

SecurEnvoy Limited

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2021



Company Registration No: 04866711

SECURENVOY LIMITED

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SECURENVOY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

A Bruce
P McFadden
P Underwood
D Williams

COMPANY NUMBER

04866711

REGISTERED OFFICE

22 Great James Street
London
England
WC1N 3ES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

BDO LLP
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

BUSINESS ADDRESS

3.1 Belvedere House
Basing View
Basingstoke
RG21 4HG

BANKERS

Natwest Bank
440 Strand
London
WC2R 0QS

SOLICITORS

Mayer Brown
201 Bishopsgate
London
EC2M 3AF

SECURENVOY LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors submit their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The company's principal activity during the year was the sale of subscriptions for multiple factor authentication software solutions.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company's key financial indicators during the year were as follows:

	12 months to 31 March 2021 £	12 months to 31 March 2020 £
Revenue	3,570,919	5,252,718
Operating profit before taxation	870,580	2,230,367
Operating margin	24%	42%
Net current assets	4,511,625	3,585,567

Revenue for the year ended 31 March 2021 of £3,570,919 (31 March: 2020 £5,252,718) represents a 32% decrease and an operating profit of £870,580 for the 12 months to 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: £2,230,367) represents a 61% decrease on a pro-rata basis, this is predominately due to a one-off project that took place in the previous financial year which was not repeatable.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company is focused to deliver sustainable growing revenues and profits from its existing core areas of expertise through the continued commitment to build a strong team capable of scaling the business, organisational effectiveness, investment in technology and tight cost control.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company arise from potential cyber security attacks along with the rapidly changing technologies which require continued investment. Further discussion of these risks and uncertainties, in the context of Shearwater Group plc as a whole, is provided in the group's annual report. The financial statements of Shearwater Group plc are publicly available and can be accessed via the following link: <http://shearwatergroup.com/results-and-presentations/>

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk, credit risk and currency risk are managed on a group-wide basis by the company's ultimate parent company, Shearwater Group plc. The company operates in accordance with funding policies controlled by the executive Directors of the ultimate parent company.

The company is exposed to credit risk associated with selling on credit, which it manages through credit control procedures. The company has international customers, some of which are invoiced in US dollars and Euros. The company maintains bank accounts in foreign currencies, which is converted to Sterling at appropriate times in accordance with the ultimate parent company's policy.

By order of the board



P Underwood
Director
21 December 2021

SECURENVOY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

GOING CONCERN

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, following the Directors' review of the Company's operations, current financial position, cashflow forecasts and future financing requirements which have included a review of forecast cashflows to March 2023 which incorporate a sensitised reverse stress test (extreme-case scenario). In addition to this, the Company has access to a £4.0 million three-year revolving credit facility, held by its ultimate parent which provides additional financing capacity to all of its subsidiaries.

The Directors are satisfied that sufficient cash resources are available to meet financial commitments as they arise and for at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements. Further disclosure is provided in note 1.

DIVIDENDS AND RESULTS

No dividends were proposed or paid in the year to 31 March 2021 or 31 March 2020. Results for the year are detailed on page 9.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the accounts are as shown below:

A Bruce (appointed 11 December 2020)
P McFadden
P Underwood (appointed 11 December 2020)
S Watts (resigned 28 Dec 2020)
D Williams

DIRECTORS' THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

A qualifying third-party indemnity provision was in place for Directors throughout the year and at the date of approval of the financial statements.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Future developments and principal risks and uncertainties are disclosed within the Strategic Report on page 3.

SECURENVOY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosures Framework* (FRS 101).

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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 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 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.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each person who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- So far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- All steps have been taken that ought to have been taken, as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

BDO LLP have indicated their willingness to remain in office, and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board



P Underwood
Director
21 December 2021

SECURENVOY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO MEMBERS OF SECURENVOY LIMITED

OPINION ON THE 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 2021 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.

We have audited the financial statements of SecurEnvoy Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

Independence

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.

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 of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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

SECURENVOY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO MEMBERS OF SECURENVOY LIMITED

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.

OTHER COMPANIES ACT 2006 REPORTING

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 the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 the Directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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.

