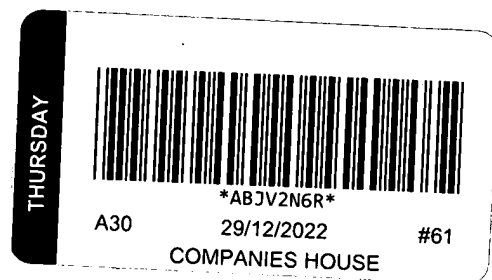


Registered number: 05624498

BIZAGI LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022**



BIZAGI LIMITED

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BIZAGI LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director G I Gomez

Registered number 05624498

Registered office Mill House
1 Soho Mills
Town Lane
Wooburn Green
HP10 0PF

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
4th Floor
One Reading Central
23 Forbury Road
Reading
RG1 3JH

BIZAGI LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

The director presents the Strategic Report of Bizagi Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 March 2022.

Review of business

During the year of review the Company recorded a turnover of £8,026,785 (2021: £10,518,538) and a profit before tax of £226,143 (2021: loss £2,354,027).

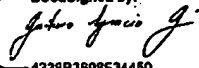
The main reason for the loss is due to our strategy to invest in building the capabilities of the onshore customer facing sales, professional services and support teams whilst also strengthen the global leadership team. In addition, the Company is now transitioning from a perpetual license software model to a cloud based recurring subscription model. During this transition moving from revenue recognition upon contract signing (Perpetual) to revenue recognized over the life of a contract (Cloud) results in depressed growth, accentuating losses.

The Group received an additional \$18,600,000 (2021: €4,000,000) funding in the year. Consisting of \$15,000,000 arranged in equity funding from our existing private equity investor and \$3,600,000 of convertible bonds that were also converted into equity. Shareholders continue to be excited by the prospects for the business, hence have continued to invest in the business.

Research and Development

Bizagi continues to invest in its cloud based digital process automation platform, modelling services and is now able to offer Studio Cloud Services in our Platform as a Service or PaaS. Customers can now complete the full journey of Modelling, Build and Run processes on Bizagi in the Cloud. Enabling rapid digitalization of their whole business. Product development is focused enabling deep process automation capabilities for customers with high resilience and scalability in North America, EMEA, Asia Pacific and Latin America. The Group continues to invest more than five million United States Dollars per annum on product development.

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

DocuSigned by:

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G I Gomez
Director

Date: 23 November 2022

BIZAGI LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

The director present his annual report and the audited financial statements of Bizagi Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 March 2022.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is the provision of a digitalization software and consultancy activities related thereto.

Results and dividends

The net income for the financial year amounted to £214,578 (2021: net loss £2,367,082).

The Company has not declared or paid any dividends during the year (2021: £Nil).

Director

The director who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated, were:

G I Gomez
N J G Taylor (resigned 20 June 2021)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has not provided for any qualifying third party indemnity cover for the director.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Revenue from sales is recognized on the transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership, which generally coincides with the time of delivery. Revenue generates credit risk and consists principally of receivables, the majority of which are recoverable from big companies around the globe. It is controlled through credit control procedures. Currency risk is limited due to the fact that Company invoices mainly in EUR, USD and GBP.

Financial key performance indicators

The Company's primary goal is to increase market share by growing presence and relevance to customers in key Markets. Providing a competitive, easy to implement, resilient and scalable, full cycle, cloud solution with the deep functionality required by customers pursuing a wide-ranging digitalization strategy.

The key performance indicators are Annual Recurring Revenue, Recurring New Sales, Cost of customer acquisition and customer lifetime value. Improving these metrics will drive the right quality of revenue over time and return to investors.

Management is satisfied with the performance of the business for the year ended 30 March 2022 as they have invested for future growth are seeing a rapid transition to the recurring revenue model.

