FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2021



Registered number: 03307708

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2021

Directors:

C Pantelides M Houghton

M Giczi

Company secretary:

J Matthews

Company registration number:

03307708

Registered office:

Pinehurst 2 Pinehurst Road Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 7BF

Independent auditor:

Ernst & Young LLP

R+, 2 Blagrave Street,

Reading RG1 1AZ

# **Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited** FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2021

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Strategic Report

For the year ended 30 September 2021

The directors of Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited ("the Company") present the annual report containing a strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021. The company changed its name from Process Systems Enterprise Limited to Siemens Process Systems Engineering on 29 April 2021.

## Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is to provide Advanced Process Modelling technology and related model-based engineering and innovation services to the process industries around the world.

## Business review

The Company's products are built on the Company's world-leading gPROMS® platform technology. These products enable the Company's customers to explore the process decision space rapidly, reduce uncertainty and make better, faster and safe design and operating decisions through deeper understanding of their processes. This results in faster innovation, improved process and product designs, enhanced operations, reduced risk, more effective R&D and experimental campaigns, and better capture and transfer of corporate knowledge across the organisation. Results are achieved with relatively low investment compared to alternative approaches, with rapid returns. As a spin-out of Imperial College London, the Company has strong links to academia and its software is used in research and teaching in over 200 universities around the world.

Revenue for the period was £17.1m (2020: £16.2m). The loss for the period was £5.8m (2020: £0.1m profit). Continued planned investment in research and development activities as well as extending our sales force across countries like China and Central Europe has contributed to the loss. 2020 accounts contained gain on sale of subsidiaries of £4.2m which contributes significantly to loss in comparison.

## Principal risks and uncertainties

## Technology & competition

If a third party produces a more advanced solution with better market acceptance and/or improved functionality, or a similar solution with significantly lower cost, this could have a material adverse effect of the Company's business.

#### Litigation risk

Technology-based companies are frequently subject to litigation with respect to patent and other intellectual property rights. Any litigation to determine the validity of third-party infringement claims or defined the Company's intellectual property could, at a minimum, be costly. There have been no substantive challenges to our IP position.

## Price pressures and competition

In common with other business to business providers, the Company is subject to pricing pressures and these are greater where there are more real or perceived alternatives to its products and services. The near-term success of the Company's business depends on customers understanding the benefit of advanced process modelling. The Company seeks to drive adoption and awareness of its product through marketing, strong educational programmes and compelling evidence from publicly available case studies. The continued growth in new and existing customers demonstrates that they increasingly understand the benefits to their businesses.

#### Economic environment

The Company's operating results and financing capacity could be adversely affected by the current world economic outlook. This can make it difficult to forecast and therefore plan accordingly. The Company offers customers incentives for longer term commitments and is moving its user base gradually towards operational activities.

Strategic Report

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## Exchange rate risk

The Company operates in several countries and its results are impacted by changes in currency exchange rates. As far as possible revenues and costs in the same currency are offset and Siemens corporate treasury function maintain balances in various currency denominated accounts to mitigate the impact of currency fluctuations.

#### Covid-19

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in January 2020 has undoubtedly impacted the global economic environment in which the Company operates. Whilst there has not yet been a materially adverse effect on the Company performance, some customer decision making has understandably been delayed with the uncertainty which has reduced the revenue growth rate and it is a key factor in planning the business looking forward. This has been taken into account when considering cashflow planning scenarios.

As a knowledge-based business, employees have generally been able to work from home with little impact on their productivity. Consulting and software development activities have continued with only minor impacts from the new working arrangements. The Directors continue to monitor the situation and any impact to the business closely.

## Financial key performance indicators

When we consider our future outlook and the goals we wish to achieve, we focus our attention on those areas of greatest significance to our business especially in the area of sustainability with technologies like Hydrogen.

We base our growth assumptions on specific market analysis data and our ability to capture additional market share. Our key performance indicators: pipeline value of future opportunities, number of new customers, order intake, annual recurring revenue, revenue, gross margin, profit and cash flow allow us to closely monitor our performance.

