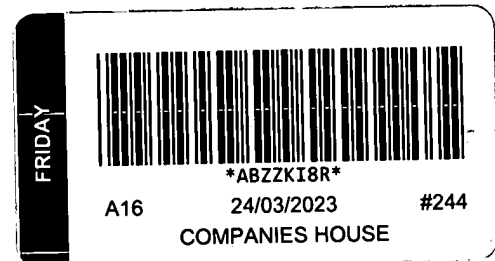


Company registration number 04414335 (England and Wales)

AERIANDI LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022



AERIANDI LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr J Shanmuganathan Mr S V McGovern Mr P E Pawlowitsch
Company number	04414335
Registered office	264 Banbury Road Oxford Oxfordshire OX2 7DY
Auditor	BDO LLP Arcadia House Maritime Walk Ocean Village Southampton SO14 3TL

AERIANDI LIMITED

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AERIANDI LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing telephony payment, recording and conferencing services for telecommunication companies.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr M A Bryars	(Resigned 23 December 2022)
Mr J Shanmuganathan	
Mr S V McGovern	
Mr P E Pawlowitsch	

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards. 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with UK adopted international accounting standards are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each director in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

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


This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AERIANDI LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:



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Mr J Shanmuganathan

Director

3/13/2023

Date:

AERIANDI LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AERIANDI LIMITED

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Aeriandi Limited (the 'Company') for the 14 month period ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards.

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 Directors report and financial statements, 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 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.

AERIANDI LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF AERIANDI LIMITED

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting.

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has 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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

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 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 our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

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.

AERIANDI LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF AERIANDI LIMITED

Procedures performed by the audit team included:

- Discussions with management regarding known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations such as those governing payment processing;
- Evaluation of controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities, particularly in relation to the recording of income; and
- Assessment of journal entries to accounts that were considered to carry a greater risk of fraud as part of our planned audit approach.

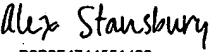
Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, 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:


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Alex Stansbury (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Southampton, UK

Date: 20 March 2023
Date:

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

AERIANDI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

		Period ended 30 June 2022	Year ended 30 April 2021 as restated
	Notes	£	£
Revenue	3	8,809,030	4,247,664
Cost of sales		(2,044,525)	(1,641,218)
Gross profit		<u>6,764,505</u>	<u>2,606,446</u>
Other operating income	7	4,023,842	-
Administrative expenses		(4,764,704)	(3,487,689)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	<u>6,023,643</u>	<u>(881,243)</u>
Finance income	8	584	28
Finance expense	9	(230,928)	(92,646)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		<u>5,793,299</u>	<u>(973,861)</u>
Income tax income	10	67,883	168,505
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		<u><u>5,861,182</u></u>	<u><u>(805,356)</u></u>

AERIANDI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

	Notes	30 June 2022 £	30 April 2021 as restated £	1 May 2020 as restated £
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets	11	1,792,984	1,394,704	1,152,495
Property, plant and equipment	12	243,458	131,441	134,639
Right-of-use assets	13	1,485,477	125,778	166,207
Investments	14	227	227	227
		<u>3,522,146</u>	<u>1,652,150</u>	<u>1,453,568</u>
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	16	1,325,652	1,024,645	936,223
Current tax recoverable		67,883	168,505	109,238
Cash and cash equivalents		2,629,353	1,244,641	191,373
		<u>4,022,888</u>	<u>2,437,791</u>	<u>1,236,834</u>
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	18	2,201,878	5,457,943	2,249,466
Borrowings		-	-	906,507
Lease liabilities	19	131,650	47,013	49,965
Deferred revenue	20	1,417,747	1,696,335	2,102,535
		<u>3,751,275</u>	<u>7,201,291</u>	<u>5,308,473</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>271,613</u>	<u>(4,763,500)</u>	<u>(4,071,639)</u>
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings		-	-	218,783
Lease liabilities	19	1,374,495	48,638	95,651
Deferred revenue	20	283,718	565,648	-
		<u>1,658,213</u>	<u>614,286</u>	<u>314,434</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>2,135,546</u>	<u>(3,725,636)</u>	<u>(2,932,505)</u>
Equity				
Called up share capital	22	533	533	455
Share premium account	23	17,912	17,912	5,765
Capital contribution reserve	24	1,339,172	653,780	-
Other reserve		-	-	1,115
Retained earnings/accumulated losses		777,929	(4,397,861)	(2,939,840)
Total equity		<u>2,135,546</u>	<u>(3,725,636)</u>	<u>(2,932,505)</u>

