Criterion Software Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 4330852

31 March 2017

Contents

Strategic report

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the development and supply of software for the video games developed by related group companies. The Company researches, develops and supports software, known as middleware, which is used to develop console and computer games

Over the next year, the Company is committed to continue its extensive research and development on its suite of middleware products.

Business review

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover	**1,898**	1,724
Loss before taxation	**(64)**	(32)
Loss for the year	**(85)**	(52)

The Company uses the number of game titles utilising its middleware solutions as its main non-financial key performance indicator. The Company also uses key financial position and performance measures, including staff turnover, to monitor the performance of the business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Technological obsolescence

The Company faces a potential risk of its product portfolio becoming obsolete due to ever developing technologies. However, the Company is committed to continue its extensive research and development on its suite of products to mitigate this risk. It seeks to compete effectively by continuously developing and updating its product portfolio and its relationships with key customers, along with a regular review of actions from its competitors, revenues generated and developments in technology and the marketplace.

Loss of key personnel

The Company employed 17 full time employees on average in 2017 *(2016: 18)*. The employees are highly skilled software developers. Loss of key personnel could affect future development activities. Regular operational reviews ensure that knowledge and key customer and supplier relationships are retained by the directors and officers of the Company so that the impact of the loss of any employee or agent would be reduced.

By order of the board

Derek Wai Seng Chan
Director - Criterion Software Limited
Registered Number: 4330852

Onslow House,
Onslow Street,
Guildford,
Surrey, GU1 4TN

Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and financial statements for the year to 31 March 2017.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year to 31 March 2017 (*2016: £nil*).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year, and up to the date of signing the financial statements unless otherwise stated were as follows:

K A Kallweit
L R G Botto
B O Halbe (resigned 17 May 2017)
D Chan (appointed 17 May 2017)

Research and development

During the year, the Company incurred £1,759,000 *(2016: £1,588,000)* of expenses on the continuing development of its middleware suite of products. Offsetting this cost is £1,898,000 *(2016: £1,724,000)*, which is included in turnover and was received in relation to the research services provided to other group companies.

Political and charitable contributions

The company made charitable donations of £nil *(2016: £nil)* during the period.

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries made any political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (*2016: £nil*).

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board

Derek Wai Seng Chan
Director – Criterion Software Limited
Registered Number: 4330852

Onslow House,
Onslow Street,
Guildford,
Surrey, GU1 4TN

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework.*

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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and 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 financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRITERION SOFTWARE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Criterion Software Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 set out on pages 6 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework.*

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Strategic report and the Directors' report:

- we have not identified material misstatements in those reports; and
- in our opinion, those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRITERION SOFTWARE LIMITED *(continued)*

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Simon Baxter (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Arlington Business Park
Theale
Reading
RG7 4SD
22 September 2017

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2017 £000	Year ended 31 March 2016 £000
Turnover	2	**1,898**	1,724
Gross profit		**1,898**	1,724
Administrative expenses		**(1,993)**	(1,798)
Operating loss	3-5	**(95)**	(74)
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	**31**	42
Loss before taxation		**(64)**	(32)
Tax	7	**(21)**	(20)
Loss for the year and other comprehensive income		**(85)**	(52)

All amounts are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2017 £000	2016 £000	2016 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	*8*		**11**		22
Current assets					
Debtors	*9*	**9,611**		9,475	
Cash at bank and in hand		**-**		-	
		9,611		9,475	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	*10*	**(544)**		(571)	
Net current assets			**9,067**		8,904
Net assets			**9,078**		8,926
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	*11*		**1**		1
Profit and loss account			**9,077**		8,925
Shareholder's funds			**9,078**		8,926

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 September 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Derek Wai Seng Chan
Director

Company registered number: 4330852

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up Share Capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 31 March 2015	1	8,775	8,776
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Loss	-	(52)	(52)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(52)	(52)
Equity-settled share based payment transactions	-	202	202
Balance at 31 March 2016	**1**	**8,925**	**8,926**
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Loss	-	(85)	(85)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(85)	(85)
Equity-settled share based payment transactions	-	237	237
Balance at 31 March 2017	**1**	**9,077**	**9,078**

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1. Accounting policies

Criterion Software Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The registered office is Onslow House, Onslow Street, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 4TN

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Electronic Arts Inc., includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Electronic Arts Inc., are prepared in accordance with US Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from 209 Redwood Shores Parkway, Redwood City, CA 94065.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries ;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the company.