This report was approved by the board on 23 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

PANTELIDES COSTAS

Digitally signed by PANTELIDES COSTAS Date: 2022.09.23 15:38:54 +01'00'

C Pantelides Director

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 September 2021

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the period were:

C Pantelides
M Houghton
M Giczi
A Noon (resigned 15 February 2022)
G Sturm (resigned 16 March 2022)
M Matzopoulos (resigned 16 March 2022)
B McKenzie (resigned 16 July 2021)
E Eberle (resigned 16 March 2022)

#### Dividend:

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the period to 30 September 2021 (2020: nil).

## Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report, Strategic Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations in the United Kingdom. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the Company Law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IASs) in conformity with the Companies Act 2006. 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 and profit or loss of the company and Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRSs have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

## Third party indemnity provision:

The Company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings bought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors report.

## Going concern:

The Company recorded an operating loss of £7,847,872 and an operating cash outflow of £5,336,718 for the year to 30 September 2021. The operating loss includes a gain on the disposal of a subsidiary and a branch and increased investment in research and development activities.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## Going concern (continued):

The COVID 19 pandemic has developed rapidly in 2020. Governments in the countries in which we operate have announced and implemented of measures to restrict the spread of the COVID 19 virus. These have necessarily changed the way we operate with most of the impact relating to the move from office-based to home-based working for the majority of our employees. Whilst there has been some lost time and inefficiency during the transition phase, as most of our activity is computer based these losses were relatively short term and the business activity appears to have a rebounded to at least pre-pandemic levels with increased revenues and product development activity. The Company has not sought or had to seek government assistance through the various schemes put in place to support businesses with more challenging market and/or operational issues. The Company has the ability to draw on financial support from its parent organisation Siemens Aktiengesellschaft with guaranteed funds of up to £13.5m available.

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections and taking into consideration the facts above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

## 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 they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Auditors**

In accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst & Young LLP will continue in office as auditor of the Company.

This report was approved by the board on 23 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

PANTELIDE Digitally signed by PANTELIDES COSTAS

Date: 2022.09.23
15:39:13 +01'00'

C Pantelides Director

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Statement of Income and other comprehensive income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 30, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period until 30 September 2023.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

## Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's 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 this 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 the 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 year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and 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 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:

- i 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

## **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

# Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006) and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulations in the United Kingdom. In addition, the company has to comply with laws and regulations including health and safety, employees, data protection and anti-bribery and corruption.
- We understood how Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited is complying with those
  frameworks by making enquiries of management to understand how the company maintains and
  communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and corroborated this by reviewing
  supporting documentation. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes, and
  we noted no such contradictory evidence.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such
  laws and regulations. Our procedures involved journal entry testing, with a focus on manual journals
  and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business and
  enquiries of management and those charged with governance. In addition, we completed procedures
  to conclude on the compliance of the disclosures in the financial statements and accounts with all
  applicable requirements.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through internal team conversations and inquiry of management and those charged with governance. Through these procedures we determined there to be a risk of management override on journal entries and a fraud risk around revenue recognition in particular revenue recognition around the year end date for license and service revenue. For management override, we used data analytics to sample from the entire population of journals, identifying specific transactions which did not meet our expectations based on specific criteria which we investigated further to gain an understanding of the transaction and agree to source documentation ensuring appropriate authorisation of the transactions. For revenue, we selected a sample of revenue transactions around the year end date and performed detailed testing, including agreeing to source documentation such as invoices, proof of delivery, contracts and subsequent customer payments to validate that the revenue had been recognised appropriately and in the correct period. Additionally, we have specifically selected samples from the accrued revenue as at year-end and performed detailed testing as per revenue procedures above. We also specifically selected samples from the deferred revenue as at year-end and performed detailed testing, including agreeing to source documentation such as invoices and contracts to validate appropriate recognition and deferral as at year-end.