AERIANDI LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

3/13/2023

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

DocuSigned by:

Jonathan Shanmuganathan

87BF4477A72C48C...
Mr J Shanmuganathan

Director

Company registration number 04414335

AERIANDI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Contributions £
As restated for the year ended 30 April 2021:				
Balance at 1 May 2020		455	5,765	
Transition adjustments	31	-	-	
Balance at 1 May 2020 as restated		455	5,765	
Year ended 30 April 2021:				
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Issue of share capital	22	78	12,147	
Settlement of unvested share options		-	-	
Transfer to other reserves		-	-	
Capital contribution		-	-	€
Balance at 30 April 2021 as restated		533	17,912	€
Period ended 30 June 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Settlement of unvested share options		-	-	
Capital contribution		-	-	€
Balance at 30 June 2022		533	17,912	1,3

AERIANDI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

		2022		2021 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	30		3,000,505		3,230,967
Interest paid			(230,928)		(92,646)
Tax credit received			168,505		109,238
Net cash inflow from operating activities			2,938,082		3,247,559
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,352,516)		(996,910)	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(169,717)		(41,220)	
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-		6,841	
Interest received		584		28	
Net cash used in investing activities			(1,521,649)		(1,031,261)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		-		12,225	
Parent funding of settlement of share based payment arrangements		1,134,895		1,305,041	
Settlement of share based payment arrangements		(1,134,895)		(1,305,041)	
Repayment of borrowings		-		(386,268)	
Repayment of bank loans		-		(735,580)	
Payment of lease liabilities		(31,721)		(49,965)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(31,721)		(1,159,588)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			1,384,712		1,056,710
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			1,244,641		187,931
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u>2,629,353</u>		<u>1,244,641</u>

AERIANDI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aeriandi Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 264 Banbury Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire, OX2 7DY. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

1.1 Reporting period

During the period the company changed its reporting date from 30 April to 30 June to make the reporting date the same as that of Dubber Group Limited.

The amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable, as the previous period was a 12 month period and the current year is a 14 month period.

1.2 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 30 April 2021, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with UK GAAP FRS102 1A. These financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2022 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards with the comparatives having been restated accordingly.

The Company has prepared financial statements that comply with UK adopted international accounting standards applicable as at 30 June 2022, together with the comparative period data for the year ended 30 April 2021, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies under UK adopted international accounting standards. In preparing the financial statements, the Company's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at 1 May 2020, the Company's date of transition to IFRS. Note 30 explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its UK GAAP financial statements, including the statement of financial position as at 1 May 2020 and the financial statements as of, and for, the year ended 30 April 2021.

In accordance to IFRS 16, the company assessed all contracts existing at 1 May 2020 to determine whether a contract contains a lease based upon the conditions in place as at 1 May 2020.

Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at 1 May 2020. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before 1 May 2020. The lease payments associated with leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of transition to IFRS and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value have been recognised as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

In accordance to IFRS 15, the company assessed all contracts existing at 1 May 2020 to determine whether basis of revenue recognition needed to be restated in accordance with the principles as described in Note 30.

The Company was not required to restate contracts that were completed before the 1 May 2020. A completed contract is a contract for which the entity has transferred all of the goods or services identified in accordance with previous UK GAAP FRS 102 1A.

AERIANDI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Revenue is measured on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when the service provided to a customer goes live.

Licensing revenue and on-boarding fees are recognised over the term of the contract. Change request fees are recognised at the point in time when the performance obligation has been satisfied.

1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate support to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and not less than 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. In addition, the parent company and controlling party of the group has given assurances of its continued support to the group. This includes not recalling the intercompany creditor of £1,198,152 for at least 12 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Licensing
- Professional fees

Licensing

Licensing revenue relates to the provision of the hosted software across the contract term and is recognised over-time. The fixed element is recognised on a straight-line basis as the access to the software is provided to the customer and the performance obligation is satisfied. Where licence fees are billed in advance of the service being delivered, they are initially recorded as deferred income. Variable license fees are recognised according to monthly usage over the term of the contract.

