Company Registered Number: 07707973

SYBENETIX Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021



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Company Information

Directors

R Woodford (appointed 20 July 2022) V Bannert-Thurner (appointed 30 April 2022)

L Wikner (resigned 1 May 2022)

C Wessels (resigned 1 July 2022)

L Ottersgard (resigned 30 April 2022)

Independent Auditors

BKL Audit LLP 35 Ballards Lane London N3 1XW

Registered Office

22 Bishopsgate London England EC2N 4BQ

Registration Number

07707973

Registered Number: 07707973

Directors' Report

The directors present their Annual Report and audited financial statements of Sybenetix Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021.

A strategic report has not been prepared by the directors as the Company is considered a small company. Under the provisions of Companies Act 2006 it is exempt from preparing the strategic report.

Principal activities and Review of the Business

The principal activity of the Company is to provide behavioural analytics focused on the development of market surveillance and compliance monitoring software solutions for banks, asset managers, hedge funds, exchanges, and regulators.

The directors were satisfied with the performance of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2021 and they are confident that current sales performance can be sustained in the future, while costs are continuously monitored in order to improve overall performance.

Directors indemnity insurance

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors of any parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Subsequent events

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe intensified on February 24, 2022, with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The war between the two countries continues to evolve as military activity proceeds and additional sanctions are imposed. In addition to the human toll, global companies must consider the impact of the events on economic and global financial markets and exacerbating ongoing economic challenges, including issues such as rising inflation and global supply-chain disruption.

Nasdaq has considered the war's effect on the business operations and the financial market in general. The short-term impact to the Company is that while it does not have any direct effect on its operations and customers, Sybenetix has a subsidiary based in the Ukraine. Therefore, the safety and working conditions of its Ukranian employees have been threatened by the conflict. Management are monitoring the situation closely and as at the date of the preparation of this document, no concerns have been identified on the going concern of either business. However, the long term effects of the war will continue to be considered by Nasdaq and where appropriate, solutions may be explored to improve the stability and working environment for its employees in Ukraine.

Future Developments

The existing customer base is expected to be maintained in 2022 while the Sybenetix platform and products are being cross sold to existing SMARTS customers through the NASDAQ Australian entity Smarts Broker Compliance PTY LTD. The Company operates a transfer pricing agreement with Smarts Broker Compliance PTY LTD whereby associated costs are re-charged at a cost plus 6% generating additional revenues.

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Results and Dividends

The Company's loss for the year after taxation amounted to £1,962,027 (2020: £1,487,048). The directors do not recommend the payment of an interim dividend and a final dividend (2020: £nil).

Directors' Report (continued)

Going Concern

In accordance with their responsibilities, the directors of the Company have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis, which has been used in the preparation of these financial statements. The Company's Ultimate parent Company, NASDAQ Inc. has confirmed that they will continue to provide financial support to the Company for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these accounts. As a result, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to be competition from other companies in the market surveillance and software solutions industry, and economic factors that impact the Company.

Ukraine and Russia Geopolitical Conflict

As mentioned earlier in this document, Nasdaq has considered the war's effect on the business operations and the financial market in general. The short-term impact to the Company is that while it does not have any direct effect on its operations and customers, Sybenetix has a subsidiary based in the Ukraine. Therefore, the safety and working conditions of its Ukranian employees have been threatened by the conflict. Management are monitoring the situation closely and as at the date of the preparation of this document, no concerns have been identified on the going concern of either business. However, the long term effects of the war will continue to be considered by Nasdaq and where appropriate, solutions may be explored to improve the stability and working environment for its employees in Ukraine.

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

It is the Company's policy to settle all debts with its creditors on a timely basis, taking account of the credit period agreed with each supplier.

Environment

The Company is committed to pursuing sound environmental policies in all aspects of its business, and seeks to encourage and promote good environmental practice amongst its employees and within the communities in which it operates.

Registered Number: 07707973

Directors

The directors who served the Company during the year or at the date of this report were as follows:

R Woodford (appointed 20 July 2022)

V Bannert-Thurner (appointed 30 April 2022)

L Ottersgard (resigned 19 April 2022)

L Wikner (resigned 1 May 2022)

C Wessels (resigned 1 July 2022)

Directors' Report (continued)

Disclosure of information to the Auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he / she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditors

During the year, Berg Kaprow Lewis LLP acted as auditor to the company until 31 March 2022. On 31 March 2022, Berg Kaprow Lewis LLP transferred its audit business to a new LLP, BKL Audit LLP. The directors consented to treating the appointment of Berg Kaprow Lewis LLP as extending to BKL Audit LLP with effect from 1 April 2022.