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 company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Emily Butler (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP

Reading

Date: 26 September, 2022

Statement of Income and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Note	Year ended 30 September 2021 £	Year ended 30 September 2020 £
Revenue	3	17,017,855	16,230,458
Cost of sales		(6,245,856)	(5,102,806)
Gross profit		10,771,999	11,127,652
Administrative expenses		(18,619,871)	(11,341,016)
Loss from operations	4 _	(7,847,872)	(213,364)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	181
Interest payable and similar charges	8 _	(40,642)	(42,884)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(7,888,514)	(256,067)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	9 _	2,066,364	361,347
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(5,822,150)	105,280
Other comprehensive income:  Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		_	
Other comprehensive income for the year	_	<u>-</u>	-
Total comprehensive (Loss)/income		(5,822,150)	105,280
Attributable to: Owners of the Company		(5,822,150)	105,280

Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 30 September 2021

Non-current assets   Intangible assets   Investment in Subsidiaries   Investment Inve	•	Note	Year ended 30 September 2021	Year ended 30 September 2020
Intangible assets			£	£
Plant, property and equipment   12	Non-current assets			
Plant, property and equipment   12	Intangible assets	11	1,638,354	3,513,546
Investment in Subsidiaries	G	12	4,707,436	6,612,329
Current assets         Trade and other receivables       15       11,714,894       14,219,971         Cash and cash equivalents       162,418       877,403         Light 11,877,312       15,097,374         Current liabilities       16       (10,488,062)       (9,385,501)         Net current assets       1,389,250       5,711,873         Total assets less current liabilities         Accruals and deferred income       17       (5,844,865)       (7,195,860)         Deferred tax       10       -       (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049		13	<b>-</b> *	-
Current assets         Trade and other receivables       15       11,714,894       14,219,971         Cash and cash equivalents       162,418       877,403         11,877,312       15,097,374         Current liabilities       16       (10,488,062)       (9,385,501)         Net current assets       1,389,250       5,711,873         Total assets less current liabilities       7,879,200       15,837,748         Non-current liabilities       30       (5,844,865)       (7,195,860)         Deferred tax       10       (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049	Deferred Tax Asset	10	144,160	-
Trade and other receivables       15       11,714,894       14,219,971         Cash and cash equivalents       162,418       877,403         11,877,312       15,097,374         Current liabilities       16       (10,488,062)       (9,385,501)         Net current assets       1,389,250       5,711,873         Total assets less current liabilities       7,879,200       15,837,748         Non-current liabilities       3       (5,844,865)       (7,195,860)         Deferred tax       10       -       (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049			6,489,950	10,125,875
Cash and cash equivalents         162,418         877,403           Current liabilities         16         (10,488,062)         (9,385,501)           Net current assets         1,389,250         5,711,873           Total assets less current liabilities         7,879,200         15,837,748           Non-current liabilities         17         (5,844,865)         (7,195,860)           Deferred tax         10         -         (665,403)           Provisions for liabilities         19         (250,000)         (370,000)           Net assets         1,784,335         7,606,485           Equity         Share capital         20         131,196         131,196           Share premium         4,478,240         4,478,240         4,478,240           Retained earnings         (2,825,101)         2,997,049	Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents         162,418         877,403           Current liabilities         16         (10,488,062)         (9,385,501)           Net current assets         1,389,250         5,711,873           Total assets less current liabilities         7,879,200         15,837,748           Non-current liabilities         17         (5,844,865)         (7,195,860)           Deferred tax         10         -         (665,403)           Provisions for liabilities         19         (250,000)         (370,000)           Net assets         1,784,335         7,606,485           Equity         Share capital         20         131,196         131,196           Share premium         4,478,240         4,478,240         4,478,240           Retained earnings         (2,825,101)         2,997,049	Trade and other receivables	15	11.714.894	14.219.971
11,877,312       15,097,374         Current liabilities       16       (10,488,062)       (9,385,501)         Net current assets       1,389,250       5,711,873         Total assets less current liabilities       7,879,200       15,837,748         Non-current liabilities       17       (5,844,865)       (7,195,860)         Deferred tax       10       -       (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049		13		
Current liabilities       16       (10,488,062)       (9,385,501)         Net current assets       1,389,250       5,711,873         Total assets less current liabilities       7,879,200       15,837,748         Non-current liabilities       3       4,250       (7,195,860)         Deferred tax       10       -       (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049	Sasir and easir equivalents			
Net current assets       1,389,250       5,711,873         Total assets less current liabilities       7,879,200       15,837,748         Non-current liabilities       30       (5,844,865)       (7,195,860)         Deferred tax       10       (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049			, ,	,,,
Non-current liabilities         7,879,200         15,837,748           Non-current liabilities         4,478,240         15,837,748           Non-current liabilities         17         (5,844,865)         (7,195,860)           Deferred tax         10         -         (665,403)           Provisions for liabilities         19         (250,000)         (370,000)           Net assets         1,784,335         7,606,485           Equity         Share capital         20         131,196         131,196           Share premium         4,478,240         4,478,240           Retained earnings         (2,825,101)         2,997,049	Current liabilities	16	(10,488,062)	(9,385,501)
Non-current liabilities         Accruals and deferred income       17       (5,844,865)       (7,195,860)         Deferred tax       10       - (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049	Net current assets		1,389,250	5,711,873
Accruals and deferred income       17       (5,844,865)       (7,195,860)         Deferred tax       10       - (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049	Total assets less current liabilities		7,879,200	15,837,748
Accruals and deferred income       17       (5,844,865)       (7,195,860)         Deferred tax       10       - (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049	Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax       10       - (665,403)         Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity         Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049		17	(5,844,865)	(7,195,860)
Provisions for liabilities       19       (250,000)       (370,000)         Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       3       3       4,606,485         Share capital       20       131,196       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049			-	•
Net assets       1,784,335       7,606,485         Equity       Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049				( , ,
Equity       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049	Provisions for liabilities	19	(250,000)	(370,000)
Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049	Net assets	•	1,784,335	7,606,485
Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049				-
Share capital       20       131,196       131,196         Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049	Equity			
Share premium       4,478,240       4,478,240         Retained earnings       (2,825,101)       2,997,049		20	131,196	131,196
Retained earnings (2,825,101) 2,997,049	<del>-</del>		4,478,240	4,478,240
Shareholders' funds 1,784,335 7,606,485	Retained earnings		(2,825,101)	2,997,049
	Shareholders' funds		1,784,335	7,606,485