Professional fees

Professional fees comprise on-boarding fees that are charged to set a customer up with the service and change requests, being individually scoped projects for updating, modifying or adapting an existing service to meet the requests of a customer.

On-boarding fees and licensing fees are regarded as a single performance obligation on the basis that the software must be significantly modified for the customer's requirements and as such the implementation is seen as being intrinsic to the ongoing delivery. The revenue is recognised over time as described above.

Change requests are regarded as a single performance obligation which is distinct from the original contract for on-boarding and licenses. Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligation has been satisfied, which is when the change request has been implemented.

1.5 Intangible assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated. Capitalised development expenditure is amortised over three years, which is estimated to be the useful economic life of these assets.

AERIANDI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	Straight line over 10 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line over 10 years
Computers	25% on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.7 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.8 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

AERIANDI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

The expected credit losses associated with these assets are estimated on a forward-looking basis. A broad range of information is considered when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised 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 to another entity.

1.11 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.13 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

AERIANDI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

The research and development tax credit is recognised when it is considered probable that it will be recoverable.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.16 Leases

At inception, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are included within non-current assets.

AERIANDI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The right-of-use asset is 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 and an estimate of the cost of obligations to dismantle, remove, refurbish or restore the underlying asset and the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid 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.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in: future lease payments; the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or the company's assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets including IT equipment. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Critical judgements

Capitalisation of Intangible fixed assets

Development costs have been capitalised in accordance with the accounting standards and the Company's accounting policy. Management exercises judgement in determining whether the project on which the costs have been incurred meets the criteria for capitalisation in accordance with the accounting standard. Central to this judgement is whether the development expenditure is likely to create benefit across multiple customer implementations.

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements****(Continued)****Determining performance obligations in revenue contracts**

In applying IFRS 15, the directors have taken the judgement that implementation services are not separable from the provision of the software licence. This is on the basis that the software must be significantly modified for the customer's requirements and as such the implementation is seen as being intrinsic to the ongoing delivery. Had an alternative view been taken, and the implementation services considered separable, such revenues would be recognised earlier in a contract, professional services revenues would be greater and licence revenues reduced.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

In applying IFRS 16, the directors also undertake significant estimation in determining the incremental borrowing rate at which future cash flows are discounted in order to arrive at the valuation of the lease liability and right-of-use asset. The directors determined the incremental borrowing rate to be 6%; had the rate been 2% lower the lease liability would have been £119k lower at the balance sheet date.

3 Revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Licensing (revenue is recognised over time)	8,338,031	3,549,940
Professional Services (revenue is recognised at point in time)	470,999	697,724
	<u>8,809,030</u>	<u>4,247,664</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	8,619,100	3,975,790
France	189,930	271,874
	<u>8,809,030</u>	<u>4,247,664</u>

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**4 Operating profit/(loss)**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit/(loss) for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	185	(10,459)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	37,000	42,500
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	57,700	36,659
Depreciation of right of use assets	82,516	40,429
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	917
Amortisation of intangible assets (included within administrative expenses)	954,236	754,700
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
	40	39
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,903,922	2,465,580
Social security costs	483,818	378,937
Pension costs	439,101	276,974
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	3,826,841	3,121,491
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Employees' costs includes amounts capitalised of £1,116,634 (2021: £996,910).

6 Directors' remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	375,638	280,410
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	24,901	11,253
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	400,539	291,663
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****6 Directors' remuneration (Continued)**

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	195,388	152,250
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	15,631	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Other operating income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other operating income		
Dividend in specie received from group undertaking	4,023,842	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The dividend was declared by Voxygen Ltd, a former subsidiary undertaking, on 26 April 2022 and represents the net carrying value of the assets and liabilities hived up into Aeriandi Limited. Voxygen Ltd has been put into liquidation and appointed a voluntary liquidator on 9 May 2022.

8 Investment income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest income		
Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:		
Bank deposits	584	28
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Income above relates to assets held at amortised cost, unless stated otherwise.