As the consolidated financial statements of Electronic Arts Inc,. include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments* in respect of group settled share based payments
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 *Impairment of assets* in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets.
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.

No judgements have been made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates which would have a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year statements.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2 Going concern

The company had net current assets of £9,067,184 as at 31 March 2017. The company's directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.3 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets.

Leases in which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance lease are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and less accumulated impairment losses. Lease payments are accounted for as described below.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Office and computer equipment 3-5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

1.5 Research and development

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure on development activities is capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Company intends and has the technical ability and sufficient resources to complete development, future economic benefits are probable and if the Company can measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads and capitalised borrowing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense as incurred. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

The company does not own the intellectual property (IP) related to development activities undertaken during the periods and hence no saleable asset is created. As such there is no future economic benefits to the company, and all development costs have been are expensed as incurred.

1.6 Government grants

Government grants, R&D expenditure credit (RDEC), are presented as deductions from the related expenses.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.7 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probably that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

Share-based payment transactions

Share-based payment arrangements in which the Company receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions, regardless of how the equity instruments are obtained by the Company.

The grant date fair value of share-based payments awards granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The fair value of the awards granted is measured using an option valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the awards were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Share-based payment transactions in which the Company receives goods or services by incurring a liability to transfer cash or other assets that is based on the price of the Company's equity instruments are accounted for as cash-settled share-based payments. The fair value of the amount payable to employees is recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each balance sheet date and at settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised as personnel expense in profit or loss.

Where the Company grants rights to its parent's equity instruments to its employees the Company accounts for these share-based payments as cash-settled.

1.8 Turnover

Turnover is fixed or determinable and represents amounts (excluding value added tax), attributable to the following activities.

The company receives a recharge from fellow group companies in respect of software development activities it undertakes on their behalf. This is recognised as turnover as the costs are incurred.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.9 Expenses

Operating lease payments

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the profit and loss account as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account. Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1.10 Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax is provided, without discounting, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

2 Turnover

	Year ended 31 March 2017 £000	Year ended 31 March 2016 £000
Software development services	**1,898**	1,724
Total turnover	**1,898**	1,724
By geographical market:		
United States of America	**1,898**	1,724
Total turnover	**1,898**	1,724

Notes *(continued)*

3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Included in profit/loss are the following:	**Year ended 31 March 2017 £000**	Year ended 31 March 2016 £000
Depreciation of tangible assets - owned	**11**	17
Research and development net expenses	**1,976**	1,518
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit of these financial statements	**13**	13
Amounts receivable by the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Taxation compliance services	**-**	8

4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees 2017	2016
Research and development	**17**	18
	17	18

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:	**Year ended 31 March 2017 £000**	Year ended 31 March 2016 £000
Wages and salaries	**1,217**	1,094
Share based payments (See note 12)	**237**	202
Social security costs	**163**	206
Contributions to defined contribution plans	**129**	117
	1,746	1,619

5 Directors' remuneration

During the year, services performed for the Company by Mr. K A Kallweit, Mr. B O Halbe and Mr. L R G Botto were deemed inconsequential. As such, no remuneration was paid in respect of qualifying services performed for the Company as directors (2016: nil).

Notes *(continued)*

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 March 2017 £000	Year ended 31 March 2016 £000
On bank deposits	**31**	40
Net foreign exchange gain	**-**	2
	31	42

7 Taxation

Recognised in the profit and loss account

	2017 £000	2017 £000	2016 £000	2016 £000
UK corporation tax	**-**		-	
Total current tax		**-**		-
Deferred tax				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**21**		20	
Total deferred tax		**21**		20
Tax		**21**		20

Reconciliation of tax expense

	Year ended 31 March 2017 £000	Year ended 31 March 2016 £000
Loss	**(85)**	(52)
Total tax expense	**21**	20
Loss excluding taxation	**(64)**	(32)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 20 % (2016:20%)	**(13)**	(6)
Non-deductible expenses	**(35)**	(31)
Temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	**48**	37
Tax exempt revenues	**21**	20
Under/(over) provided in prior years – deferred tax	**(0)**	(0)
Total tax expense (including tax on discontinued operations)	**21**	20

