

**Company Registration No. 10480375 (England and Wales)**

**Codat Limited**

**Annual report and  
group financial statements  
for the period ended 31 December 2020**

**Codat Limited**

**Company information**

---

<b>Directors</b>	Alexander Cardona Jan Hammer Peter Lord David Hoare
<b>Company number</b>	10480375
<b>Registered office</b>	301 Ink Rooms 28 Easton Street London WC1X 0BE
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

---

**Codat Limited**

**Contents**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Strategic report	1 - 2
Directors' report	3 - 4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Income statement	8
Group statement of comprehensive income	9
Group statement of financial position	10 - 11
Company statement of financial position	12 - 13
Group statement of changes in equity	14
Company statement of changes in equity	15
Group statement of cash flows	16
Notes to the financial statements	17 - 37

---

## **Codat Limited**

### **Strategic report**

**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 31 December 2020.

#### **Business review**

The principal activity of the group is the provision of software as a service (SaaS), through offering a standardised API that provides real-time data connectivity to the financial software used by small businesses globally.

The financial results for the group for the period ended 31 December 2020 show an increase in revenue of 97% compared to the prior year (2020: \$3,116,330 year ended 30 November 2019: \$1,581,576). The group reported a loss of \$2,279,197 (year ended 30 November 2019: \$1,351,496).

The group's cash balance as at 31 December 2020 is \$14,110,778 (30 November 2019: \$6,406,670).

The impact of COVID 19 has been to accelerate the demand for access to data amongst those who interact with small and medium businesses, and has therefore not had a detrimental impact on the group.

#### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the group relate to cybersecurity, loss of key staff, liquidity risk and competition within the market.

The group's exposure to major risks and uncertainties is managed by adopting robust policies and controls in order to mitigate and protect against them.

#### **Financial risk management**

The group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include foreign exchange risk, credit risk and liquidity and cashflow risk. The following policies are in place to help mitigate these risks:

##### ***Foreign exchange risk***

The group is exposed to foreign exchange risk from commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency. The group monitors movements in exchange rates, cash balances in foreign currencies and foreign currency funding requirements in order to mitigate exposure to foreign currency risk.

##### ***Liquidity and cashflow risk***

The group's liquidity and cash flow risk is managed by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents that is deemed adequate by the Directors to finance the group's operations.

##### ***Credit risk***

The group's credit risk is attributable to its cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, and outstanding trade debtors. The group seeks to minimize the exposure on cash deposits by using only major banks and financial institutions. The group monitors trade debtor balances on an ongoing basis.

**Codat Limited**

**Strategic report (continued)**

**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

**Key performance indicators**

The key performance indicators for the group are; revenue from customers, average employee head count and the cash balance.

The results of these can be seen on pages 10, 25 and 27.

On behalf of the board

Alexander Cardona

**Director**

7 July 2021

**Codat Limited**

**Directors' report**

**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2020.

**Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of information technology service activities.

**Results and dividends**

The results for the period are set out on page 8.

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

**Directors**

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

Alexander Cardona

Jan Hammer

Peter Lord

David Hoare

(Appointed 22 May 2020)

**Future developments**

The group has achieved strong revenue growth, and the directors are confident of the future performance of the group.

**Auditor**

Saffery Champness LLP were appointed as auditor to the group and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

## **Codat Limited**

### **Directors' report (continued)**

**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

#### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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 ;
- prepare the on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **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 auditor of the company 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 auditor of the company is aware of that information.

#### **Going concern**

After assessing the group's actual and expected future cashflows, based on their current expectations of trading prospects, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources in order to be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Alexander Cardona

**Director**

7 July 2021

## **Codat Limited**

### **Independent auditor's report To the members of Codat Limited**

---

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Codat Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the period ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the group income statement, the group statement of comprehensive income, the group statement of financial position, the company statement of financial position, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, 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 group and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the group's loss for the period 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and the parent 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**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.