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 September 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:

PANTELIDES Digitally signed by PANTELIDES COSTAS Date: 2022.09.23 15:39:32 +01:00

Giczi Digitally signed by Gical Matthias Date: 2022.09.23 14:05:20 +02'00'

C Pantelides Director M Giczi Director

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 September 2021

		Year ended 30 September 2021	Year ended 30 September 2020
		£	£
Cash flow from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit for the year		(5,822,150)	105,280
Adjustments for:			
Currency translation differences		597,003	169,691
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	1,368,262	781,830
Amortisation / Expense of intangible assets	11	1,875,192	2,706,760
Gain on sale of Subsidiaries / Lease - Investing activities		(901,299)	(4,241,430)
Interest on IFRS16 Lease liability	8	40,339	41,308
Prior period subsidiary costs reversed in year		-	(345,035)
Bad debt provision		101,417	(7,365)
Taxation		(2,066,364)	(361,347)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		(4,807,600)	(1,150,308)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	15	359,465	(6,050,307)
Group company cash pooling - Financing activities		-	3,385,765
(Decrease)/increase in payables and deferred income		(4,274,350)	5,011,237
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	-	(8,722,485)	1,196,387
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of plant, property and equipment	12	(763,852)	(5,450,763)
Gain on sale of Subsidiary	12	901,299	4,241,430
·	_	137,447	(1,209,333)
Net cash Inflow/(outflow) from investing activities			(-,,)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Share capital issued	23		2,054,195
Change in financing from other group companies		7,870,355	(3,385,765)
Interest paid	8	(303)	(1,576)
Net cash Inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		7,870,052	(1,333,146)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(714,985)	(1,346,092)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		877,403	2,223,495
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		162,418	877,403

Siemens AG operates a cash pooling facility across its worldwide group. Cash balances generated by entities are passed to Siemens AG and companies are able to draw down on these facilities if required. Therefore, apart from any accounts held with local banks, amounts invested with/drawn down from the Siemens AG accounts are shown as an intercompany balance. Changes in the balances on these facilities are included in cash flows from financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows. An increase in cash that is loaned to the cash pool is shown as a cash outflow from financing activities, and an increase in cash borrowed from the cash pool is shown as a cash inflow from financing activities.