Notes *(continued)*

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Office Equipment £000	Computer Hardware £000	Total £000
Cost			
Balance at 31 March 2016	9	273	282
Balance at 31 March 2017	9	273	282
Depreciation			
Balance at 31 March 2016	(9)	(251)	(260)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(11)	(11)
Balance at 31 March 2017	(9)	(262)	(271)
Net book value			
At 31 March 2016	-	22	22
At 31 March 2017	**-**	**11**	**11**

9 Debtors

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**9,444**	9,334
Other debtors	**164**	138
Prepayments and accrued income	**3**	3
	9,611	9,475

All debtors fall due within one year.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**178**	252
Other creditors	**-**	7
Accruals and deferred income	**366**	312
	544	571

All creditors fall due within one year.

Notes *(continued)*

11 Capital and reserves

Share capital	**2017**	2016
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,001 ordinary shares of £1 each	**1**	1
	1	1

12 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a number of defined contribution pension plans.

The total expense relating to these plans in the current year was £129,008 *(2016: £117,558)*

Share based payments

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Since September 1991, employees have been offered the ability to participate in an employee stock purchase plan. Under the terms of, the 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"), eligible employees may authorise payroll deductions of up to 10 percent of their compensation to purchase shares at 85 percent of the lower of the fair market value of the common stock of Electronic Arts Inc., on the date of commencement of the offering or on the last day of each six-month purchase period.

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise during the year was $83.72 *(2016: $65.20)*.

Stock Option Plans

The 2000 Equity Incentive Plan ("The Equity Plan") permits the grant to employees of options of common stock of Electronic Arts Inc., restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights to employees, offices and directors. Pursuant to the Equity Plan, incentive stock options may be granted to employees, officers and directors, at not less than 100 percent of the fair market value on the date of grant.

Options granted under the Equity Plan generally expire 10 years from the date of the grant and are generally exercisable as to 24 percent of the shares after 12 months and then rateably over the following 38 months.

No options were exercised during the year. (In 2016, the weighted average share price at the date of exercise of share options exercised during the year was $60.06).

The options outstanding at the year end have an exercise price of $20.80 and a weighted average contractual life of 2.2 years.

Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Stock

Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Stock (collectively referred to as "restricted stock rights") are granted under the Equity Plan to employees. Restricted stock units entitle holders to receive shares of common stock in Electronic Arts at the end of a specified period of time at a zero exercise price. Upon vesting, the equivalent number of common shares is typically issued net of tax withholdings. Restricted stock is issued and outstanding upon grant; however restricted stock award holders are restricted from selling shares until they vest. Upon vesting, the company will typically withhold shares to satisfy tax withholding requirements. Restricted stock rights are subject to forfeiture and transfer restrictions. Vesting for restricted stock rights is based on the holders' continued employment with the company. If the vesting conditions are not met, unvested restricted stock rights will be forfeited. Generally, restricted stock rights vest according to one of the following vesting schedules:

- 100 percent after one year;
- Three-year vesting with 25 percent vesting at the end of each of the first and second years and the remaining 50 percent vesting at the end of the third year, or 1/3 vesting each year;
- Four-year vesting with 25 percent vesting at the end of each year.

Notes *(continued)*

12 Employee benefits *(continued)*

Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Stock (continued)

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of share options exercised during the year was \$77.55 *(2016: \$64.53)*.

The options outstanding at the yearend have a weighted average contractual life of 0.8 years.

13 Commitments

Capital commitments

The company did not have any contracted capital expenditure at the period end. *(2016: £nil)*

14 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent company is Electronic Arts Nederland B.V., a company registered in the Netherlands.

The ultimate controlling party is Electronic Arts Inc., a company incorporated in the USA. The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Electronic Arts Inc. The consolidated accounts of Electronic Arts Inc. are available to the public and copies may be obtained from Electronic Arts Inc. at 209 Redwood Shores Parkway, Redwood City, CA 94065.

15 Accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.