9 Finance costs

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	100	80,364
Interest on lease liabilities	25,364	1,313
Other interest payable	205,464	10,969
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	230,928	92,646
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10 Income tax expense

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) for the current period	(67,883)	(168,505)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****10 Income tax expense****(Continued)**

The charge for the period can be reconciled to the profit/(loss) per the income statement as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before taxation	5,793,299	(973,861)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	1,100,727	(185,034)
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	(1,921)	(365,689)
Income not taxable	(111)	-
Utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	35,657	-
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	197,769
Group relief	-	304,500
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(7,699)	3,493
Amortisation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	87,824	58,348
Research and development tax credit	(343,798)	(178,964)
UK dividend income	(764,530)	-
Effect of transition adjustments	(174,032)	-
Transition adjustments	-	(2,928)
Taxation credit for the period	(67,883)	(168,505)

The corporation tax rate is currently 19%. The 19% was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. Finance Act 2021 introduced an increase in the main Corporation tax rate to 25% from 1 April 2023 on profits over £250,000. The rate for small profits under £50,000 will remain at 19%. Where a company's profits fall between £50,000 and £250,000, the lower and upper limits, it will be able to claim an amount of marginal relief providing a gradual increase in the corporation tax rate. The increase tax rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

11 Intangible assets

	Development costs
	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2020	4,071,085
Additions	996,910
At 30 April 2021	5,067,995
Additions - internally generated	1,352,516
At 30 June 2022	6,420,511

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

11 Intangible assets	(Continued)
	Development costs
	£
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2020	2,918,590
Charge for the year	754,701
	<hr/>
At 30 April 2021	3,673,291
Charge for the year	954,236
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2022	4,627,527
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2022	1,792,984
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 30 April 2021	1,394,704
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 30 April 2020	1,152,495
	<hr/> <hr/>

12 Property, plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2020	-	310,725	310,725
Additions	-	41,220	41,220
Disposals	-	(17,031)	(17,031)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 April 2021	-	334,914	334,914
Additions	82,053	87,664	169,717
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2022	82,053	422,578	504,631
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2020	-	176,086	176,086
Charge for the period	-	36,659	36,659
Eliminated on disposal	-	(9,272)	(9,272)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 April 2021	-	203,473	203,473
Charge for the period	1,047	56,653	57,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2022	1,047	260,126	261,173
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****12 Property, plant and equipment****(Continued)**

	Leasehold improvements	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Carrying amount of owned assets			
At 30 June 2022	81,006	162,452	243,458
At 30 April 2021	-	131,441	131,441
At 1 May 2020	-	134,639	134,639

13 Right of use assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2020 and 1 May 2021	-	281,282	281,282
Additions	1,392,163	50,053	1,442,216
At 30 June 2022	1,392,163	331,335	1,723,498
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2020	-	115,075	115,075
Charge for the period	-	40,429	40,429
At 30 April 2021	-	155,504	155,504
Charge for the period	40,405	42,112	82,517
At 30 June 2022	40,405	197,616	238,021
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets			
At 30 June 2022	1,351,758	133,719	1,485,477
At 30 April 2021	-	125,778	125,778
At 1 May 2020	-	166,207	166,207

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****13 Right of use assets****(Continued)**

Leases relating to right-of-use assets, are as follows:

	Leasehold land and buildings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Lease liabilities at 1 May 2020	-	145,615	145,615
Additions	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	1,309	1,309
Lease payments	-	(51,273)	(51,273)
Lease liabilities at 30 April 2021	-	95,651	95,651
Additions	1,392,163	50,053	1,442,216
Interest expense	24,398	967	25,365
Lease payments	-	(57,087)	(57,087)
Lease liabilities at 30 June 2022	<u>1,416,561</u>	<u>89,584</u>	<u>1,506,145</u>

14 Investments

	Current 2022	2021	Non-current 2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	227	227

15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Principal activities	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Voxygen Limited	United Kingdom	In liquidation	Ordinary 1p shares	100.00

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**16 Trade and other receivables**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade receivables	294,439	837,863
Expected credit loss provision	-	(27,416)
	<u>294,439</u>	<u>810,447</u>
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	420,680	-
Other receivables	-	204
Prepayments	222,388	213,994
Accrued income	388,145	-
	<u>1,325,652</u>	<u>1,024,645</u>

Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values. Financial assets total £1,103,264 (2021: £810,651) and represent the assets included within trade and other receivables except for prepayments.