# **Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited** Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Share Capital £	Share premium	Retained earnings £	Total equity $\pounds$
Balance at 1 October 2019	118,505	2,436,737	2,891,769	5,447,011
Shares issued related to the exercise of share options	12,691	2,041,503	-	2,054,194
Other comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	<del>.</del>	- 105,280	105,280
Movement in year	12,691	2,041,503	105,280	2,159,474
Balance at 1 October 2020	131,196	4,478,240	2,997,049	7,606,485
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	-	(5,822,150)	(5,822,150)
Movement in year	-	-	(5,822,150)	(5,822,150)
Balance at 30 September 2021	131,196	4,478,240	(2,825,101)	1,784,335

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

#### 1 General information

Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares, registered, incorporated and domiciled in England. The company's registered office Faraday House Sir William Siemens Square, Frimley, Camberley, Surrey, United Kingdom, GU16 8QD. On 29 April 2021 the Company changed its name from "Process Systems Enterprise Limited" to "Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited". On 4 January 2022, the Company changed the registered office to Pinehurst 2, Pinehurst Road, Farnborough Hampshire, GU14 7BF.

## 2 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted accounting standards ('IAS') and applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. The principal accounting policies adopted by the company are set out below. The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

#### **Basis of Preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, including International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRSIC) and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under Section 401(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a 100% owned indirect subsidiary of Siemens AG, which includes the Company in its group accounts. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of Siemens AG. Refer note 27.

## Going concern

The Company recorded an operating loss of £7,847,872 and an operating cash outflow of £5,336,719 for the year to 30 September 2021. The operating loss includes a gain on the disposal of a subsidiary and a branch and increased investment in research and development activities.

The COVID 19 pandemic has developed rapidly in 2020. Governments in the countries in which we operate have announced and implemented of measures to restrict the spread of the COVID 19 virus. These have necessarily changed the way we operate with most of the impact relating to the move from office-based to home-based working for the majority of our employees. Whilst there has been some lost time and inefficiency during the transition phase, as most of our activity is computer based these losses were relatively short term and the business activity appears to have a rebounded to at least pre-pandemic levels with increased revenues and product development activity. The Company has not sought or had to seek government assistance through the various schemes put in place to support businesses with more challenging market and/or operational issues. The Company has the ability to draw on financial support from its parent organisation Siemens Aktiengesellschaft with guaranteed funds of up to £13.5m available.

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections and taking into consideration the facts above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

- Revenue recognition based on satisfying performance obligations;
- Capitalisation of land and buildings and research and development costs
- Impairment of land and buildings and research and development costs

#### Revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT.

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

- 1. Identifying the contract with a customer
- 2. Identifying the performance obligations
- 3. Determining the transaction price
- 4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. Software licenses are generally sold granting rights to use the software for a fixed term including an element of post-sales support and maintenance performance obligations. Revenue from licenses is recognised as these individual performance obligations are met. Revenue associated with time and materials contracts is recognised as the costs are incurred. Revenue in relation to fixed price consulting is recognised on a percentage completion basis. The Company recognises contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Company recognises either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

## Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and provision for impairment. Amortisation is disclosed in the administrative expenses cost on the statement of The Statement of Income and other comprehensive income. Amortisation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Software 3-5 years straight line

## Plant, property and equipment

Plant, property and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation and provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Land and Buildings

Over the term of the underlying lease or 5

years straight line

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Over the term of the underlying lease or 4

years straight line

Computer Equipment

2-5 years straight line

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

#### Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost less provision for impairment.

#### Impairment

Assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. 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 asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by the impairment loss.

If, in a subsequent period, an amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the income statement to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

#### **Operating leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Incentives provided by the lessor are credited to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the minimum lease term.

#### Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at the spot rate at the dates of the transactions, or at an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

#### Research and development

All research costs are expensed to the statement of income. Development costs are recorded where it is possible to distinguish the research phase of an internal project to create an intangible asset from the development phase otherwise the expenditure for that project is treated as if it were incurred in the research phase only.