Financial risk management and exposures

The financial risk exposure corresponding to loans is low because the Group has demonstrated its ability to balance the business to generate enough cash, alongside shareholder funding, to pay capital and interests on according to agreements. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining sufficient cash, engaging early with investors to commit additional funds and managing the business to deliver the right balance of delivering in the short term and whilst driving enterprise value over the long term. Further details with respect to financial risk management are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

BIZAGI LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Company relies on the ongoing financial support of its parent company, Bizagi Group Corp., and has obtained a letter of support from Bizagi Group Corp. confirming that it will continue to support the Company to meet its debts and liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

The director evaluated the ability of Bizagi Group Corp. to provide the financial support to the Company, with reference to cash flow forecasts prepared by Bizagi Group Corp. management up to 31 March 2024. The director notes that Bizagi Group Corp.'s ability to continue to provide funding the Company needs depends on its ability to raise \$4m of equity funding from the existing private equity investor in January 2024. The director has a reasonable expectation that Bizagi Group Corp. will be successful in raising the funding it needs to continue to support the Company for the foreseeable future. On this basis the director has concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

However, Bizagi Group Corp.'s funding is not currently committed as at the date of approval of the financial statements and were this funding not to be received, the financial support that the Company needs to continue as a going concern may not be available.

This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

Statement of director's responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation. Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under company law the director 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 the financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The director is also 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.

BIZAGI LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022**

Director's confirmations

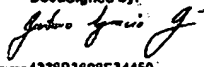
In the case of each director in office at the date the Director's Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the financial statements with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

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

DocuSigned by:

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G I Gomez
Director

Date: 23 November 2022

BIZAGI LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIZAGI LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Bizagi Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 30 March 2022; the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' 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 remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 2.3 to the financial statements concerning the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company relies on the ongoing financial support of its parent company Bizagi Group Corp., in order to continue as a going concern. Bizagi Group Corp. requires additional funding in order to continue to provide this support for the foreseeable future, and this funding is not committed as at the date of approval of the financial statements.

These conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 2.3 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company were unable to continue as a 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.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

BIZAGI LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIZAGI LIMITED (CONTINUED)

With respect to the Strategic Report and Director's Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Director's Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Director's Report for the year ended 30 March 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Director's Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of director's responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The director is also responsible for such internal control as they 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 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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Companies Act 2006, tax legislation and employment tax, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate accounting entries to manipulate financial results and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Identified and tested journal entries, in particular entries posted with unusual account combinations;
- We obtained an understanding of the entity's current activities, the scope of its authorisation and control environment;
- We reviewed all of the available board of directors meeting minutes and significant contracts; and
- We challenged assumptions and estimates made by management in significant accounting estimates.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

BIZAGI LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIZAGI LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Hannes Verwey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Reading
23 November 2022

BIZAGI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	8,026,785	10,518,538
Cost of sales		(4,985,937)	(7,049,181)
Gross profit		<u>3,040,848</u>	<u>3,469,357</u>
Administrative expenses		(2,666,846)	(5,765,990)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	<u>374,002</u>	<u>(2,296,633)</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	9	38,968	48,435
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(186,827)	(105,829)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		<u>226,143</u>	<u>(2,354,027)</u>
Tax on profit/(loss)	11	(11,565)	(13,055)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<u>214,578</u>	<u>(2,367,082)</u>
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year		<u>214,578</u>	<u>(2,367,082)</u>

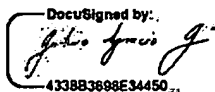
The notes on pages 12 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

BIZAGI LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05624498

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	76,386	482,449
Current assets			
Debtors	13	6,446,154	10,657,814
Cash at bank and in hand	14	2,944,915	2,273,024
		<u>9,391,069</u>	<u>12,930,838</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(18,124,183)</u>	<u>(22,060,821)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(8,733,114)</u>	<u>(9,129,983)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(8,656,728)</u>	<u>(8,647,534)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16	-	(228,122)
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	17	(12,325)	(7,975)
Net liabilities		<u>(8,669,053)</u>	<u>(8,883,631)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	2,000,000	2,000,000
Profit and loss account	19	(10,669,053)	(10,883,631)
Total shareholder's deficit		<u>(8,669,053)</u>	<u>(8,883,631)</u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 29 were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by..