## **Codat Limited**

### **Independent auditor's report (continued)**

#### **To the members of Codat Limited**

---

#### **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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

#### **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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period 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 group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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

## **Codat Limited**

### **Independent auditor's report (continued)**

#### **To the members of Codat Limited**

---

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 group and the parent 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 group or parent 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 group and parent company 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://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 parent 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 parent 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 parent company and the parent company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Jamie Cassell (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**For and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP**

9 July 2021

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditors**

71 Queen Victoria Street  
London  
EC4V 4BE

**Codat Limited**

**Group income statement**

**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

		Period ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 30 November 2019 \$
	Notes		
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>4</b>	3,116,330	1,581,576
Cost of sales		(469,563)	(274,583)
<b>Gross profit</b>		2,646,767	1,306,993
Administrative expenses		(9,236,357)	(3,326,755)
Other operating income		3,892,183	621,172
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>5</b>	(2,697,407)	(1,398,590)
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>9</b>	12,079	1,647
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>10</b>	(1)	(154)
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		(2,685,329)	(1,397,097)
Tax on loss	<b>11</b>	406,132	45,601
<b>Loss for the financial period</b>	<b>23</b>	(2,279,197)	(1,351,496)

Loss for the financial period is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

**Codat Limited**

**Group statement of comprehensive income**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

	<b>Period ended 31 December 2020 \$</b>	<b>Year ended 30 November 2019 \$</b>
<b>Loss for the period</b>	(2,279,197)	(1,351,496)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Currency translation differences	914,434	12,493
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<u>(1,364,763)</u>	<u>(1,339,003)</u>

Total comprehensive income for the period is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

**Codat Limited**

**Group statement of financial position  
As at 31 December 2020**

			2020	2019
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible assets	12		311,188	184,801
<b>Current assets</b>				
Debtors	15	1,294,771	449,001	
Cash at bank and in hand		14,110,778	6,406,670	
		15,405,549	6,855,671	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	16	(4,462,816)	(4,034,873)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			10,942,733	2,820,798
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			11,253,921	3,005,599
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	17	(2,643,545)	(2,859,309)	
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>				
Deferred tax liability	18	47,360	24,224	
		(47,360)	(24,224)	
<b>Net assets</b>			8,563,016	122,066
<b>Capital and reserves</b>				
Called up share capital	22	2,520	1,980	
Share premium account	23	11,980,717	2,226,331	
Equity reserve	23	50,787	-	
Other reserves	23	892,927	(21,507)	
Profit and loss reserves	23	(4,363,935)	(2,084,738)	
<b>Total equity</b>			8,563,016	122,066

**Codat Limited**

**Group statement of financial position (continued)**

**As at 31 December 2020**

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 July 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Alexander Cardona

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 10480375**

**Codat Limited**

**Company statement of financial position  
As at 31 December 2020**

		<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	<b>12</b>		301,239		184,801
Investments	<b>13</b>		10		-
			<u>301,249</u>		<u>184,801</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	<b>15</b>	2,043,100		449,001	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>13,949,515</u>		<u>6,406,670</u>	
		15,992,615		6,855,671	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>16</b>	<u>(4,322,101)</u>		<u>(4,034,873)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>11,670,514</u>		<u>2,820,798</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>11,971,763</u>		<u>3,005,599</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>17</b>		(2,643,545)		(2,859,309)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax liability	<b>18</b>	<u>47,360</u>		<u>24,224</u>	
			<u>(47,360)</u>		<u>(24,224)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>9,280,858</u></u>		<u><u>122,066</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	<b>22</b>		2,520		1,980
Share premium account	<b>23</b>		11,980,717		2,226,331
Equity reserve	<b>23</b>		50,787		-
Other reserves	<b>23</b>		892,927		(21,507)
Profit and loss reserves	<b>23</b>		<u>(3,646,093)</u>		<u>(2,084,738)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>9,280,858</u></u>		<u><u>122,066</u></u>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the period was \$1,561,355 (2019 - \$1,351,496 loss).

