Registered number: 08281080

CREATIVE MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES (UK) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



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CREATIVE MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES (UK) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:08281080

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		394,643		542,703
		•	394,643	·	542,703
Current assets					
Stocks	5	86,815		96,719	
Debtors	6	609,334		2,601,948	
Bank and cash balances	7	1,308,230		1,412,601	
		2,004,379		4,111,268	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(588,681)		(950,158)	
Net current assets	•		1,415,698		3,161,110
Total assets less current liabilities		•	1,810,341	•	3,703,813
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		-		(481,894)
Net assets		•	1,810,341		3,221,919
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		500,000		5,600,001
Profit and loss account	11		1,310,341		(2,378,082)
		•	1,810,341	•	3,221,919

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements on pages 1 to 11 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30 March 2023.

J. Poliner Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
At 1 January 2021	5,600,001	(3,394,162)	2,205,839
Comprehensive income for the year		4 040 090	4 046 090
Profit for the year		1,016,080	1,016,080
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,016,080	1,016,080
At 1 January 2022	5,600,001	(2,378,082)	3,221,919
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	2,507,141	2,507,141
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,507,141	2,507,141
Contributions by and distributions to owners		•	
Dividends	-	(3,918,719)	(3,918,719)
Capital reduction	(5,100,001)	5,100,001	
Total transactions with owners	(5,100,001)	1,181,282	(3,918,719)
At 31 December 2022	500,000	1,310,341	1,810,341

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

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Statement of compliance

The Company's principal activity is the provision of payment processing and passenger information technologies for the transportation industry.

Creative Mobile Technologies (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Salisbury House, London Wall, London, EC2M 5PS and its principal place of business is Unit 11 Vision Industrial Park, Kendal Avenue, London, W3 0AF.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Section 1A 'Small Entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts, rebates and value added tax. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Sale of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Government grants

Government grants of a revenue nature are accounted for using the accrual model and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the same period as the related expenditure.

1.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and included in 'administrative expenses'.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and dismantling and restoration costs. Depreciation is calculated, using the straight line method, to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Plant & machinery

- 4 to 5 years

Motor vehicles

- 4 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and included in 'administrative expenses'.

1.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell. Stock is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

At the end of each reporting period stock is assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Where a reversal of the impairment is required the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the Profit and Loss Account.

1.9 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in 'administrative expenses'.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents which comprise cash at bank and in hand excludes monies held for third parties.

Loans

Loans which are basic financial instruments are initially recorded at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar loan. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Loans that are payable within one year are not discounted.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

1.10 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and profit on ordinary activities before taxation as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

1.12 Operating leases: lessee

At inception the Company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

1.13 Related parties

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned. Where appropriate, transactions of a similar nature are aggregated unless, in the opinion of the directors separate disclosure is necessary to understand the effect of the transactions on the Company's financial statements.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Monies held for third parties

In the provision of payments processing services the Company receives and holds monies on behalf of third parties. Where these monies are required to be held or deposited in a designated client bank account they are not recognised in the financial statements.

1.15 Distributions to equity holders

Final dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Equity. Interim dividends are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Equity as paid.

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The key estimates and judgements that management have made are:

Useful life of equipment

Management have used their judgement in determining that the useful life of equipment installed in third party vehicles is five years. This judgement is based on historic failure rates and possible future failure rates.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 13 (2021 - 11).

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	5,626,724	6,600	5,633,324
Additions	116,775	-	116,775
Disposals	(1,685,942)	-	(1,685,942)
At 31 December 2022	4,057,557	6,600	4,064,157
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	5,085,671	4,950	5,090,621
Charge for the year on owned assets	263,185	1,650	264,835
Disposals	(1,685,942)	-	(1,685,942)
At 31 December 2022	3,662,914	6,600	3,669,514
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	394,643 	<u>.</u>	394,643
At 31 December 2021	541,053	1,650	542,703

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

5.	Stocks		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale	86,815 	96,719
6.	Debtors	2022	2021
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors	22,468	3,000
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	125,458	1,963,800
	Other debtors	117,207	53,711
	Prepayments and accrued income	136,461	51,437
	Deferred taxation	207,740	530,000
		609,334	2,601,948

7. Cash at bank and in hand

Excluded from cash and cash equivalents is £107,869 (2021: £7,590) of monies held on behalf of third parties.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans (see note 12)	-	599,161
Trade creditors	64,843	51,872
Amounts owed to group undertakings	870	-
Corporation tax	192,965	-
Other taxation and social security	89,843	40,209
Other creditors	12,092	10,648
Accruals and deferred income	228,068	248,268
•	588,681	950,158
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

2022 2021 £ £

Bank loans

481,894

The bank loan was fully repaid during the year. Prior to repayment it was secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the Company's assets.

10. Share capital

2022 2021 £ £ Allotted, called up and fully paid 500,000 (2021 - 5,600,001) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each 500,000 5,600,001

On 23 December 2022, there was a reduction of capital of 5,100,001 ordinary shares of £1.00 each.

11. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The Profit & loss account is a fully distributable reserve.

12. Dividends

Dividends of £3,918,719 were paid in the year (2021: £Nil).

13. Capital commitments

At the balance sheet date the Company had entered into commitments to purchase fixed assets costing £43,416 (2021 - £nil).

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

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	220,166	118,950
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	605,473	363,368
	825,639	482,318

15. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Creative Mobile Technologies (Europe) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The Company's intermediate parent undertaking is CMT Holdings (Europe) LLP, a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Creative Mobile Technologies LLC, a company registered in the United States of America.

16. Related party disclosures

During the period the Company made payments on behalf of a company under common control of £11,134 (2021: £6,900) and received repayments of £7,932 (2021: £Nil). The balance at year end of £10,102 (2021: £6,900) has been fully provided for.

17. Auditors' information

As the profit and loss account has been omitted form the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 30 March 2023 by Daniel D. E. Crawford (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of F. W. Smith, Riches & Co.