

Registered number: 03164162

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	C Groves
Registered number	03164162
Registered office	Suite 4 7th Floor 50 Broadway London London SW1H 0DB
Independent auditors	Nortons Assurance Limited Statutory Auditors Second Floor NOW Building Thames Valley Park Reading Berkshire RG6 1RB

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

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CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Introduction

The Directors present their strategic report for Centric Software Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Business review

The unaudited results of the Company for the year show an operating profit on ordinary activities before tax of £1,769K. The shareholders' capital investment for the Company remains at £1K throughout 2024.

Centric Software Limited experienced a revenue growth in services revenue throughout 2024, comparing to 2022 and 2023, which management is expecting to continue throughout 2025.

The outlook for FY 2025 and beyond is positive and optimistic.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company relate to:

The Company's success is dependent on our PLM platform's success, our customers' continued support and maintaining, developing and executing on competitive advantage of Centric Software Ltd products.

Cashflow risk

The Company is a revenue generating subsidiary of Centric Software, was profitable and continues to be profitable. The cash flow is not a risk, as the Company often has excess cash that it lends to the parent Centric Software and the ultimate parent Dassault Systems. The Company also pays the parent a quarterly license fee on the intellectual property and settles intercompany obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on contractual obligations, which will result in financial loss to the Company. The Company does not have any external debt.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit. Due to the nature of the business the Company has minimal liquidity risk and the cash flows that are managed by the Centric Software Inc. and are not an issue.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has the Cash Pooling agreement with the ultimate parent Dassault Systems, in order to minimize the foreign exchange variability.

Competition risk

Continued development of R&D to develop new products at a group level. The competition risk is mitigated by Centric's well known product, reputation for excellence and customer service. At present we coexist with our competitors, and they are not a threat to Centric's market share.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Financial key performance indicators

KPIs Centric Software Ltd.	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Revenue Growth YoY	-1.87%	25.19%	104.21%
Operating Margin	2.66%	3.77%	3.50%
Gross Profit Margin	32.28%	66.41%	47.65%

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



Chris Groves (Jun 29, 2025 10:37 EDT)

.....
C Groves
Director

Date:

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Director's responsibilities statement

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

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

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

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

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,586,338 (2023 - £798,296).

No dividends were distributed for the year ending 31 December 2024.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

C Groves

Future developments

Future development will involve growing the product platform portfolio and expanding market share in EMEA, in the food and beverage industry and cosmetics.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers during the period under review and up to the date of signing the financial statements. This is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

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

Auditors

The auditors, Nortons Assurance Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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



[Chris Groves \(Jun 29, 2025 10:37 EDT\)](#)

C Groves
Director

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Centric Software Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Other information

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

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:

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant frameworks which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those that relate to the reporting framework including the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by discussing with management to understand where it considered there was a susceptibility to fraud. We considered the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud and error.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations identified in the paragraphs above. Our procedures involved journal entry testing, with a focus on journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business, enquiries of Company management and focused testing. In addition, we completed procedures to conclude on the compliance of the disclosures in the Annual Report and Accounts with the requirements of the relevant accounting standards and UK legislation.

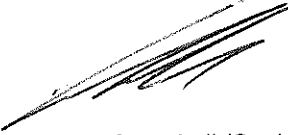
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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.



Anthony Campbell (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Nortons Assurance Limited

Statutory Auditors

Second Floor
NOW Building
Thames Valley Park
Reading
Berkshire
RG6 1RB

Date: 30 June 2025

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover	45,780,498	22,418,734
Cost of sales	(23,964,098)	(7,559,636)
Gross profit	21,816,400	14,859,098
Administrative expenses	(20,214,083)	(14,074,442)
Operating profit	1,602,317	784,656
Interest receivable and similar income	205,411	305,528
Interest payable and similar expenses	(313)	-
Profit before tax	1,807,415	1,090,184
Tax on profit	(221,077)	(291,888)
Profit for the financial year	1,586,338	798,296

There are no items of other comprehensive income for 2024 or 2023 other than the profit for the year. As a result, no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03164162