**Codat Limited**

**Company statement of financial position (continued)**

**As at 31 December 2020**

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 July 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Alexander Cardona

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 10480375**



**Codat Limited**

**Group statement of changes in equity  
For the period ended 31 December 2020**

	Share capital	Share premium account	Equity reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 December 2018</b>	1,980	2,226,331	-	(34,000)	(733,242)	1,461,069
<b>Year ended 30 November 2019:</b>						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,351,496)	(1,351,496)
Other comprehensive income:						
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	12,493	12,493
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,339,003)	(1,339,003)
Transfers	-	-	-	12,493	(12,493)	-
<b>Balance at 30 November 2019</b>	1,980	2,226,331	-	(21,507)	(2,084,738)	122,066
<b>Period ended 31 December 2020:</b>						
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(2,279,197)	(2,279,197)
Other comprehensive income:						
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	914,434	914,434
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,364,763)	(1,364,763)
Issue of share capital <b>22</b>	540	9,754,386	-	-	-	9,754,926
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments <b>21</b>	-	-	-	-	50,787	50,787
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	-	914,434	(914,434)	-
Transfer to equity reserve	-	-	50,787	-	(50,787)	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	2,520	11,980,717	50,787	892,927	(4,363,935)	8,563,016

**Codat Limited**

**Company statement of changes in equity  
For the period ended 31 December 2020**

	Share capital	Share premium account	Equity reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 December 2018</b>	1,980	2,226,331	-	(34,000)	(733,242)	1,461,069
<b>Year ended 30 November 2019:</b>						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,351,496)	(1,351,496)
Other comprehensive income:						
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	12,493	12,493
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,339,003)	(1,339,003)
Transfers	-	-	-	12,493	(12,493)	-
<b>Balance at 30 November 2019</b>	1,980	2,226,331	-	(21,507)	(2,084,738)	122,066
<b>Period ended 31 December 2020:</b>						
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,561,355)	(1,561,355)
Other comprehensive income:						
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	914,434	914,434
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(646,921)	(646,921)
Issue of share capital <b>22</b>	540	9,754,386	-	-	-	9,754,926
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments <b>21</b>	-	-	-	-	50,787	50,787
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	-	914,434	(914,434)	-
Transfer to equity reserve	-	-	50,787	-	(50,787)	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	2,520	11,980,717	50,787	892,927	(3,646,093)	9,280,858

**Codat Limited**

**Group statement of cash flows**

**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

		Period ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 30 November 2019
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	26	(2,901,394)	5,141,346
Interest paid		(1)	(154)
Income taxes refunded		146,475	93,806
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities</b>		(2,754,920)	5,234,998
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(222,411)	(191,574)
Interest received		12,079	1,647
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		(210,332)	(189,927)
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issue of shares		9,754,926	1,011,141
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		9,754,926	1,011,141
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		6,789,674	6,056,212
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		6,406,670	337,966
Effect of foreign exchange rates		914,434	12,492
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>		14,110,778	6,406,670

## **Codat Limited**

### **Notes to the group financial statements For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

Codat Limited ("the company") is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 301 Ink Rooms, 28 Easton Street, London, WC1X 0BE.

The group consists of Codat Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

##### **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.

The financial statements are prepared in United States Dollars. The functional currency of the company is Sterling. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest United States Dollar.

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

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.2 Business combinations**

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

**1.3 Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Codat Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2020. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are consolidated in the group's financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

**1.4 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group 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.

The group have operating cash flows and management forecasts which do not provide any indication of material cash flow concerns. In addition, as disclosed in note 25, the parent company allotted 3,433,388 ordinary shares for \$34,699,982 post year end which the directors consider to meet the group's operational cash flow requirements for the foreseeable future.

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.5 Reporting period**

During the period, the directors extended the accounting period by one month. The figures for 2020 are for the 13 month period from 1 December 2019 to 31 December 2020.

**1.6 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

The group recognises service revenue over the period when the service is provided. Minimum monthly usage is recognised over the period of the contract, and any additional usage is recognised in the period it is used.

**1.7 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets 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 improvements	Over useful life of 3 years
Fixtures and fittings	33% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% reducing balance

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.

**1.8 Fixed asset investments**

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.9 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

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.

