

Registered number: 07865522

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Anthony Sci (appointed 28 May 2022) Matthew Farmer (resigned 28 May 2022)
Registered number	07865522
Registered office	1st Floor Healthaid House Marlborough Hill Harrow Middlesex HA1 1UD
Independent auditor	MHA Building 4, Foundation Park Roxborough Way Maidenhead SL6 3UD

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Director's report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 16

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is 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 to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Anthony Sci (appointed 28 May 2022)
Matthew Farmer (resigned 28 May 2022)

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, MHA, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006. Following a rebranding exercise on 15 May 2023 the trading name of the company's independent auditor changed from MHA MacIntyre Hudson to MHA.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the director has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anthony Sci', is written over a horizontal dotted line.

Anthony Sci
Director

Date: 15 February 2024

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Keypoint Intelligence (UK) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income; the Balance sheet and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 director is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's report has 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 Director's report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Director's report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiry of management around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Enquiry of entity staff in tax and compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation;
- Performing audit works over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluation the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED
(CONTINUED)

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.

Jason Mitchell

Jason Mitchell MBA BSc FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
MHA

Statutory Auditors

Maidenhead, United Kingdom

Date: 19 February 2024

MHA is the trading name of MacIntyre Hudson LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC312313)

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Turnover		1,448,014	1,547,501
Gross profit		1,448,014	1,547,501
Administrative expenses		(1,378,371)	(1,461,104)
Operating profit		69,643	86,397
Interest payable and similar expenses		(190)	-
Profit before tax		69,453	86,397
Tax on profit		(26,912)	(13,731)
Profit for the financial year		42,541	72,666
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Currency translation differences		(51,564)	(16,889)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(9,023)	55,777

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.


KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07865522

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	45,077	92,250
		<u>45,077</u>	<u>92,250</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	520,660	530,722
Cash at bank and in hand	6	53,552	30,505
		<u>574,212</u>	<u>561,227</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(322,352)	(342,425)
Net current assets		<u>251,860</u>	<u>218,802</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>296,937</u>	<u>311,052</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(3,632)	(8,624)
		<u>(3,532)</u>	<u>(8,624)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>293,405</u></u>	<u><u>302,428</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		15,728	15,728
Profit and loss account		277,677	286,700
		<u>293,405</u>	<u>302,428</u>

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

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



Anthony Sci
 Director

Date: 15 February 2024

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

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

1. General information

Keypoint Intelligence (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The registered office and company registration number are presented on the company information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is GBP. This differs from the presentational currency which is USD. Effective from 1 January 2015, the Company's presentational currency was changed to USD as the board considered that this is more closely aligned with the operations of the parent company, Keypoint Intelligence Holdings LLC.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

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

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

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	- Term of agreement
Laboratory equipment	- 5 years straight line
Software	- Term of agreement
Computer equipment	- 5 years straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

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

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 12 (2021 - 12).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements \$	Software \$	Computer equipment \$	Laboratory equipment \$	Total \$
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2022	323,605	2,811	56,298	35,635	418,349
Additions	-	-	1,575	1,883	3,458
At 31 December 2022	323,605	2,811	57,873	37,518	421,807
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	241,191	2,274	51,778	30,856	326,099
Charge for the year on owned assets	46,230	321	1,460	2,620	50,631
At 31 December 2022	287,421	2,595	53,238	33,476	376,730
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	36,184	216	4,635	4,042	45,077
At 31 December 2021	82,414	537	4,520	4,779	92,250

5. Debtors

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Amounts owed by group undertakings	445,494	461,760
Other debtors	62,503	49,945
Prepayments and accrued income	12,663	19,017
	520,660	530,722

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

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

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	53,552	30,505

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other loans	68,630	68,630
Trade creditors	68,126	15,446
Corporation tax	33,644	15,800
Other creditors	9,343	13,763
Accruals and deferred income	142,609	228,786
	322,352	342,425

8. Deferred taxation

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
At beginning of year	(8,624)	(12,018)
Charged to profit or loss	5,092	3,394
At end of year	(3,532)	(8,624)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Accelerated capital allowances	(3,532)	(8,624)
	(3,532)	(8,624)

KEYPOINT INTELLIGENCE (UK) LIMITED

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

9. Commitments under operating leases

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Not later than 1 year	45,405	50,955
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	90,810	152,864
	<u>136,215</u>	<u>203,819</u>

10. Controlling party

The parent company, controlling undertaking and head of the smallest group into which the results of the company are consolidated as Keypoint intelligence Holdings LLC., a company incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA.

Copies of consolidated financial statements, which include the company, are available from Keypoint Intelligence Holdings LLC., 80 little Falls Rd, Fairfield, NJ 07004, USA.

The ultimate parent company is Atar Capital LLC.