DocuSigned by:

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G I Gomez
 Director

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

BIZAGI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total shareholder's deficit
	£	£	£
At 31 March 2020	2,000,000	(8,516,549)	(6,516,549)
Comprehensive expense for the financial year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(2,367,082)	(2,367,082)
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(2,367,082)	(2,367,082)
At 30 March 2021 and 31 March 2021	2,000,000	(10,883,631)	(8,883,631)
Comprehensive income for the financial year			
Profit for the financial year	-	214,578	214,578
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	214,578	214,578
At 30 March 2022	2,000,000	(10,669,053)	(8,669,053)

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Bizagi Limited (the "Company") supplies bespoke business operations software packages along with related support and services. The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

The address of the registered office is Mill House 1 Soho Mills, Town Lane, Wooburn Green, England, HP10 0PF.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes In Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Company relies on the ongoing financial support of its parent company, Bizagi Group Corp., and has obtained a letter of support from Bizagi Group Corp. confirming that it will continue to support the Company to meet its debts and liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

The director evaluated the ability of Bizagi Group Corp. to provide the financial support to the Company, with reference to cash flow forecasts prepared by Bizagi Group Corp. management up to 31 March 2024. The director notes that Bizagi Group Corp.'s ability to continue to provide funding the Company needs depends on its ability to raise \$4m of equity funding from the existing private equity investor in January 2024. The director has a reasonable expectation that Bizagi Group Corp. will be successful in raising the funding it needs to continue to support the Company for the foreseeable future. On this basis the director has concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

However, Bizagi Group Corp.'s funding is not currently committed as at the date of approval of the financial statements and were this funding not to be received, the financial support that the Company needs to continue as a going concern may not be available.

This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

2.4 Impact of new international reporting standards, amendments and interpretations

There are no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 30 March 2022 that have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.5 Turnover

The Company recognises revenues from contracts with customers based on a five-step model established in IFRS 15:

Step 1. Identification of contracts with clients: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties, which creates enforceable rights and obligations and establishes criteria that must be met for each contract. Contracts can be written, verbal or implied through the usual business practices of a company.

Step 2. Identification of performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a client for the transfer of a good or service to the latter.

Step 3. Determination of the price of the transaction: The price of the transaction is the amount of the payment to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of the goods or services promised to a customer, regardless of the amounts received on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Distribute the transaction price among the performance obligations of the contract: In a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company distributes the transaction price among the performance obligations in amounts that represent the amount of the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for fulfilling each performance obligation.

Step 5. Revenue recognition when (or as) the Company performs a performance obligation.

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Turnover (continued)

The Company meets a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time if any of the following criteria are met:

- a) The performance of the Company does not create an asset with an alternative use for the Company, and the Company has an enforceable right to pay for the performance completed to date.
- b) The performance of the Company creates or improves an asset that the client controls as it is created or improved.
- c) The client at the same time, receives and consumes the benefits that result from the Company's performance as it works.

For performance obligations where none of the conditions indicated is met, income is recognised at the time the performance obligation is met.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services, it creates a contract asset for the amount of the consideration obtained with the performance. When the amount of compensation received from a client exceeds the amount of the recognised income, this generates a contract liability.

The income is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the client and excludes the amounts received on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. The income is presented net of the value-added tax (VAT), refunds and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Company.

The Company evaluates its revenue plans based on specific criteria to determine whether it acts as a principal or as an agent.

Income is recognised to the extent that economic benefits are likely to flow to the Company and if it is possible to measure income and costs, if any reliably.