**1.10 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.

**1.11 Financial instruments**

The group 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 group's statement of financial position when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

***Basic financial assets***

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, 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.

***Other financial assets***

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and 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 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 profit or loss.

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

***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group 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.

***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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.



**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 creditors 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

***Other financial liabilities***

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

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

**1.12 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

**1.13 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 period. 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 group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

***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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

**1.14 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 stock or fixed 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.

The expense in relation to options over the parent company's shares granted to employees of a subsidiary is recognised by the company as a capital contribution, and presented as an increase in the company's investment in that subsidiary.

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

---

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

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.

**1.17 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 leased asset are consumed.

**1.18 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

**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.

All variances arising following the translation from functional to presentational currency are recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to other reserves.

**2 Change in accounting policy**

During the period ended 31 December 2020, the directors elected to change the Group's presentation currency from pounds sterling to US dollars. The change in presentation currency is to better reflect the economic footprint of the business going forward. The directors believe that the presentation currency change will give stakeholders a clearer understanding of the Group's performance over time. This change is a voluntary change which is accounted for retrospectively in the comparative information and all comparative statements and notes have been restated accordingly.

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

**3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the group'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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

**Critical judgements**

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**Share based payments**

The estimated fair values of the Company's share options have been calculated using a Black-Scholes valuation technique. This method requires the application of judgement in assessing a number of key inputs, including expected dividends, expected share price volatility and the expected period to exercise. The Directors makes these judgement by reference to observable external sources, where applicable, or by review of forecast and historical data.

**Recoverability of intercompany receivables**

The recoverability of intercompany receivables is dependent on the future performance of the subsidiary. The Directors make a judgement of the recoverability based on review of the projections and forecasts for the subsidiary, sensitised across a range of probability-weighted scenarios.

**4 Turnover and other revenue**

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Subscription fees	3,116,330	1,581,576
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	12,079	1,647
Grant income	3,890,346	621,172
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**Codat Limited****Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020****4 Turnover and other revenue (continued)**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
UK	2,373,119	1,394,259
Europe	180,097	82,258
Rest of World	563,114	105,059
	<u>3,116,330</u>	<u>1,581,576</u>

**5 Operating loss**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	34,182	483
Government grants	(3,890,346)	(621,172)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	96,024	32,285
Share-based payments	50,787	-
Operating lease charges	<u>358,146</u>	<u>233,606</u>

**6 Auditor's remuneration**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	<u>23,791</u>	<u>-</u>

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

**7 Employees**

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

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Directors	4	3	3	3
Sales and Marketing	12	5	12	5
Technical	41	15	41	15
Operations	6	2	6	2
	<u>63</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>25</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Wages and salaries	5,823,688	1,982,699	5,748,008	1,982,699
Social security costs	698,688	196,762	691,013	196,762
Pension costs	101,350	33,509	101,350	33,509
	<u>6,623,726</u>	<u>2,212,970</u>	<u>6,540,371</u>	<u>2,212,970</u>

**8 Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>376,489</u>	<u>259,075</u>

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

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>174,824</u>	<u>86,358</u>

**Codat Limited**

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

**9 Interest receivable and similar income**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	12,079	1,647
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**10 Interest payable and similar expenses**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Interest charges	1	154
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**11 Taxation**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
Other tax reliefs	(427,890)	(143,008)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	21,758	97,407
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
 Total tax credit	 (406,132)	 (45,601)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The actual credit for the period can be reconciled to the expected credit for the period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Loss before taxation	(2,685,329)	(1,397,097)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
 Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	 (510,213)	 (265,448)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	510,213	265,448
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	21,758	97,407
Research and development tax credit	(427,890)	(143,008)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Taxation credit	(406,132)	(45,601)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**Codat Limited****Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020****11 Taxation (continued)**

The group and company have not recognised a deferred tax asset for tax losses due to the uncertainty of timing of profits.