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

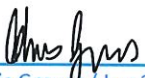
	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	93,467	25,534
Investments	12	2	2
		<u>93,469</u>	<u>25,536</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	425,334	454,572
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	29,849,512	21,968,024
Cash at bank and in hand	14	587,008	804,877
		<u>30,861,854</u>	<u>23,227,473</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(27,366,236)	(21,250,260)
Net current assets		<u>3,495,618</u>	<u>1,977,213</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,589,087</u>	<u>2,002,749</u>
Net assets		<u><u>3,589,087</u></u>	<u><u>2,002,749</u></u>

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03164162

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	19	3,588,087	2,001,749
		<u>3,589,087</u>	<u>2,002,749</u>

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


Chris Groves (Jun 29, 2025 10:37 EDT)

C Groves
Director

Date:

The notes on pages 15 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2023	1,000	1,203,453	1,204,453
Comprehensive income for the year	-	798,296	798,296
Profit for the year	-	798,296	798,296
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	798,296	798,296
At 1 January 2024	1,000	2,001,749	2,002,749
Comprehensive income for the year	-	1,586,338	1,586,338
Profit for the year	-	1,586,338	1,586,338
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,586,338	1,586,338
At 31 December 2024	1,000	3,588,087	3,589,087

The notes on pages 15 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	1,586,338	798,296
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	24,994	27,062
Interest paid	313	-
Interest received	(205,411)	(305,528)
Taxation charge	221,077	291,888
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(13,710,765)	126,542
Decrease in amounts owed by groups	5,959,188	242,769
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(4,106,180)	4,374,609
Increase/(decrease) in amounts owed to groups	10,341,576	(6,207,427)
Corporation tax (paid)	(441,170)	(250,707)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(330,040)	(902,496)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(92,927)	(5,240)
Interest received	205,411	305,528
Net cash from investing activities	112,484	300,288
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(313)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(313)	-
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(217,869)	(602,208)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	804,877	1,407,085
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	587,008	804,877
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	587,008	804,877
	587,008	804,877

The notes on pages 15 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	At 1 January 2024 £	Cash flows £	At 31 December 2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	804,877	(217,869)	587,008
	<u>804,877</u>	<u>(217,869)</u>	<u>587,008</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. General information

Centric Software Limited (the 'Company') is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The company is a private company, limited by shares, and is registered in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 4, 7th Floor 50 Broadway, London, SW1H 0DB. The principal activity of the company in the period under review was that of providing business and domestic software development.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

No material uncertainties that may cast doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the directors, therefore, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Thus far, there have not observed any material impact on going concern status, with the directors consideration that the revenue is steady and in place for the foreseeable future along with the sufficient retained earnings and cash held throughout the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP, rounded to the nearest whole £.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

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

Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration we expect to be entitled to, in exchange for transferring products or providing services to our customers and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are transferred to the customer.

We account for contracts with our customer when both parties have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations, each party's rights regarding products or services to be transferred are identified and payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collection of the consideration is probable. We utilise written contracts as the means to establish the terms and conditions by which our products, product updates and support and/or consulting services are sold to our customers.

Our revenues are generated primarily by providing access to our SaaS subscriptions, licensing our software, providing product updates and support related to our licensed products, and providing consulting services to our customers. Generally, revenue from software license sales is recognised upon delivery; revenues from SaaS subscriptions and product updates and support are recognised rateably over time; and revenues from consulting services are recognised as performed. Revenue is recorded net of applicable taxes. Our specific revenue recognition policies are as follows:

SaaS Subscriptions

Our SaaS subscriptions revenues are primarily from granting customers the right to access software products through our cloud-based SaaS subscription offerings. Under a SaaS subscription agreement, our customer receives a right to access the software for a specified period in an environment hosted, supported, and maintained. The risks and rewards of our SaaS subscription services are transferred over time, and associated revenue is generally recognised rateably over the contract term once the software is made available to the customer. Our SaaS subscription offerings are typically sold with one to three-year subscription terms, generally invoiced in advance of each annual subscription period, and are non-cancellable during the committed subscription term.