Extent to which the audit was 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

SECURENVOY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO MEMBERS OF SECURENVOY LIMITED

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- We have identified and assessed the potential risks related to irregularities, including fraud, by considering the following:
 - Enquiries of management regarding : the compliance with laws and regulations; the detection and response to the risk of fraud and any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and the controls in place to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
 - Obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework in which the company operates.
- We have responded to risks identified by performing procedures including the following:
 - Review of financial statements disclosures and testing to supporting documentation;
 - Enquiry of in-house management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
 - Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships which may indicate risks of misstatement due to fraud; and
 - Reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We have also considered the risk of fraud through management override of controls by:
 - Testing on a sample basis the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments;
 - Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias;

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that 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, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available 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.

DocuSigned by:

Nicole Martin

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Nicole Martin (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London, UK
21 December 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

SECURENVOY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue	2	3,570,919	5,252,718
Cost of sales		<u>(749,659)</u>	<u>(878,601)</u>
Gross profit		2,821,260	4,374,117
Administrative expenses		(1,950,680)	(2,143,750)
OPERATING PROFIT	3	<u>870,580</u>	<u>2,230,367</u>
Interest payable		(7,673)	(2,032)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		<u>862,907</u>	<u>2,228,335</u>
Tax on profit	5	(18,603)	(196,049)
PROFIT AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		<u><u>844,304</u></u>	<u><u>2,032,286</u></u>

The revenue and operating profits for the year arises from the company's continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income other than those included in the results above.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	6	1,447,757	1,514,610
Tangible assets	7	157,066	231,119
Investment in subsidiaries	8	22,671	22,671
		<u>1,627,494</u>	<u>1,768,400</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables	9	5,192,232	4,934,746
Cash and cash equivalents		447,904	146,452
		<u>5,640,136</u>	<u>5,081,198</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,128,511)	(1,495,631)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>4,511,625</u>	<u>3,585,567</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,139,119	5,353,967
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(339,010)	(398,162)
NET ASSETS		<u>5,800,109</u>	<u>4,955,805</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	14	127,138	127,138
Share premium		54,863	54,863
Retained profit		5,618,108	4,773,804
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>5,800,109</u>	<u>4,955,805</u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 22 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2021.

PR Underwood

P Underwood
Director

SECURENVOY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Called up share capital (Note 14)	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds
At 31 April 2019	127,138	54,863	2,741,518	2,923,519
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,032,286	2,032,286
At 31 March 2020	127,138	54,863	4,773,804	4,955,805
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	844,304	844,304
At 31 March 2021	127,138	54,863	5,618,108	5,800,109

Share premium

This comprises of the amount subscribed for share capital in excess of the nominal value less any transaction costs incurred in raising equity.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

SecurEnvoy Limited ('the company') participates in the sales of multiple factor authentication software solutions. The company is a private limited company and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is 22 Great James Street, London, WC1N 3ES.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these financial statements and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101.

- Paragraph 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (because the share-based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity).
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments; Disclosures'.
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment';
 - (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 'Intangible assets' (reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period).
- The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38(a)-(d), 39(c), 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors';
- Paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation)
- The requirements in IAS 24 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.
- Paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j), to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 'Business Combinations'.
- The requirement to include a list of new accounting standards that have been issued but not yet applied.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors confirm that they are satisfied that the company has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. To get to this position the Directors have reviewed the Company's recent track record of delivering profits over the past few years plus the Company's net current asset position at 31 March 2021.

In response the additional challenges created by Covid-19 management have reviewed and challenged what it believes to be an extreme scenario reverse stress test on the company up to March 2023. The purpose of the reverse stress test for the Company is to test at what point the Cash Facilities would be fully utilised if the assumptions in the budget are altered

The results of the reversed stress test have been shared with the Company's ultimate parent Company Shearwater Group plc which is subsequently consolidated these to give a position to the overall Group which demonstrates that the Group will be able to pay its debts as they fall due for the period to at least 31 March 2023.

SECURENVOY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

For these reasons the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

REVENUE

Revenue with customers is evaluated based on the five-step model under IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers': (1) identify the contract with the customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations; and (5) recognise revenues when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

SecurEnvoy's revenues are derived from the sale of software licences whereby the customer buys a licence to SecurEnvoy's software which it sets up and maintains on its premises. Revenue is recognised fully at the point the licence key / access has been granted to the client. The business sells the majority of its services through channels and distributors who are responsible for providing 1st and 2nd line support to the client.