Development expenditure is capitalised in the year in which it is incurred and carried on the statement of financial position as a non-current asset, providing management can demonstrate all of the following:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
- its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Any costs that do not meet each and every one of these criteria are expensed to the statement of income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## **Financial Instruments**

#### **Financial Assets**

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the Company does not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI or FVTPL.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in The Statement of Income and other comprehensive income are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

#### Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables where the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

The company has intra-Company loans made at below market interest rates. The intra-Company loans made have a demand feature which requires the loans to be paid immediately on demand at the principal amount and therefore management do not consider that there is a material difference on the fair value of these loans at inception.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

#### Impairment of financial assets

## Trade and other receivables

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Company assess impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been Company based on the days past due. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

#### Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised at fair value, less provisions for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor and probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement within administrative expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in the income statement.

## Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts. Any bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

#### **Pensions**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to make any further payments to the plan other than the contributions due.

#### **Taxation**

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is charged to The statement of Income and other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income credits to the Company are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets. Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in The statement of Income and other comprehensive income.

## 3 Revenue

The whole of the revenue is attributable to the principal activity of the group.

A geographical analysis of revenue is as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2021 £	Year ended 30 September 2020 £
United Kingdom Americas Europe, Middle East & Africa (excluding UK) Asia	2,422,854 3,976,612 7,860,183 2,758,206 17,017,855	2,316,811 4,478,354 6,124,845 3,310,448 16,230,458

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

# 4 Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	Year ended 30 September 2021 £	Year ended 30 September 2020 £
Depreciation of plant, property and equipment:	1,368,262	781,830
Auditor's remuneration	50,000	50,000
Loss on foreign exchange	597,003	169,691

## **5 Staff costs**

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2021 £	Year ended 30 September 2020 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	12,674,921 1,464,927 687,125	10,087,792 1,151,803 435,620 11,675,215
	14,826,973	

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2021	Year ended 30 September 2020
Sales & marketing Technical Administration	47 140 24	36 97 19
	<u>211</u>	152

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

#### **6 Directors' remuneration**

o birectors remuneration		
	Year ended	Year ended
	30 September	30 September
	2021	2020
	£	£
Daniel and in a	496,306	568,073
Remuneration		
Company pension contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	31,127	42,510

During the year, retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2020: 3) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £196,391 (2020: £222,136). The value of the company's contributions paid to a contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £12,926 (2020: £13,639).

3 directors who served during the year received remuneration from other Siemens AG group companies. These amounts are provided in the financial statements of the entity directly employing the director and it is not possible to determine how much of the remuneration relates to services provided to the Company.

The statutory directors are the only members of the management team who meet the definition of key management personnel.

#### 7 Finance income

	Year ended 30 September 2021 £	Year ended 30 September 2020 £
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	· <u>-</u>	181

#### **8 Finance costs**

Finance cost includes all interest-related income and expenses, other than those arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The following amounts have been included in the income statement line for the reporting periods presented:

		Year ended	Year ended
•		30 September	30 September
		2021	2020
		£	£
Interest paid on Intercompany bank overdraft		303	1,576
Interest on IFRS16 Lease liability		40,339	41,308
,	=	40,642	42,884

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## 9 Taxation

	Year ended 30 September 2021	Year ended 30 September 2020
	£	£
Current Tax:		
UK corporation tax	(1,035,549)	(95)
Foreign income taxes	-	12,368
Adjustments for prior years	(221,000)	
Total current tax	(1,256,549)	12,273
Deferred Tax: Origination and reversal of temporary differences - current year Origination and reversal of temporary differences - prior year Deferred tax rate change adjustment Total deferred tax	(547,341) (227,810) (34,664) (809,815)	(180,000) (263,670) 70,050 (373,620)
Tax credit	(2,066,364)	(361,347)

Of the deferred tax asset in 2021 and the deferred tax credit in 2020, £810k and £374k, respectively, relate to the origination and reversal of temporary differences.

For the year ended September 30, 2021 the Company was subject to UK corporation tax at a rate of 19% (September 30, 2020: 19%).