The following is a description of the main activities through which the Company generates revenue from contracts with customers:

- Perpetual software licence revenues are recognised on the transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership, which generally coincides with the time of delivery. Perpetual license is derived from customers with perpetual licenses to our platform and associated maintenance and support contracts. Maintenance and support is normally sold separately and is recognised ratably over a period of time.
- Term software license revenues are derived from customers with on-premises installations of our platform pursuant to contracts that are generally one to three years in length. Customers with term license subscriptions have the right to use our software and receive maintenance and support. As we sell the term license with the maintenance and support, the bundled price has to be allocated between the term license and the post-contract support (PCS). In order to estimate standalone selling price for both the license and PCS in a bundled term-based license contract, we have assessed that it is reasonable to use 20% of the net license fee for renewals of standalone PCS using the observable price. The term license is recognised on delivery. The maintenance is recognised ratably over a period of time.
- SaaS subscription is derived from accessing our cloud offering pursuant to contracts that are generally one to three years. The Company is required to perform all maintenance and support and there is no separate charge for hosting costs. Revenues are recognised over the term of the

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Turnover (continued)

• Professional service (project management, implementation, integration and training) revenues are recognised as the services are delivered to the customers. The Company determines that its performance obligations have been met over time and measures its progress towards completion to determine the time for revenue recognition using a method that represents the transfer of goods or services to the customer. The Company takes into account the nature of the products or services provided and the terms of the contract, such as the right to cancellation, rights to demand or withhold payments, and the legal title to work in a process to determine the best method of entry or output to measure progress towards the fulfillment of a performance obligation.

The Company applies a single method to measure the progress in each performance obligation within a contract. The method can be input (cost incurred, hours worked) or output (units produced, goals achieved).

Estimates of income, costs or degree of progress towards completion are reviewed if circumstances change. Any increase or decrease in estimated revenue or costs is reflected in the income statement in the period in which management learned of the circumstances that led to the review.

• Intergroup recharge - this represents income from other group companies to compensate the Company for providing centralised services to the whole Bizagi Group such as R&D, IT, marketing, etc. The costs incurred by the Company on behalf of others are recharged to other group companies at % margin agreed for each service in Intercompany Services Agreement.

2.6 Tangible assets

Tangible 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.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the period in which they are incurred.

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	- Over the period of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% per annum on a straight-line basis
Computer equipment	- 33% per annum on a straight-line basis

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the lease commencement date and are initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred. For the majority of leases the Company has measured the right-of-use asset on transition date to be equal to the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, then the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those in property, plant and equipment. The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase extension or termination option or if there is a revision to fixed lease payments. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

The right-of-use assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Leases

Leases are recognised as a right-of use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

A lease is defined as 'a contract that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate, which is determined based on interest rates from various external financing sources and adjusted to reflect the terms of the lease and type of leased asset, this rate is reassessed on a regular basis.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost and remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate or if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a rise in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Right-of-use assets (continued)

Leases (continued)

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Income Statement over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'interest receivable and similar income' or 'interest payable and similar expenses'.

2.9 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are amounts due for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less provision for 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.

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Comprehensive Income when there is currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets

All financial assets recognised by the Company are measured subsequently in their entirety at amortised costs using effective interest rate method. The Company do not hold any financial assets which are subsequently at either fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost using effective interest rate method:

- The financial asset is held within the business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows: and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial liability was issued and its characteristics. All purchases of financial liabilities are recorded on the trade date, being the date on which the Company becomes party to the contractual requirements of the financial liability. Unless otherwise indicated, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial liabilities approximate fair values.

The Company's financial liabilities consist only of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company's financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables and loans and borrowings.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised costs of a financial asset/liability and allocating interest income/expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts/ payments through the expected life of the financial asset/liability or, where appropriate as shorter period.

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

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

2.13 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.14 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

BIZAGI LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the partial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing financial statements, management has to make judgements on how to apply the Company's accounting policies and make estimates about the future. The critical judgement that have been made at arriving at the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the key areas of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the next financial year, are discussed below:

Expected credit loss approach

After implementation of IFRS 9, the Company provide for its financial assets based on the expected credit model and an impairment is recorded accordingly at each reporting date.

The financial assets of the Company mainly constitutes receivables, the management applies simplified criteria per paragraph 5.5.15 of IFRS 9, that requires the impairment shall always be measured by a value equal to the expected losses during the life of the assets.