In addition to the on-premise product detailed above, the company also sells an 'Authentication as a Service' product whereby the customer will access the product via a cloud environment maintained by the Company. For this product revenue, is recognised in two parts whereby 80% of the subscription is recognised at the point that the licence key is provided to the customer with the remaining 20% recognised evenly over the length of the contract.

Revenue recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income but not yet invoiced is held on the Statement of Financial Position within accrued income. Revenue invoiced but not yet recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is held on the Statement of Financial Position within deferred revenue.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Material expenditure on internally developed intangible assets is taken to the statement of financial position if it satisfies the 6 step criteria required under IAS 38.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Internally developed computer software	50 - 33 per cent per annum
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The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within administrative expenses. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least annually.

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset plus any costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates, on a straight-line basis, in order to write down each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Fixtures and fittings	20-33 per cent per annum
Office equipment	25 per cent per annum
Right of Use assets	Shorter of useful life of the asset or lease term

SECURENVOY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised, as adjusted items if significant, within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

TAXATION

The charge for taxation is based on the profit or loss for the year and takes into account deferred tax. Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax based in the computation of taxable profit or loss and is accounted for using the balance sheet method.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations where applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available in the foreseeable future against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised, or liability settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

LEASES

IFRS 16: Leases which supersedes IAS 17: Leases and IFRIC 4: Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of leases and requires lessees to account for most leases under a single on-balance sheet model.

Right of use assets

In determining if a lease exists, management considers if a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in return for a consideration. When assessing whether a contract states a right to control the use of an identified asset, management considers:

- If a contract involves the use of an identified asset, this could be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct.
- If the Company has obtained the right to gain substantially all of the economic benefit from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- If the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Identified 'Right of use assets' since 1 April 2019 are valued at the commencement date of the lease (this is usually the date the underlying asset is available for use). For leases that began prior to 1 April 2019 a right of use asset has been created at 1 April 2019 when the Company adopted IFRS 16.

Right of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date (this is usually the date the underlying asset is available for use, or 1 April 2019 if the lease commenced before this date) to the earlier of the end of useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The right of use asset may be subject to impairment following certain remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Details of the Company's right of use assets are contained in note 7.

SECURENVOY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

Lease liability

At the commencement date of a lease (or 1 April 2019 for leases which commenced before this date) the Company recognises lease liabilities, measuring them at the present value of lease payments at commencement of the lease (or 1 April 2019 for leases which commenced before this date) discounted at the determined incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is measured at the amortised cost using the effective interest method. Should there be a change in expected future lease payments arising from a lease modification or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option, the lease liability would be remeasured.

Remeasurement of a lease liability will give rise to a corresponding adjustment being made to the carrying value of the right to use asset.

Lease liabilities are detailed in notes 10, 11 and 12.

Practical expedients

IFRS 16 provides for certain optional practical expedients, including those related to the initial adoption of the standard. The Company applies the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leasing under IAS 17:

- Applied a single discount rate to all leases with similar characteristics;
- Applied the exemption for low-value assets whereby leases with a value under £5,000 (usually IT equipment) have been classed as short-term leases and not recognised on the statement of financial position even if the initial term of the lease from the lease commencement date may be more than twelve months.

Incremental borrowing rate

IFRS 16 states that all components of a lease liability are required to be discounted to reflect the present value of the payments. Where a lease (or Group of leases) does not state an implicit rate an incremental borrowing rate should be used.

The incremental borrowing rate should represent what the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment.

The company has applied an incremental borrowing rate of 3.5%.

Uncertainty over income tax treatments

IFRIC 23 provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation requires:

- The Company to determine whether uncertain tax treatments should be considered separately, or together as a Group, based on which approach provides better predictions of the resolution;
- The Company to determine if it is probable that the tax authorities will accept the uncertain tax treatment; and
- If it is not probable that the uncertain tax treatment will be accepted, measure the tax uncertainty based on the most likely amount or expected value, depending on whichever method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. This measurement is required to be based on the assumption that each of the tax authorities will examine amounts they have a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations.

SECURENVOY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

The Company elected to apply IFRIC 23 retrospectively with the cumulative effect recorded in retained earnings as at the date of initial application, 1 April 2019. The adoption of IFRIC 23 has had no impact on retained earnings or on corporate tax liabilities.

PENSIONS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they are incurred.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for income and expenses during the year and that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

Revenue

Revenue recognition is a critical judgement which management consider and apply IFRS 15 criteria when recognising revenue in the financial statements.