17 Trade receivables - credit risk**Fair value of trade receivables**

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to their fair value.

No material expected credit loss provisions were considered to have been required at the reporting end date.

Movement in the allowances for impairment of trade receivables

	2022	2021
	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2021 and at 30 June 2022	-	27,416
	<u>-</u>	<u>27,416</u>

18 Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade payables	249,837	135,655
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	1,051	3,636,590
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	1,198,152	1,068,547
Accruals	407,000	340,593
Social security and other taxation	274,133	248,012
Other payables	71,705	28,546
	<u>2,201,878</u>	<u>5,457,943</u>

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****18 Trade and other payables****(Continued)**

Financial liabilities within trade and other payable, all with a maturity of less than one year, total £1,927,745 (2021: £5,209,931). Financial liabilities exclude social security and other taxation payables.

19 Lease liabilities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Maturity analysis		
Within one year	199,869	52,350
In two to five years	824,488	40,159
In over five years	915,600	-
	<u>1,939,957</u>	<u>92,509</u>
Total undiscounted liabilities	1,939,957	92,509
Future finance charges and other adjustments	(433,812)	3,142
	<u>1,506,145</u>	<u>95,651</u>
Lease liabilities in the financial statements	<u>1,506,145</u>	<u>95,651</u>

Lease liabilities are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current liabilities	131,650	47,013
Non-current liabilities	1,374,495	48,638
	<u>1,506,145</u>	<u>95,651</u>

Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest on lease liabilities	25,364	1,313
	<u>25,364</u>	<u>1,313</u>

Other leasing information is included in note 25.

20 Deferred revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
Arising from licensing and professional services	<u>1,701,465</u>	<u>2,261,983</u>

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**20 Deferred revenue (Continued)**

Deferred revenues are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current liabilities	1,417,747	1,696,335
Non-current liabilities	283,718	565,648
	<u>1,701,465</u>	<u>2,261,983</u>
	<u>1,701,465</u>	<u>2,261,983</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Opening balance	2,261,983	2,102,540
Payments received in advance	2,432,370	2,147,796
Transfers to revenue - performance obligation satisfied	(2,992,888)	(1,988,353)
	<u>1,701,465</u>	<u>2,261,983</u>
	<u>1,701,465</u>	<u>2,261,983</u>

21 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022	2021
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	408,852	250,921
	<u>408,852</u>	<u>250,921</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

22 Share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A Shares of 1p each of 1p each	40,000	40,000	400	400
Ordinary B Shares of 1p each of 1p each	13,274	13,274	133	133
	<u>53,274</u>	<u>53,274</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>533</u>
	<u>53,274</u>	<u>53,274</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>533</u>

23 Share premium account

	2022	2021
	£	£
At the beginning of the period	17,912	5,765
Issue of new shares	-	12,147
	<u>17,912</u>	<u>17,912</u>
At the end of the period	<u>17,912</u>	<u>17,912</u>

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**24 Capital contribution reserve**

	2022 £	2021 £
At the beginning of the period	653,780	-
Parent funding of settlement of share based payment arrangements	685,392	653,780
	<u>1,339,172</u>	<u>653,780</u>

25 Other leasing information**Lessee**

Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period in respect of lease arrangements are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Expense relating to short-term leases	<u>1,573</u>	<u>7,273</u>

Information relating to lease liabilities is included in note 19.

26 Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised in the financial statements was as follows: Leasehold improvements £250,116 (2021: £nil).

27 Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern, so that benefits to stakeholders and an optimum capital structure are maintained.

28 Related party transactions**Remuneration of key management personnel**

The remuneration of key management personnel, including directors, is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*.

	2022 £	2021 £
Short-term employee benefits	<u>375,638</u>	<u>280,410</u>

Other transactions with related parties

During the period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**28 Related party transactions****(Continued)**

	Sale of services		Management charge	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Entities with joint control or significant influence over the company	-	186,902	147,269	-

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due to related parties	2022	2021
	£	£
Parent company	1,198,151	1,068,546
Subsidiaries	1,051	3,636,591
	<u>1,199,202</u>	<u>4,705,137</u>

During the period a dividend in specie was received from Voxygen Limited of £4,023,842 to clear the balance of the amount owed at that point in time.