Under the model, the measurement of losses should reflect:

- An amount of impartial probability determined by estimating a historical performance
- The temporary value of money during the time
- Reasonable and sustainable information, obtained without incurring an unbalanced cost on the date of a presentation about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Based on the parameters described above, the Company resorted to the use of transition matrices to estimate credit losses. Under this methodology, first, it is required to establish a rating to the collection based on a criterion determined by the Company.

The management incorporates a series of observations for the behaviour witnessed in the receivable portfolio during a given period in their analysis, The management establishes the probability of decreasing the credit rating based on the analysis performed and depending on the criterion applied.

Within the development of this methodology, the management has defined the point of default which is assessed as overdue by 90 days or more. This is based on the historical trend witnessed by the management and is used determine whether a credit loss materialised or not.

The allowance for expected credit losses is calculated and reviewed every three months on the basis of above model.

Allocation of transaction price

For revenue recognition, the Company make assumptions and judgments which are continuously evaluated based on past experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are expected under current circumstances. The critical judgement relates to the estimate of prices for performance obligation where there are more than one performance obligations in a contract. Management has used the relative stand-alone selling price as the basis of allocating the transaction prices to different performance obligations.

BIZAGI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022****4. Turnover**

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
SaaS	3,257,323	4,785,735
Term license	767,457	586,055
Perpetual license	7,846	82,420
Professional services	2,985,265	2,666,960
Maintenance	1,008,894	989,252
Intergroup recharge	-	1,408,116
	<u>8,026,785</u>	<u>10,518,538</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2022 £	2021 £
United Kingdom	2,064,474	1,838,438
Rest of Europe	3,419,320	6,406,754
Rest of the World	2,542,991	2,273,346
	<u>8,026,785</u>	<u>10,518,538</u>

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation of tangible assets (Note 12)	221,219	180,168
Exchange differences	20,295	(147,215)
	<u>241,514</u>	<u>32,953</u>

BIZAGI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022****6. Auditors' remuneration**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	20,000	17,500
Fees payable to the Company's auditors in respect of:		
Other services relating to taxation	73,025	5,250
Other non-audit services	2,200	2,095
	75,225	7,345

7. Employees

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,227,509	3,288,680
Social security costs	370,384	416,478
Other pension costs	152,605	155,541
	3,750,498	3,860,699

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Administration staff	5	5
Professional staff	22	28
	27	33

BIZAGI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022****8. Director's remuneration**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Aggregate director's remuneration	136,730	291,806
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	1,191	13,500
	<u>137,921</u>	<u>305,306</u>

There is only one director (2021: one) remunerated through the Company and therefore he is the receiver of the entire amount.

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £1,191 (2021: £13,500).

There is no other key management personnel other than the director.

9. Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other interest receivable	<u>38,968</u>	<u>48,435</u>

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest on loans from group undertakings	<u>186,827</u>	<u>105,829</u>

11. Tax on profit/(loss)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Foreign tax		
Foreign tax on income for the financial year	<u>11,585</u>	<u>13,055</u>
Total current tax	<u>11,585</u>	<u>13,055</u>

BIZAGI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022****11. Tax on profit/(loss) (continued)****Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	<u>226,143</u>	<u>(2,354,027)</u>
Profit/(loss) before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	42,987	(447,265)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,853	1,816
Deferred tax not recognised	(45,623)	447,929
Effects of overseas tax rates	9,368	10,575
Total tax charge for the financial year	<u><u>11,565</u></u>	<u><u>13,055</u></u>

The Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset relating to:

	2022 £	2021 £
Unrecognised deferred tax:		
Fixed assets	-	31,575
Temporary differences trading	(6,193)	(13,435)
Losses	(1,594,713)	(1,833,812)
	<u><u>(1,600,906)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,815,672)</u></u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Act 2021 (published on 24 May 2021, with royal assent received on 10 June 2021). This confirmed an increase to the corporation tax rate to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. Deferred taxes at the Balance Sheet date have been calculated based on the corporation tax rate of 25% that is enacted at the reporting date.

