Financial Statements
Metalogic Limited

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Registered number: 02648289

Company Information

Directors	B A Symons J R MacKinnon L Harrison
Company secretary	Stephen McNally
Registered number	02648289
Registered office	C/O Gladstone House Hithercroft Road Wallingford Oxfordshire OX10 9BT
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 3140 Rowan Place John Smith Drive Oxford Business Park South Oxford Oxfordshire OX4 2WB

Metalogic Limited
Registered number:02648289

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Metalogic Limited
Registered number:02648289

Strategic Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Introduction

The Directors present the Strategic Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Business review

Metalogic Limited ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Constellation Software Inc. a Canadian company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX").

As a wholly owned subsidiary, the Company benefits from the operational and financial support of its ultimate parent and intermediate parent company, Gary Jonas Computing ("Jonas"). Jonas Software is the leading provider of enterprise management software solutions to the Club, Leisure Fitness & Sports, Salon & Spa, Foodservice, Construction, Attractions, Metal Service Centres, Moving & Storage, Education, Continuing Education, Hotel & Hospitality, Camps, Event Management, Radiology/Laboratory Information Systems, Consumer Product Licensing, Payment Processing and Retail industries. Within these 17 vertical markets, Jonas boasts 65 distinct brands, all of which are respected and longstanding leaders within their own domain.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The EU referendum outcome was a large hit to the steel industry, which previously had suggested that its survival rate was higher if the UK remained part of the EU. In the short term, investment within the UK for the company's software is likely to be reduced and UK Steel representatives have presented a strategy laying out the urgent steps the UK Government should take to ensure a successful and maintainable steel industry for the future. During 2015 to reduce the impact of a declining UK steel sector, the Company made the strategic decision to grow its customer base outside of the UK market.

Financial key performance indicators

In alignment with group policy, the Company considers its Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") to be those which drive shareholder value, namely Growth in Gross Profit ("GGP") and Profitability.

	2015	2014
Growth in Gross Profit	17%	25%
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation	912,475	619,322

In addition to the above KPIs, the Company also pays close attention to its net current assets position. Jonas Software requires that the Company is party to a central corporate treasury function. This allows the group to centrally manage its liquidity and financial risks whilst ensuring capital is deployed worldwide in the most effective manner. However, this can mean that locally the financial strength of the Company is not necessarily conveyed by the net current asset position of any individual group company. The Directors believe that to fully understand the size and strength of the corporate group of which the Company is a part, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with those of Constellation Software.

This report was approved by the board on 19/9/16 and signed on its behalf.

J R MacKinnon
Director

Directors' Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of the development, sale and support of computer software for the metal distribution sector and provision of related consultancy services.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £741,301 (2014 - £481,984).

Details on dividends paid during the year are disclosed in note 10.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

B A Symons
J R MacKinnon
L Harrison

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Directors' Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Future developments

Within the UK the Company will continue to operate as it has been doing, however to develop and expand the business the Company will look to expand its international customer base thus reducing the impact of a difficult UK market.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

J R MacKinnon
Director

Date: 19/9/16

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Metalogic Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Metalogic Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard FRS101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Metalogic Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Tracey James (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Oxford
Date: 19 September 2016

Metalogic Limited
Registered number:02648289

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	3	**3,046,202**	2,646,436
Cost of sales		**(343,245)**	(342,249)
Gross profit		**2,702,957**	2,304,187
Administrative expenses		**(1,790,483)**	(1,684,866)
Operating profit	4	**912,474**	619,321
Interest receivable and similar income	8	**1**	1
Profit before tax		**912,475**	619,322
Tax on profit	9	**(171,174)**	(137,338)
Profit for the year		**741,301**	481,984
Total comprehensive income for the year		**741,301**	481,984

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 or 2014 other than those included in the income statement.

The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Metalogic Limited
Registered number:02648289

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2015

	Note		2015 £		2014 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		141		2,934
Investments	12		13,625		13,625
			13,766		16,559
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	3,139,620		1,857,420	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	45,117		159,069	
		3,184,737		2,016,489	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(1,255,791)		(877,054)	
Net current assets			1,928,946		1,139,435
Total assets less current liabilities			1,942,712		1,155,994
Net assets			1,942,712		1,155,994
Deferred income			1,095,529		50,112
Capital and reserves					
Share Capital	19		50,000		50,000
Retained Earnings	20		797,183		1,055,882
			1,942,712		1,155,994

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

J R MacKinnon
Director

Date: 19/9/16.