Consulting services sold in conjunction with SaaS offerings such as training, configuration and customisation services are considered separate performance obligations. Consequently, they are recognised separately from the SaaS subscription agreement, and applicable revenue is typically recognised as the services are delivered on a percentage completion basis.

Software license fees

Our software products are offered as term-based license contracts, under which we grant customers the license right to use the software for a specified period. Term software licenses are satisfied at a point in time and associated revenue is recognised upon the later of 1) delivery of the software, or 2) the period in which the customer has received the license right to the use of the software.

For customer contracts that include software license fees, implementation and/or other consulting services, the portion of the transaction price allocated to software licenses is generally recognised when delivered. The implementation and consulting services are typically distinct performance obligation and qualify for separate recognition. The portion of the transaction price allocated to implementation and other consulting services is generally recognised as such services are performed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue (continued)

Consulting Services

We also provide consulting services, including system implementation and integration services, consulting, and application managed services. Our consulting services are contracted for in conjunction with the licensing of our software products or SaaS subscription offerings and/or on a standalone basis. Most of our services are sold under specific software services agreement terms, and are priced separately from other promises, as they do not significantly customise or modify the software, are generally not essential to the functionality of our software products.

The majority of our consulting services agreements are provided under time and material contracts, and the related revenues are recognised over time as the services are provided on a percentage completion basis.

Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues represent amounts billed or payments received from customer for software licenses, services and/or product updates and support in advance of recognising revenue or performing services. We defer revenues for any undelivered elements and recognise revenues when the product is delivered or over the period in which the service is performed, in accordance with its revenue recognition policy for such elements.

Contracts with Multiple Elements

We also enter into contracts that may include a combination of our various products and services offerings including SaaS subscriptions, software licenses, product updates and support, consulting services, and hosting services. We account for individual elements separately if they are distinct, with the fair value of SaaS subscriptions, product updates and support, consulting services, and hosting services calculated based upon a stand alone selling price and with licenses valued by subtracting the sum of the observable standalone selling prices of other goods or services promised in the contract from the total transaction price (the residual approach).

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.9 Share-based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each balance sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the Company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, profit or loss is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

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

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	- 3 years useful life
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

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

2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Debtors

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

2.14 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.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.15 Creditors

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments

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

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments (continued)

impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

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

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgments, 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 period if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the provision of software and associated services.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2024 £	2023 £
United Kingdom	11,967,136	7,787,378
Rest of Europe	29,825,924	12,345,454
Rest of the world	3,987,438	2,285,902
	<u>45,780,498</u>	<u>22,418,734</u>

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2024 £	2023 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	24,994	27,072
Exchange differences	289,556	129,747
Other operating lease rentals	9,113	29,601
Share-based payment	663,980	242,192
	<u>663,980</u>	<u>242,192</u>

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

6. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2024 £	2023 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements	<u>22,400</u>	<u>19,500</u>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the parent Company.

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	12,373,166	8,306,741
Social security costs	1,781,270	1,173,619
Cost of defined contribution scheme	547,658	361,444
	<u>14,702,094</u>	<u>9,841,804</u>

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

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Professional Services	45	35
Customer Support	3	2
Cloud Service	10	4
Sales Executives	9	7
Inside Sales	2	2
Pre-sales	12	10
Marketing	17	10
Product management innovation	1	1
General and administrative	1	1
HR	4	3
Customer Success	3	2
Sales Stylesage	1	2
IT	1	-
	<u>109</u>	<u>79</u>

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

8. Interest receivable	2024 £	2023 £
Other interest receivable	205,411	305,528
9. Interest payable and similar expenses	2024 £	2023 £
Bank interest payable	313	-
10. Taxation	2024 £	2023 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	303,281	313,912
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(27,066)	4,193
	276,215	318,105
Foreign tax		
Foreign tax on income for the year	36,943	(1,088)
Foreign tax in respect of prior periods	4,428	38,943
	41,371	37,855
Total current tax	317,586	355,960
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(96,509)	(64,072)
Total deferred tax	(96,509)	(64,072)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	221,077	291,888