BIZAGI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022****12. Tangible assets**

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Right-of- use asset £	Total £
Cost					
At 31 March 2021	296,592	2,201	66,909	439,346	805,048
Additions	-	-	12,852	-	12,852
Disposals	-	-	-	(439,346)	(439,346)
At 30 March 2022	296,592	2,201	79,761	-	378,554
Accumulated depreciation					
At 31 March 2021	112,169	2,201	54,448	153,781	322,599
Charge for the year	121,894	-	11,456	87,869	221,219
Disposals	-	-	-	(241,650)	(241,650)
At 30 March 2022	234,063	2,201	65,904	-	302,168
Net book value					
At 30 March 2022	62,529	-	13,857	-	76,386
At 30 March 2021	184,423	-	12,461	285,565	482,449

The entire Right-of-use asset relates to land and buildings lease.

13. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,547,651	1,203,161
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,673,665	7,108,392
Other debtors	87,911	55,524
Prepayments and accrued income	2,136,927	2,290,737
	6,446,154	10,657,814

The amounts due by group undertakings arise from trading transactions. These are repayable on demand.

BIZAGI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022****14. Cash at bank and in hand**

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>2,944,915</u>	<u>2,273,024</u>

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	472,982	535,436
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,367,711	17,424,200
Corporation tax	11,565	-
Taxation and social security	9,830	4,606
Lease liabilities	-	91,902
Other creditors	117,594	122,351
Accruals and deferred income	4,144,501	3,882,326
	<u>18,124,183</u>	<u>22,060,821</u>

The loans from Bizagi Group Corp are unsecured and attract interest at rates ranging from 0.5% to 1.2% (2021: 0.5% to 1.2%) with repayment dates of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022.

Of the £4,144,501 (including non-current) (2021: £3,915,260) balance in accruals and deferred income, £3,432,439 (2021: £2,756,787) relates to deferred revenue.

In 2022, the deferred revenue is broken down as relating to:

- MCS Enterprise - £149,428 (2021: £103,609)
- Support - £782,627 (2021: £720,167)
- Cloud - £1,778,043 (2021: £1,174,809)
- Subscription - £143,683 (2021: £122,293)
- Maintenance - £459,571 (2021: £521,080)
- Perpetual - £15,407 (2021: £Nil)
- Usage based license - £97,920 (2021: £114,829)
- TR level of PR - £5,760 (2021: £Nil)

The current deferred revenue in the prior year was all recognised as revenue in the current year.

BIZAGI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022****16. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Lease liabilities	-	195,188
Accruals and deferred income	-	32,934
	<u>-</u>	<u>228,122</u>

The lease liabilities relates to future minimum lease payments from later than one year and not later than five years.

17. Other provisions

	Other provision £
At 31 March 2021	7,975
Charged to profit or loss	4,350
At 30 March 2022	<u>12,325</u>

At 30 March 2022 there is a dilapidation provision related to the lease contract in amount of £12,325. The lease term expires on June 24, 2024.

18. Called up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,000,000 (2021: 2,000,000) Ordinary shares of £1 (2021: £1) each	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

19. Reserves**Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive income for the year and prior years less dividends and appropriations for bonus share issuances where applicable.

20. Pension commitment

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to fund and amounted to £152,605 (2021: £155,541). At the Balance Sheet date there were outstanding pension commitments of £607 (2021: £Nil).

BIZAGI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2022

21. Related party transactions

At 30 March 2022 there was £Nil balances to be paid to G I Gomez (2021: £Nil).

A balance of £Nil (2021: £Nil) was due to N J G Taylor, a former director of the Company along with £Nil (2021: £Nil) in expenses unpaid at the year end.

Balances due from and to related parties are disclosed within debtors and creditors in Notes 13 and 15.

22. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate controlling party is considered to be Bizagi Midco Corp., a parent undertaking which is incorporated in Delaware, United States of America.

Bizagi Group Corp. is the parent undertaking of the largest group and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements for Bizagi Group Corp. are available from Bizagi Group Corp.'s address at 1775 Tysons Blvd, 5th Floor, Tysons, VA 22102.