**12 Tangible fixed assets**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Leasehold improvements</b>	<b>Fixtures and fittings</b>	<b>Computer equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 December 2019	100,894	56,959	68,844	226,697
Additions	-	14,606	207,805	222,411
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	100,894	71,565	276,649	449,108
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 December 2019	14,013	14,269	13,614	41,896
Depreciation charged in the period	39,305	15,312	41,407	96,024
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	53,318	29,581	55,021	137,920
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2020	47,576	41,984	221,628	311,188
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 November 2019	86,881	42,690	55,230	184,801
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



**Codat Limited**

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

**12 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Leasehold improvements</b>	<b>Fixtures and fittings</b>	<b>Computer equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 December 2019	100,894	56,959	68,844	226,697
Additions	-	14,606	197,573	212,179
At 31 December 2020	100,894	71,565	266,417	438,876
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 December 2019	14,013	14,269	13,614	41,896
Depreciation charged in the period	39,305	15,312	41,124	95,741
At 31 December 2020	53,318	29,581	54,738	137,637
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2020	47,576	41,984	211,679	301,239
At 30 November 2019	86,881	42,690	55,230	184,801

**13 Fixed asset investments**

		<b>Group 2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Company 2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	<b>14</b>	-	-	10	-

**Codat Limited****Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020****13 Fixed asset investments (continued)****Movements in fixed asset investments**  
**Company****Shares in group**  
**undertakings**

\$

**Cost or valuation**

At 1 December 2019

-

Additions

10

At 31 December 2020

10

**Carrying amount**

At 31 December 2020

10

At 30 November 2019

-

**14 Subsidiaries**

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held
				Direct
Codat Inc	215 Park Avenue South, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10003	Provision of Saas	Ordinary	100

Codat Limited

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)  
For the period ended 31 December 2020

15 Debtors

	Group 2020	2019	Company 2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>				
Trade debtors	349,154	114,488	330,849	114,488
Corporation tax recoverable	427,965	145,172	427,965	145,172
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	836,324	-
Other debtors	172,758	85,871	131,896	85,871
Prepayments and accrued income	223,066	10,305	217,601	10,305
	<u>1,172,943</u>	<u>355,836</u>	<u>1,944,635</u>	<u>355,836</u>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>				
Other debtors	<u>121,828</u>	<u>93,165</u>	<u>98,465</u>	<u>93,165</u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<u>1,294,771</u>	<u>449,001</u>	<u>2,043,100</u>	<u>449,001</u>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2020	2019	Company 2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Notes			
Trade creditors	333,321	254,034	287,157	254,034
Other taxation and social security	261,367	128,690	261,367	128,690
Deferred income	19 3,502,825	3,433,412	3,429,868	3,433,412
Other creditors	71,399	30,753	71,399	30,753
Accruals	293,904	187,984	272,310	187,984
	<u>4,462,816</u>	<u>4,034,873</u>	<u>4,322,101</u>	<u>4,034,873</u>

**Codat Limited**

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

**17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

		<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
		<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Deferred income	<b>19</b>	2,617,063	2,791,381	2,617,063	2,791,381
Other creditors		26,482	67,928	26,482	67,928
		<u>2,643,545</u>	<u>2,859,309</u>	<u>2,643,545</u>	<u>2,859,309</u>

**18 Deferred taxation**

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Group</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>47,360</u>	<u>24,224</u>
	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Company</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>47,360</u>	<u>24,224</u>
	<b>Group</b>	<b>Company</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Movements in the period:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Liability at 1 December 2019	24,224	24,224
Charge to profit or loss	21,758	21,758
Charge to other comprehensive income	1,378	1,378
	<u>47,360</u>	<u>47,360</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

**Codat Limited****Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020****19 Deferred income**

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Arising from government grants	5,447,541	5,833,180	5,447,541	5,833,180
Other deferred income	672,347	391,613	599,390	391,613
	<u>6,119,888</u>	<u>6,224,793</u>	<u>6,046,931</u>	<u>6,224,793</u>

Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:

Current liabilities	3,502,825	3,433,412	3,429,868	3,433,412
Non-current liabilities	2,617,063	2,791,381	2,617,063	2,791,381
	<u>6,119,888</u>	<u>6,224,793</u>	<u>6,046,931</u>	<u>6,224,793</u>

**20 Retirement benefit schemes**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>101,350</u>	<u>33,509</u>

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

**21 Share-based payment transactions**

At the start of the year, a total of 10,999 share options remained in issue over Ordinary shares. These share options were subsequently forfeited and then reissued on 20 May 2020.