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2023 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 23.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2024 £	2023 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,807,415	1,090,184
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 23.5%)	451,854	256,193
Effects of:		
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	-	5,135
Deductible as paid	-	8,269
Permanent timing differences	-	17,291
Effects of share-based payments	(208,330)	31,623
Prior year under provision	(27,066)	4,193
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	-	179
Double taxation relief	-	(136)
Unrelieved loss on foreign subsidiaries	-	37,855
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	2,288	(32)
Foreign taxes	2,331	(4,610)
Deferred tax	-	(64,072)
Total tax charge for the year	221,077	291,888

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2024	195,388
Additions	92,927
Disposals	(61,622)
At 31 December 2024	226,693
 Depreciation	
At 1 January 2024	169,854
Charge for the year on owned assets	24,994
Disposals	(61,622)
At 31 December 2024	133,226
 Net book value	
At 31 December 2024	93,467
<i>At 31 December 2023</i>	25,534

12. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2024	2
At 31 December 2024	2

The above investment is held in Centric Software (Brazil) Ltda. The registered office is Avenida Paulista, 2300-Piso Pilotis, Bela Vista, São Paulo/SP, 01310-300.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

13. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Due after more than one year		
Prepayments and accrued income	425,334	454,572
	<u>425,334</u>	<u>454,572</u>
	2024 £	2023 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	10,688,119	6,751,257
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,954,268	7,913,456
Other debtors	90,434	11,930
Prepayments and accrued income	16,858,799	7,129,998
Deferred taxation	257,892	161,383
	<u>29,849,512</u>	<u>21,968,024</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	587,008	804,877
	<u>587,008</u>	<u>804,877</u>

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	311,657	312,144
Amounts owed to group undertakings	22,285,995	11,944,419
Corporation tax	-	119,420
Other taxation and social security	130,698	309,534
Accruals and deferred income	4,637,886	8,564,743
	<u>27,366,236</u>	<u>21,250,260</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

16. Financial instruments

	2024	2023
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>587,008</u>	<u>804,877</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise of other debtors and prepayments.

17. Deferred taxation

	2024	2023
	£	£
At beginning of year	161,383	97,311
Charged to profit or loss	96,509	64,072
At end of year	<u>257,892</u>	<u>161,383</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(19,564)	(6,384)
Share-based payments	257,236	155,425
Other	20,220	12,342
	<u>257,892</u>	<u>161,383</u>

18. Share capital

	2024	2023
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2023 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

19. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account total of £3,588,087 (2023 - £2,001,749) includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

20. Share-based payments

The main features of the immediate parent company's stock are as follows: Options generally vest over periods ranging from four to five years, subject to the option holder's continuous service. Options expire the earlier of i) eight or ten years from the grant date depending on the term in the option holder's agreement, or ii) upon the expiration of the post-termination exercise period following the option holder's termination of continuous service, whichever is earlier. Options have generally been granted at an exercise price at or greater than the grant date fair market value of Centric Software, Inc shares.

	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2024	Number 2024	<i>Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2023</i>	<i>Number 2023</i>
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3.68	565,212	3.13	530,529
Granted during the year	20.57	285,000	10.10	44,000
Forfeited during the year		-	4.85	(2,766)
Exercised during the year	3.31	(103,317)	1.53	(4,599)
Expired during the year		-	4.08	(1,952)
Outstanding at the end of the year	10.17	746,895	3.68	565,212

21. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution 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 the fund and amounted to £547,658 (2023 - £361,444). Contributions totalling £80,881 (2023 - £49,368) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

CENTRIC SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2024 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2024 £	2023 £
Not later than 1 year	4,789	19,157
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	4,789
	<u>4,789</u>	<u>23,946</u>

23. Controlling party

The immediate parent Company Centric Software, Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America and ultimate parent Dassault Systemes SE, a company incorporated in France.

The largest group undertakings for which group accounts have been prepared is that headed by Dassault Systemes SE who's consolidated accounts are published on www.3ds.com.