Loss before tax	(7,889,000)	(256,067)
Tax at 19% (2020: 19%)	(1,498,910)	(48,653)
Increase/(decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
Non-deductible losses and expenses	40,090	251,486
Tax-free gains from sales of business	(124,070)	(805,790)
(Over)/under provided in prior years – deferred tax	(227,810)	137,887
Over provided in prior years – current tax	(221,000)	-
Deferred tax rate change adjustment	(34,664)	70,050
Rate change adjustment difference between current and deferred tax rate	-	21,305
Foreign Tax credits		12,368
Total income tax credit	(2,066,364)	(361,347)

The Finance Act 2021 included an increase in the corporate tax rate to 25% effective from April 2023. The deferred tax assets and liabilities shown below have been measured at the enacted rate that is expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## 10 Deferred taxation assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities) during the year are as follows:

Year ended 30 September 2021 £	Year ended 30 September 2020 £
144,160	(665,403)
144,160	(665,403)

Management considered to what extent it is probable that the deferred tax asset will be recognised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carried forwards become deductible, further, as the Company is now part of a larger profit-making group, there is the ability for the losses to be surrender to other group companies in exchange for payment for those losses, which supports the full recognition of this deferred tax asset as at 30 September 2021.

As at 30 September 2021, the Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £1.08m relating to losses carried forward prior to the acquisition by Siemens Holdings plc. As the Company is now part of a larger profit-making group, there is the ability for the losses to be surrender to other group companies in exchange for payment in the future.

## 11 Intangible assets

	Software
Company	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2020	19,057,482
Additions	,,
At 30 September 2021	19,057,482
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2020	15,543,936
Charged in the year	1,875,192
At 30 September 2021	17,419,128
Net book amount at 30 September 2021	1,638,354
Net book amount at 30 September 2020	3,513,546

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

# 12 Plant, property and equipment

	Land and buildings	Fixtures, fittings and computer equipment	Total
Cost	£	£	£
At 1 October 2020	7,264,442	1,497,053	8,761,496
Additions	484,961	278,891	763,852
Disposals	(2,039,418)	-	(2,039,418)
At 30 September 2021	5,709,985	1,775,944	7,485,929
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2020	1,333,579	815,587	2,149,167
Provided in the year	1,101,073	267,189	1,368,262
Disposals	(738,935)	-	(738,935)
At 30 September 2021	1,695,717	1,082,776	2,778,493
Net book amount at 30 September 2021	4,014,268	693,168	4,707,436
Net book amount at 30 September 2020	5,930,863	681,466	6,612,329

## 13 Investment in Subsidiaries

Company Cost or valuation At 30 September 2020 and 30 September 2021	Investments in subsidiary companies
Net book value  At 30 September 2020 and 30 September 2021	

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## 14 Subsidiary undertakings

Company name	Registered office	Percentage shareholding			
		2021	2020	Notes	
Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited (Korea)	15F, 239, Daedeok-daero, Seo- gu, 35229 Daejeon, Daejeon Gwang'yeogsi Republic of Korea	0	100	Sold during the year	
BlueWatt Engineering Sarl	Innovation Park EPFL Bâtiment C 1015 Lausanne Switzerland	100	100	Sold after Year end	
PSE Software and Consulting LLC	Floor 13 Makeen Tower, 35243 Corner of 9th and 10th Street Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates	49	49	No Change	

Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited (Korea) was sold on 1 October 2020 to Siemens Industry Software Ltd (Korea).

BlueWatt Engineering Sarl was sold on 1 December 2021 to Siemens Beteiligungen Europa GmbH

The principal activity of the remaining subsidiary is the development, sale and support of gPROMS based software products and solutions and provision of consulting services.

## 15 Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
Trade receivables	£ 3,636,216	£ 1,740,664
Amounts owed by other group undertakings	1,063,276	5,613,319
Group company cash pooling	-	3,385,765
Other debtors	265,468	255,503
Prepayments and accrued income	4,598,385	2,329,972
Tax recoverable	2,151,549	894,748
	11,714,894	14,219,971

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

16 Current liabilities		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade payables	615,285	1,012,956
Other taxation and social security	327,682	(23,186)
Group company cash pooling	4,484,590	-
Amounts owed to other group undertakings	-	2,968,368
Lease liabilities	920,576	1,049,515
Accruals and deferred income	4,139,929	4,377,848
	10,488,062	9,385,501
7 Non-current liabilities		
7 Non-Current nabilities	2021	2020
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	3,530,917	2,895,212
Lease liabilities	2,313,948	4,300,648
	5,844,865	7,195,860

#### 18 Leases

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position within the creditor line items as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current	920,576	1,049,515
Non-current	2,313,948	4,300,648
	3,234,524	5,350,163

The Company has leases for the main offices. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate (such as lease payments based on a percentage of Company sales) are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and asset. The company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment (see Note 12).