Under section 487 (2) of the Companies Act 2006, BKL Audit LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by:

-DocuSigned by:

Richard Woodford

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R Woodford Director

Date: September 29, 2022 | 4:36 EDT

Registered Number: 07707973

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 he is 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) 102 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in directors' report may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYBENETIX LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sybenetix Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of 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 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYBENETIX LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion 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 Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have 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 Strategic Report or 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, 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.

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiring of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Enquiring of entity staff in compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risks of management override of controls, including walkthrough, testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYBENETIX LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditors' Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and
 events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 Auditors' 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 Wedge

Michael Wedge FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of BKL Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants & Staturory Auditor

London

Date: 29/09/2022

Registered Number: 07707973

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
·	Notes	ı.	1
Turnover	4	1,157,608	1,261,158
Administrative expenses		(3,247,969)	(2,633,233)
Other operating income	5	251,255	-
Operating loss	6	(1,839,106)	(1,372,075)
Interest payable and similar charges		(122,921)	(114,262)
Operating loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(1,962,027)	(1,486,337)
Taxation	7	-	(711)
Loss for the financial year		(1,962,027)	(1,487,048)

All amounts are in respect of continuing operations.

There are no adjustments recognised in the statement of Other Comprehensive Income other than the loss for the financial year attributable to the shareholders of the Company and therefore no Statement of Comprehensive Income has been separately presented.

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	9	29,897	737,006
Tangible fixed assets	10	51,758	100,463
Investments	11	280,000	280,000
		361,655	1,117,469
Current assets			
Debtors	12	219,481	150,940
Cash at bank		701,839	428,820
		921,320	579,760
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(11,069,148)	(9,521,375)
Net current liabilities		(10,147,828)	(8,941,615)
Total assets less current liabilities		(9,786,173)	(7,824,146)
Net liabilities		(9,786,173)	(7,824,146)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	8,361	8,361
Share premium	- '	324,285	324,285
Profit and loss account		(10,118,819)	(8,156,792)
Shareholders' deficit		(9,786,173)	(7,824,146)

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

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

Richard Woodford

R Woodford

Director

Date: ___September 29, 2022 | 4:36 EDT

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total share-holders' deficit
	£	£	£	£
Shareholder's funds at 1 January 2020 Loss for the financial year	8,361	324,285	(6,669,744) (1,487,048)	(6,337,098) (1,487,048)
Shareholder's funds at 31 December 2020	8,361	324,285	(8,156,792)	(7,824,146)
Shareholder's funds at 1 January 2021 Loss for the financial year	8,361	324,285	(8,156,792) (1,962,027)	(7,824,146) (1,962,027)
Shareholder's funds at 31 December 2021	8,361	324,285	(10,118,819)	(9,786,173)

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Statutory Information

Sybenetix Limited is a Company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 07707973. The registered office is 22 Bishopsgate, London, England, EC2N 4BQ.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Pounds sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Disclosure exemptions

In preparing these financial statements the Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS 102:

- The financial statements do not include a statement of cash flows as the Company's results are included as a wholly owned subsidiary in the financial statements of Nasdaq Inc. which are publicly available.
- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.26 Share based payments.

Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company, and the Group headed by it, qualify as small as set out in section 383 of the Companies Act 2006 and the parent and Group are considered eligible for the exemption to prepare consolidated accounts under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

Intangible fixed assets

An internally generated intangible fixed asset arising from the development of software is recognised only if all of the following conditions are met:

- It is probable that the asset will create future economic benefits;
- The development costs can be measured reliably;
- Technical feasibility of completing the intangible fixed assets can be demonstrated
- There is the intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;
- There is the ability to use or sell the asset; and
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the assets are available.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible fixed assets (continued)

Internally generated intangible fixed assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives which is between five to eight years. Where no internally generated intangible fixed asset can be recognised, development expenditure is charged to profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company's Ultimate Parent Company, NASDAQ Inc. has confirmed that they will continue to provide financial support to the Company for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these accounts. As a result, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks.

Turnover

Turnover represents the net amount receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes. Turnover is recognized in the period that the service has been provided.