During the period, the company made payments of £17,664 to former shareholders (including serving directors) in order to settle loan notes relating to the earn-out element of the former share option scheme, on behalf of the parent company Dubber Corporation Limited. The total amount of the payments made was received from Dubber Corporation Limited such that there was no net effect on the results or net assets of the company and group.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties	2022	2021
	£	£
Fellow group undertakings	<u>420,680</u>	<u>-</u>

Other information

The remaining trade and certain assets of Voxygen Limited were hived up into Aeriandi Limited during the period for consideration of £56,445.

AERIANDI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

29 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Dubber UK Holdings Limited which acquired all of the issued share capital of Aeriandi Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary Voxygen Limited on 22 December 2020.

The ultimate parent company is Dubber Corporation Limited, whose financial statements can be obtained from the registered office address at Level 5, 2 Russell Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3000.

Dubber is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. Dubber is the world's most scalable Unified Call Recording service and Voice Intelligence Cloud adopted as core network infrastructure by multiple global leading telecommunications carriers in North America, Europe and Asia Pacific. Dubber allows service providers to offer call recording for compliance, business intelligence, sentiment analysis, AI and more on any phone. Dubber is a disruptive innovator in the multi-billion-dollar call recording industry, its Software as a Service offering removes the need for on-premise hardware, applications or costly and limited storage.

Aeriandi continues to operate as an independent division within the Dubber group, serving existing and future customers with its current product portfolio as supplemented by Dubber solutions.

30 Cash generated from operations

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the period before income tax	5,793,299	(973,861)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	230,928	92,646
Other operating income	(4,024,426)	(28)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	917
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	954,236	754,700
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	140,216	77,088
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(301,007)	(88,422)
Increase in trade and other payables	767,777	3,208,479
(Decrease)/increase in deferred revenue	(560,518)	159,448
Cash generated from operations	3,000,505	3,230,967

31 Transition adjustments

Reconciliation of equity

	1 May	30 April
	2020	2021
	£	£
Equity as previously reported	(2,001,136)	(2,809,678)
Adjustments arising from transition:		
Effect of transition to IFRS 15 for revenue recognition	(a) (929,815)	(914,329)
Effect of transition to IFRS 16 for leases	(b) (1,554)	(1,629)
Equity as restated	(2,932,505)	(3,725,636)

AERIANDI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

31 Transition adjustments		(Continued)
Reconciliation of loss for the financial period		
	Notes	2021 £
Loss as previously reported		(820,767)
Adjustments arising from transition:		
Effect of transition to IFRS 15 for revenue recognition	(a)	15,485
Effect of transition to IFRS 16 for leases	(b)	(74)
Loss as restated		<u>(805,356)</u>

Notes to reconciliations**(a) IFRS 15 for revenue recognition**

IFRS15 changes the criteria for whether revenue is recognised at a point in time or over time. Implementation fees are charged for on-boarding a new customer. Under UK GAAP implementation fees were recognised at a point in time when specific work milestones have been achieved, with all of the implementation fee being recognised by the date which the customer went live. Once a customer went live with the service, they would also be charged a licence fee which was recognised over the term of the contract. Under IFRS, the implementation fees are treated as a single performance obligation under one contract along with the licence fee, as the implementation work is considered to be integral to the ongoing provision of the software. Therefore, the implementation fees and the licence fees are recognised over time in line with the term of the contract from the date the customer goes live with the service.

(b) IFRS 16 for leases

IFRS 16 aims to ensure that generally all leases and related contractual rights, in particular right-of-use, and obligations are recognised in the lessee's statement of financial position. The previously mandatory distinction between finance leases and operating leases under UK GAAP is no longer required under IFRS.

One lease for digital storage equipment was restated under IFRS16. Where the interest rate implicit in the lease could not be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate (IBR) was estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment. The term of the lease was 5 years and an IBR of 4.5% was applied.

Simplified reporting method are in place for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

The company has therefore identified the leases that required restatement on transition to IFRS and made the appropriate adjustments.