Leases

Management make judgements, estimates and assumptions regarding the life of leases. At present management are assessing all existing leases which related to office space. For this reason, management have assumed that the life of leases does not extend past the current contracted expiry date. A judgement has been taken with regards to the incremental borrowing rate based upon the rate at which the Company's ultimate parent Company can borrow money.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

SecurEnvoy's financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets comprise trade and other receivables (excluding prepaid commissions and prepaid expenses) and cash and cash equivalents. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost less a provision for doubtful debts, determined as set out below in "impairment of financial assets". Any write-down of these assets is expensed to Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment model under IFRS 9 reflects expected credit losses, as opposed to only incurred credit losses under IAS 39. Under the impairment approach in IFRS 9, it is not necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. Instead, the Company always accounts for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit losses are updated at each reporting date.

The new impairment model only applies to the Company's financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised costs or FVOCI as well as the Company's contract assets and issued financial guarantee contracts. The Company has applied the simplified approach to recognise lifetime expected credit losses for its trade receivables and contracts assets as required or permitted by IFRS 9.

Expected credit losses are calculated with reference to average loss rates incurred in the three most recent reporting periods. The Company's average combined loss rate is 0.34% (2020: 0.34%). This percentage rate is then applied to current receivable balances using a probability risk spread as follows:

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

- 80% of debt not yet due (i.e. the Company's average combined loss rate of 0.34% is discounted by 20%, meaning a 0.27% provision would be made to debt not yet due);
- 85% of debt that is <30 days overdue;
- 90% of debt that is 30-60 days overdue;
- 95% of debt that is 60-90 days overdue; and
- 100% of debt that is >90 days overdue.

Management have performed the calculation to ascertain the expected credit loss which works out to £1,727 (31 March 2020: £5,903).

A calculation for expected credit loss has been made in relation to the Company's inter-group receivables. This is made up of a specific provision for expected credit default plus a general provision which is based upon a 0.5% provision per-annum for each year the receivable is expected to remain outstanding.

At 31 March 2021 the expected credit loss on inter-group receivables is £19,385 (31 March 2020: £15,120).

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

Financial liabilities within trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, which is usually the invoiced amount. They are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method (if the time value of money is significant).

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2. REVENUE

Revenue is attributable to one segment of business.

	2021	2020
	£	£
The company's turnover by geographical area was as follows:		
United Kingdom	1,494,510	2,475,872
Europe	1,580,510	1,205,438
North America	184,587	207,150
Rest of the world	311,312	1,364,258
	<u>3,570,919</u>	<u>5,252,718</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

3. OPERATING PROFIT

	2021	2020
Operating profit is stated after charging:	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	673,758	234,040
Depreciation of owned tangible assets	92,766	29,729
Auditors remuneration: statutory audit	29,500	31,515

4. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of persons (including Directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021	2020
	No	No
Administration	1	2
Production	7	6
Sales and marketing	9	9
	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>

	2021	2020
	£	£
Staff costs for the above persons are:		
Wages and salaries	1,113,076	1,251,791
Social security costs	124,828	146,554
Other pension costs	20,551	18,096
	<u>1,258,455</u>	<u>1,416,441</u>

	2021	2020
	£	£
Directors remuneration:		
Wages and salaries	142,349	154,918
Social security costs	17,333	20,188
Other pension costs	3,454	1,316
	<u>163,136</u>	<u>176,422</u>

Of the Five Directors who held office during the year, three Directors were remunerated by the Company and their remuneration is included in the staff numbers above. Two of the Company's Directors were remunerated by Shearwater Group plc, the ultimate parent company; their emoluments are disclosed in the financial statements of Shearwater Group plc.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

5. TAX ON PROFIT

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current taxation:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the financial period	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred taxation	18,603	196,049
Tax on profit	<u>18,603</u>	<u>196,049</u>

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

Profit before taxation	862,907	2,228,335
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19%	163,952	423,384
Effects of		
R&D and patent box claims	(64,372)	(50,179)
Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes	186	(206,887)
Deferred taxation	18,603	196,049
Adjustment for group relief	(99,766)	(166,318)
	<u>18,603</u>	<u>196,049</u>

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software
COST	£
At 1 April 2020	1,851,150
Additions	606,905
At 31 March 2021	<u>2,458,055</u>
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2020	336,540
Charge for the financial period	673,758
At 31 March 2021	<u>1,010,298</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2021	<u>1,447,757</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>1,514,610</u>