The Company operates a transfer pricing agreement with Smarts Broker Compliance PTY LTD whereby associated costs are re-charged at a cost plus 6% generating additional revenues.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Software & Equipment

20% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Debtors

Debtors are amounts due from other group companies for services performed under the transfer pricing agreement.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Current and deferred taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which 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 is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Current and deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All translation differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Impairment

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Share based payments

Nasdaq Inc. has issued share options and restricted stock units to certain directors and employees of the Company. The Company recognises and measures share based payments as an expense based upon a reallocation from the ultimate parent, NASDAQ Inc. This allocation is based upon the actual vesting activity in the year for the Company's employees.

Investments

Investments are stated at cost less provisions for impairment. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is such evidence of a triggering event for impairment. If there is, then an impairment review is performed. Such impairment reviews are performed in accordance with FRS 102. Impairments thus arising are recorded in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Interest Receivable and Payable

Interest income and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

Contingent Liabilities

From time to time the Company may become subject to various claims or litigations. Management have considered any current matters pending against the Company. Where a claim is considered to be more likely than not to result in a cost to the Company, a provision is recorded based on management's best estimate of the cost to the Company of settling such claims. Based on the current facts and circumstances, management are of the opinion that no such claims exist.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

During the year management used critical accounting estimates to calculate provisions related to trade receivables and other administrative expenses.

4. Turnover

Turnover is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

70% of the Company's turnover (2020: 68%) is attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom.

Turnover by geography	2021	2020
	£	£
United Kingdom	385,000	396,999
Bermuda	205,626	223,468
United States of America	96,468	103,509
Australia	470,514	537,182
	1,157,608	1,261,158
	•	
Turnover by category	2021	2020
	£	£
Software as a service	687,094	723,976
Services to other group companies	470,514	537,182
	1,157,608	1,261,158

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2021

5. Other operating income

		2021 £	2020 £
	Other recharges	251,255	-
	Total other operating income	251,255	-
6.	Operating profit		
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 10) Amortisation of intangible fixed assets (note 9) Auditors' remuneration – audit services Loss on foreign exchange transactions	48,705 180,054 17,780 3,661	48,705 84,951 17,440 9,436
7.	Tax charge		
	a) Taxation on loss on ordinary activities comprising:		
	Current tax:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	UK Corporation tax credit on prior year	-	(1,306)
	Total current tax credit	-	(1,306)

7. Tax charge (continued)

Deferred tax:

	2021 £	2020 £
Recognition and reversal of deferred tax asset on timing differences	-	2,100
Effect of differences in tax rate	<u>-</u>	(83)
Total deferred tax charge	-	2,017
Total tax charge for the year (note 6(b))	· -	711

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%. The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK has been arrived at by reference to the corporation tax rates in effect during the year. The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,962,027)	(1,486,337)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%)	(372,785)	(282,404)
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Surrender of group relief received for nil consideration Recognition & reversal of deferred tax on timing differences Share based payments permanent difference Effect of differences in tax rate Adjustment to prior periods	377,130 (4,345)	14 261,441 14,406 8,643 (83) (1,306)
Total tax charge for the year		711

c) Analysis of deferred tax asset (continued):

The Company has estimated losses of £1,037,529 (2020: £1,583,589) available to carry forward against future trading profits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the Balance Sheet date. In the Finance Bill 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was enacted on 10 June 2021.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2021

8. Employee information

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Administration Director	3	1 3
	3	. 4

No directors received any remuneration during the period in respect of their services, as they are also directors of other Nasdaq group companies, and therefore, it was not possible to determine an appropriate proportion of their specific services to the Company (2020: £nil).

The Company did not have any employees during the year.

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	-	32,705
Social security costs	-	7,555
Other pension costs	•	2,233
Share based payments	-	45,603
	-	88,096

9. Intangible fixed assets

	Research & development f
Cost	-
At 1 January 2021	878,592
Additions	251,688
Disposals	(1,100,383)
At 31 December 2021	29,897
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2021	141,586
Charge for the year	180,054
Disposals	(321,640)
At 31 December 2021	
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	29,897
At 31 December 2020	737,006

Intangible fixed assets are recognised on development costs during the period, and amortised as development is completed.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2021

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Software and Equipment £
Cost	*
At 1 January 2021	230,281
At 31 December 2021	230,281
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2021	129,818
Charge for the year	48,705
At 31 December 2021	178,523
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	51,758
At 31 December 2020	100,463

11. Investment in subsidiary

	Sybenetix Ukraine £
At 1 January 2021	280,000
At 31 December 2021	280,000
	

On acquisition of Sybenetix Limited by Nasdaq in 2017, the subsidiary entity Sybenetix Ukraine LLC was incorporated with an investment of £280,000.

