

Company registration number: 04384547

Shortcuts Software (UK) Limited

Filleted financial statements

31 December 2021

Shortcuts Software (UK) Limited

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Shortcuts Software (UK) Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr Barry Symons Mr Jeffrey McKee
Secretary	Mr Jeffrey McKee
Company number	04384547
Registered office	Manchester Business Park 3000 Aviator Way Manchester M22 5TG
Business address	Manchester Business Park 3000 Aviator Way Manchester M22 5TG
Auditor	Langer & Co 8-10 Gatley Road Cheadle Cheshire England SK8 1PY

Bankers

HSBC
550 Ashton New Road
Clayton
Manchester
M11 4AX England

Shortcuts Software (UK) Limited

Directors responsibilities statement

Year ended 31 December 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The 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.

Shortcuts Software (UK) Limited

Statement of financial position

31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	12,253		1,475	
		<u>12,253</u>	12,253	<u>1,475</u>	1,475
Current assets					
Stocks		25,935		12,843	
Debtors	6	2,310,281		2,332,782	
Cash at bank and in hand		103,014		75,195	
		<u>2,439,230</u>		<u>2,420,820</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(421,796)		(824,377)	
Net current assets			2,017,434		1,596,443
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,029,687</u>		<u>1,597,918</u>
Provisions for liabilities	8		(22,073)		(15,900)
Net assets			<u>2,007,614</u>		<u>1,582,018</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			2,007,514		1,581,918
Shareholder funds			<u>2,007,614</u>		<u>1,582,018</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Jeffrey McKee

Director

Company registration number: 04384547

Shortcuts Software (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Manchester Business Park, 3000 Aviator Way, Manchester, M22 5TG.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 50 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 31 (2020: 35).

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2021	171,965	171,965
Additions	17,977	17,977
Disposals	(9,836)	(9,836)
At 31 December 2021	180,106	180,106
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2021	170,490	170,490
Charge for the year	7,199	7,199
Disposals	(9,836)	(9,836)
At 31 December 2021	167,853	167,853
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2021	12,253	12,253
At 31 December 2020	1,475	1,475

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	115,219	60,988
Other debtors	2,195,062	2,271,794
	2,310,281	2,332,782

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	21,385	6,330
Corporation tax	70,965	(28,869)
Social security and other taxes	121,714	242,126
Other creditors	207,732	604,790
	421,796	824,377

8. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 9) £	Other provisions £	Total £
At 1 January 2021	-	15,900	15,900
Additions	-	4,100	4,100
Charges against provisions	2,073	-	2,073
At 31 December 2021	2,073	20,000	22,073

9. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Included in provisions (note 8)	2,073	-

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	2,073	-

10. Pension commitments

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was £ 26,905 (2020: £ 33,572).

11. Operating leases

The company as lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	£	£
Not later than 1 year	2,326	43,150
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	138,302	5,664
	<u>140,628</u>	<u>48,814</u>

12. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 30 September 2022 was unqualified.

The statutory auditor was Langer & Co

13. Related party transactions

As permitted by FRS 102, related party transactions with wholly owned members of Constellation Software Inc. have not been disclosed.

14. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Shortcuts Software Pty Ltd , a company incorporated in Australia. The largest and smallest group in which the results are consolidated is that headed by Constellation Software Inc . incorporated in Canada. Constellation Software Inc. is also the ultimate controlling party of the company. No other group financial statements include the results of the company. The consolidated financial statements of the group are available to the public and may be obtained from the parent company registered office at Gary Jonas Computing Ltd, 8133 Warden Avenue, Suite 400, Markham, Ontario, Canada, L6G 1B3

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.