary of the agreed terms and conditions of the options is as follows.

Grant Date	Brought Forward	Issued	Exercised	Forfeited	Carried Forward	Number of Employees at 31.03.2022	Weighted Average Exercise Price
21.10.2019	3,050	-	-	(450)	2,600	16	£2.57
09.03.2021	4,419	-	-	(1,276)	3,143	3	£1.81
	<u>7,469</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,726)</u>	<u>5,743</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>£2.15</u>

The options vest immediately and the weighted average maximum term is 8 years. The options may only be exercised on takeover or an exit event of the parent company, or earlier at the discretion of the directors. The directors are of the opinion that these conditions could not have been met at 31 March 2022. Accordingly, there is no share-based payment charge in respect of the above options.

9 Called up share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	<u>9,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company's parent issued a loan note of £2,000,000 on 16 April 2018. The loan note is secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company and that of its parent. Interest on the loan note is charged at 5% per annum. The balance of the loan note at 31 March 2022 was £800,000 (2021: £1,200,000).

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2022 £	2021 £
<u>428,696</u>	<u>778,010</u>

SPARKOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with Section 33.1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group to which it is party to the transactions.

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.