On 20 May 2020, a total of 2,406,400 share options were granted over ordinary shares.

**Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020**

**21 Share-based payment transactions (continued)**

Group	Number of share options		Weighted average exercise price	
	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 \$	2019 \$
Outstanding at 1 December 2019	10,999	9,066	3.43	0.02
Granted	2,415,700	2,217	0.10	0.09
Forfeited	(38,599)	(284)	0.10	0.06
Exercised	(5,600)	-	0.09	-
Outstanding at 31 December 2020	2,382,500	10,999	0.07	0.03
Exercisable at 31 December 2020	891,900	4,136	0.04	0.02

The options outstanding at 31 December 2020 had an exercise price ranging from £0.096 to 0.0149 , and a remaining contractual life of 4 years.

The parent Company operates an Employee Management Incentive scheme, whereby employees are granted options to purchase shares in the parent Company. The options are granted with a fixed exercise price, are exercisable subject to vesting spread over a 4 year period, and expire ten years after the grant date. Share options will immediately vest in full in the event of an exit. Employees are required to remain in employment with the company until exercise, otherwise the awards lapse. On exercise of options by the employees, the parent Company issues new shares. The weighted average exercise price is disclosed in pounds sterling as this is the currency in which the options are exercisable.

	Group		Company	
	2020 \$	2019 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Expenses recognised in the period</b>				
Arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	50,787	-	50,787	-

**22 Share capital**

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of of £0.0001 each	20,044,000	156,614	2,520	1,980

**Codat Limited****Notes to the group financial statements (continued)**  
**For the period ended 31 December 2020****22 Share capital (continued)**

The ordinary shares are denominated in Sterling. During the financial period there was a subdivision of ordinary shares. As at the period end the par value of ordinary shares is 0.0001 pence (2019: 0.01 pence). Following the subdivision the number of ordinary shares increased from 156,614 to 15,661,400.

On 26 May 2020 the parent company allotted 4,377,000 ordinary shares for £1.8277 each with a nominal value of £0.0001. On 27 October 2020 the parent company allotted 5,600 ordinary shares for £0.0945 each with a nominal value of £0.0001.

**Reconciliation of movements during the period:**

	Number
At 1 December 2019	156,614
Issue of fully paid shares	4,382,600
Subdivision of shares	15,504,786
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	20,044,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

**23 Reserves****Equity reserve**

The equity reserve recognises all share based payment related balances.

**Other reserves**

Other reserves recognises all OCI balances in relation to foreign exchange.

**24 Operating lease commitments****Lessee**

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

	Group 2020	2019	Company 2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Within one year	515,107	380,061	421,655	380,061
Between two and five years	216,464	637,359	216,464	637,359
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	731,571	1,017,420	638,119	1,017,420
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**Codat Limited****Notes to the group financial statements (continued)****For the period ended 31 December 2020****25 Events after the reporting date**

On 11 June 2021 the parent company allotted 3,433,388 ordinary shares for \$34,699,982 with a nominal value of £0.0001.

**26 Cash (absorbed by)/generated from group operations**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Loss for the period after tax	(2,279,197)	(1,351,496)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation credited	(406,132)	(45,601)
Finance costs	1	154
Investment income	(12,079)	(1,647)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	96,024	32,285
Equity settled share based payment expense	50,787	-
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Increase in debtors	(562,977)	(216,021)
Increase in creditors	317,084	203,561
(Decrease)/increase in deferred income	(104,905)	6,520,111
<b>Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations</b>	<b>(2,901,394)</b>	<b>5,141,346</b>

**27 Analysis of changes in net funds - group**

	<b>1 December 2019</b>	<b>Cash flows</b>	<b>Exchange rate movements</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	6,406,670	6,789,674	914,434	14,110,778



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.