Name of Subsidiary Undertakings	Holding	Country of Incorporation	Nature of Business
Sybenetix Ukraine LLC	100% Common Stock	Ukraine	IT Consultancy

12.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

11. Investment in subsidiary (continued)

The financial results of the subsidiary undertaking as at 31 December 2021 were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2021	
	UAH	GBP
Share capital and reserves	26,923,000	729,305
Profit for the period	876,000	23,730
Debtors		
Due within one year:		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	172,367	-
Amount owed by group undertakings (note 15)	21,124	123,506
VAT receivable	25,990	27,434
	219,481	150,940

Trade debtors of £172,367 (2020: £nil) includes a provision for doubtful debts of £238,617 (2020: £295,200).

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Accrued liabilities Amounts owed to group undertakings (note 15) Deferred revenue	28,630 10,909,126 131,392	18,979 9,311,495 190,901
	11,069,148	9,521,375

The amounts due to other group companies includes an unsecured, interest hearing loan from Nasdaq Treasury AB of £10,778,378 (2020: £9,130,604) which has no maturity date and is fully repayable on demand.

14. Share capital

		2021 £	2020 £
Called up, allotted and fully paid:	No.	-	
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	8,361,124	8,361	8,361

15. Related party relationships and transactions

Identity of related parties

Related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements. Related parties comprise shareholder, Board of Directors and key management personnel of the Company and their related concerns. The Company, in the ordinary course of business, enters into transactions with other business enterprises or individuals that fall within the definition of related party contained in UK GAAP FRS 102 – Section 33.

The Company has a related party relationship with its ultimate and immediate parent, other group companies and Board of Directors.

Immediate parent company

Smarts Broker Compliance PTY Ltd (see note 15)

Ultimate parent company

NASDAQ Inc. (see note 15).

Board of Directors (key management personnel)

Key management personnel are those having authority and responsibilities directly and indirectly, to control the activities of the entity and for the Company these are considered to be the Board of Directors. In addition to their salaries, the Company also provides non-cash benefits to key management personnel and contributions to a post-employment defined contribution plan on their behalf. For details of remuneration of key management personnel see note 7.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2021

15. Related party relationships and transactions (continued)

Related parties' balances:

At the year end, the Company had the following balances with its related parties:

Due from related parties:

	£
21,124	123,506
21,124	123,506
2021 £	2020 £
15,839 10,893,287	15,839 9,295,656
10,909,126	9,311,495
	21,124 2021 £ 15,839 10,893,287

The amounts due to other group companies includes an unsecured, interest earning loan from Nasdaq Treasury AB of £10,778,378 (2020: £9,130,604) which has no maturity date and is fully repayable on demand.

Transactions with related parties

During the year, the Company had the following transactions with related parties:

Revenue from

	2021 £	2020 £
Services to other group companies	721,769	537,182
Total	721,769	537,182

15. Related party relationships and transactions (continued)

Interest paid

	2021 £	2020 £
Interest payable to other group companies	122,921	114,262
	122,921	114,262
Allocation costs from related parties - overhead charges		
	2021	2020
	£	£
NASDAQ Inc. Allocation costs from other group companies	2,239,500	45,603 2,523,529
	2,239,500	2,569,132

16. Parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is is Smarts Broker Compliance PTY Ltd, a Company incorporated in Australia with the address of principal executive offices located at Level 4, 55 Harrington Street, The Rocks, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is NASDAQ Inc., a Company incorporated in the United States of America with the address of principal executive offices located at 151 West, 42nd Street, New York, 10036.

The directors consider the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be NASDAQ Inc. The parent undertaking of the group for which group financials statements are drawn up and which represents the smallest and largest group is NASDAQ Inc. Copies of the group financial statements can be obtained from the Group's website www.nasdaqomx.com.

17. Russia and Ukraine Conflict

Following intensified geopolitical conflict between Russia and the Ukraine beginning 24 February 2022, management have been working with the wider Nasdaq organisation and legal teams to determine the impact on its business activities.

The directors have carried out an assessment of the potential impact of Russian Forces entering Ukraine on the business, including the impact of mitigation measures and uncertainties, and have concluded that this is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. However, the situation will continue to be monitored depending on the nature and duration of uncertain and unpredictable events, such as further military action, additional sanctions, and reactions to ongoing developments by global financial markets. There have been no events after the reporting date which would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements as at 31 December 2021.