SECURENVOY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

7. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Right of Use Asset £	Office Equipment £	Furniture & fittings £	Total £
COST				
At 1 April 2020	232,181	52,542	7,194	291,917
Additions	-	18,263	16,747	35,010
Disposals		(18,095)		(18,095)
At 31 March 2021	<u>232,181</u>	<u>52,710</u>	<u>23,941</u>	<u>308,832</u>
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2020	19,348	37,401	4,049	60,798
Charge for the financial period	77,394	10,087	5,285	92,766
Disposals		(1,798)		(1,798)
At 31 March 2021	<u>96,742</u>	<u>45,690</u>	<u>9,334</u>	<u>151,766</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2021	<u>135,439</u>	<u>7,020</u>	<u>14,607</u>	<u>157,066</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>212,833</u>	<u>15,141</u>	<u>3,145</u>	<u>231,119</u>

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Total £
COST AND NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021	<u>22,671</u>

The company holds the following investments in subsidiary undertakings:

Name of company	Country of incorporation or residence	Registered address	Percentage owned
SecurEnvoy Inc	USA	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware	100
SecurEnvoy GMBH	Germany	Freibadstr. 30, 81543, Munchen	100

9. RECEIVABLES

	2021 £	2020 £
<i>Amounts due within one year</i>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,550,058	2,690,315
Trade debtors	619,507	2,214,611
Prepayments and accrued income	22,667	20,835
Other debtors	-	8,757
Corporation Tax	-	228
	<u>5,192,232</u>	<u>4,934,746</u>

Amounts due from all subsidiaries are interest free, unsecured and are repayable on demand.

SECURENVOY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

10. CREDITORS: Due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Amounts due within one year</i>		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	806,210	824,857
Accruals and deferred income	150,513	308,267
Lease Liabilities	77,755	75,660
Other taxation and social security	48,426	158,931
Trade payables	43,063	116,977
Other creditors	2,544	10,939
	<u>1,128,511</u>	<u>1,495,631</u>

Amounts due to all subsidiaries are interest free, unsecured and are repayable on demand.

11. CREDITORS: Due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Amounts due after more than one year</i>		
Deferred Taxation	279,046	260,443
Lease Liabilities	59,964	137,719
	<u>339,010</u>	<u>398,162</u>

12. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities at 31 March 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Lease liabilities</i>		
At 1 April	213,379	232,181
Additions	-	-
Interest expense	7,673	2,032
Payments to lease creditor	(83,333)	(20,834)
	<u>137,719</u>	<u>213,379</u>

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is detailed below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Lease liabilities (contractual undiscounted cash flows)</i>		
Less than one year	83,333	83,333
One to five years	62,500	145,833
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 March	<u>145,833</u>	<u>229,166</u>

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position</i>		
Current	77,755	75,660
Non-current	59,964	137,719

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income</i>		
Interest on lease liabilities	7,673	2,032
Depreciation of right of use assets (note 8)	77,394	19,348

SECURENVOY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

13. DEFERRED TAX

	2021	2020
	£	£
Liability at 1 April	260,443	64,394
Deferred tax charge in the statement of comprehensive income	18,603	196,049
Liability at 31 March	<u>279,046</u>	<u>260,443</u>

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted, issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary A shares of 25p each	2,138	2,138
Ordinary B shares of 10p each	25,000	25,000
Ordinary C shares of 10p each	100,000	100,000
	<u>127,138</u>	<u>127,138</u>

Other reserves include

Share Premium This comprises for the amount subscribed for share capital in excess of the nominal value less any transaction costs incurred in raising equity

Retained Earnings Retained earnings represents cumulative profit or loss, net of dividends paid and other adjustments

15. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is controlled by Shearwater Group plc, it's immediate parent.

The ultimate parent company, and the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Shearwater Group plc, which is incorporated in the UK and for which financial statements are available from 22 Great James Street, London, WC1N 3ES.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Shearwater Group plc, together with its other wholly owned subsidiaries, offers certain group-wide purchasing facilities to the company and other subsidiaries whereby the actual costs are recharged. Transactions during the year with other group entities were cost recharges and cash movements.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group that prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, namely the group headed by Shearwater Group plc, so it has taken advantage of the exemption IAS 24, 'Related party disclosure' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events to disclose.