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over office buildings the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Company must insure items of property, plant and equipment and incur maintenance fees on such items in accordance with the lease contracts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## 18 Leases (continued)

The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on balance sheet:

Right of use asset	No of right of use assets leased		remaining	leases with	leases with	leases with variable	No of leases with termination options
Office building	1	4 Years	4 years	0	. 0	0	0

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 September 2021 were as follows:

30 September 2021	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	After 5 years	Total
Lease payments	920,576	920,576	920,576	472,796	-	3,234,524
Finance charge	(31,920)	(21,816)	(11,633)	(1,967)	-	(67,335)
Net present values	888,656	898,760	908,943	470,829	-	3,167,189
19 Provisions for	liabilities				2021	2020
					£	£
Dilapidations provision	n.				250,000	370,000
					250,000	370,000

During the year the company vacated a property. The dilapidations charge on this lease was subsequently settled during the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

20 Share capital		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
13,119,591 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	131,196	131,196

## Rights attaching to ordinary shares

Ordinary shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

## 21 Share option plan

Until the acquisition of the Company by Siemens, the Company had a share option scheme for all employees and directors. Options were exercisable at a price determined based on the estimated market value at the time of issue. The terms of the scheme were such that all outstanding options became exercisable in the event of acquisition and all option holders elected to exercise all their options on the acquisition of the Company by Siemens AG. The option scheme has been terminated and there are no outstanding options or obligations.

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	1,271,400
Granted during the period	-	- -
Exercised during the period	-	1,271,400
Forfeited during the period		
Outstanding at the period end	-	
Exercisable at the period end	-	-

## 22 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £687,125 (2020: £435,620). There are no outstanding contributions at the balance sheet date (2020: £nil).

## 23 Reserves

## Share premium

Share premium is the amount by which the fair value of the consideration received for shares exceeds the nominal value of the shares issued set off for associated transaction costs.

## Retained earnings.

Retained earnings are the carrying forward earnings of the business from previous periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## 24. Related party transactions

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and associates are disclosed below

(a) During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sa	Sales		Purchases	
	Year ended 30 September 2021	Year ended 30 September 2020	Year ended 30 September 2021	Year ended 30 September 2020	_
Subsidiaries Other Siemens group	23,616	2,153,367	657,560	1,689,286	
companies	3,024,672	115,345	2,621,992	527,450	
Redino Limited		-	_	15,750	
Albion Ventures LLP	-	-	-	1,096	

Redino Limited – a company controlled by R Longdon, former company director. Albion Ventures LLP – former company shareholder. R Whitby Smith, a former company director, is a partner of Albion Ventures LLP.

(b) Year end balances arising from loans to / from related parties:

	Amounts owed by related			
	parties		Amounts owing to related parties	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Subsidiaries Other Siemens group	-	5,613,332	-	2,968,368
companies	1,063,276	-	-	-

## 25 Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide for future adequate returns to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less unrestricted cash and cash equivalents.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and its project development strategy. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or agree further borrowings.

## 26 Fair value of financial instruments

The company has no material financial instruments that are carried at fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

## 27 Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking is Siemens AG, incorporated in Germany. Siemens AG is the only group undertaking of which the Company is a member for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements are available on the internet at <a href="http://www.siemens.com/annualreport">http://www.siemens.com/annualreport</a> or obtained from:

Siemens AG Werner-von-Siemens-Strasse 1 D-80333 Munich Germany

The immediate parent undertaking is Siemens Holdings plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

## 28 Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments as at 30 September 2021. The company had capital commitments of £450,000 for leasehold improvements committed as at 30 September 2020.

## 29 Contingent assets and liabilities

There were no material contingent assets or liabilities at 30 September 2021 or 30 September 2020.

## 30 Subsequent events

BlueWatt Engineering Sarl was sold on 1 December 2021 to Siemens Beteiligungen Europa GmbH.

On 4 January 2022, the Company changed the registered office to Pinehurst 2, Pinehurst Road, Farnborough Hampshire, GU14 7BF.