The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	50,000	1,055,882	1,105,882
Profit for the year	-	741,301	741,301
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
At 31 December 2015	50,000	797,183	847,183

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2014	50,000	573,898	623,898
Profit for the year	-	481,984	481,984
At 31 December 2014	50,000	1,055,882	1,105,882

The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies

1.1 General information

Metalogic Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Its registered office is C/O Gladstone MRM Ltd, Hithercroft Road, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 9BT.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 101 is given in note 27.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

First time application of FRS 100 and FRS 101

In the current year the Company has adopted FRS 100 and FRS 101. In previous years the financial statements were prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

This change in the basis of preparation has not materially altered the recognition and measurement requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP. Consequently the principal accounting policies are unchanged from the prior year. The change in basis of preparation has enabled the Company to take advantage of all of the available disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS 101 in the financial statements, the most significant of which are summarised below. There have been no other material amendments to the disclosure requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.3 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS101:
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements of IAS 24 Related Part Disclosures to disclosure related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned bu such a member.
- the requirements of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment to present a comparative reconciliation
- disclosure of key management personnel compensation
- capital management disclosures
- the effect of future accounting standards not adopted

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Going concern

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.5 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:

Software licenses are recognised on delivery of the software license. When delivery of goods is delayed at the customers request, and the customer specifically acknowledges the deferred delivery instructions and the usual payment terms apply, revenue is recognised when the customer takes title of the goods.

Consultancy and training revenues provided on a time and material basis are recognised when the service has been performed. For services performed on a fixed price basis, revenue is recognised proportionately to the percentage of planned costs incurred.

Rental payments are recognised in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Maintenance renewals are recognised rateably over the period of the maintenance contract.

Where a contract consists of various components that operate independently of each other, the Company recognises revenue for each component as if it were one individual contract.

1.6 Interest receivable

Interest receivable is reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

1.7 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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.

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

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

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Motor vehicles	- 25%
Fixtures and fittings	- 20%
Equipment	- 33.33%

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 within 'other operating income' in the Statement of comprehensive income.

1.9 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

1.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

1.11 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 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.

1.13 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets

The Company classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Balance sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Creditors

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

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

1.15 Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional and presentational currency is British Pounds (GBP).

Transactions and balances

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income 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 Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

1.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.17 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 payments obligations.

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

1.18 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

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

1.19 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a change 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.20 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project. The expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Estimates are based on historical experience and other assumptions that are considered reasonable in the circumstances. The actual amount of values may vary in certain instances from the assumptions and estimates made. Changes will be recorded, with corresponding effect in the Statement of comprehensive income, when, and if, better information is obtained.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.

Critical adjustments that management have made in the process of applying accounting policies disclosed herein, and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, relates to the following:

Deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on forecasts of future taxable profit. The measurement of future profit for the purposes of deteremining whether or not to recognise deferred tax assets depends on many factors, including the Company's ability to generate such profits and the implementation of effective tax planning strategies. The occurence or non-occurence of such events in the future may lead to significant changes to the measurement of deferred tax assets.

3. Analysis of turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to its principal activity.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,095	14,896
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(5,600)	(13,250)
Exchange differences	37	16
Defined contribution pension cost	96,428	93,120
Other operating lease rentals		
- Property	11,703	13,813
- Plant and machinery	-	4,730

5. Auditors' remuneration

The company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Fees for the audit and preparation of the financial statements of the Company	5,745	6,817
Fees for tax compliance services	1,400	-

6. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,156,874	1,072,158
Social security costs	111,953	117,496
Cost of defined contribution scheme	96,428	93,120
	1,365,255	1,282,774

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

	2015	2014
	No.	No.
Development, professional services and support staff	24	22
Management	1	2
	25	24

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

7. Directors' remuneration

	2015	2014
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	107,960	73,240
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	9,551	9,364
	117,511	82,604

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2014 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

8. Interest receivable

	2015	2014
	£	£
Other interest receivable	1	1
	1	1

9. Taxation

	2015	2014
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	178,629	133,436
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(9,025)	1,240
	169,604	134,676
Total current tax	169,604	134,676
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,570	3,285
Deferred tax adjustments arising in previous periods	-	(623)
Total deferred tax	1,570	2,662
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	171,174	137,338

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.49%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**912,475**	619,322
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.49%)	**184,745**	133,112
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	**178**	3,854
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	**(9,025)**	1,240
Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	**(4,930)**	-
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	**206**	(868)
Total tax charge for the year	**171,174**	137,338

Factors that may affect future tax charges

During the year, the UK corporation tax rate was decreased. Following Budget 2016 announcements, there will be a further reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017.

10. Dividends

	2015 £	2014 £
Paid during the year (£20 per share (2014 - Nil))	**1,000,000**	-
	1,000,000	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015	29,105	22,945	31,921	83,971
Disposals	-	(2,995)	-	(2,995)
At 31 December 2015	29,105	19,950	31,921	80,976
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2015	28,418	20,698	31,921	81,037
Charge owned for the period	548	547	-	1,095
Disposals	-	(1,297)	-	(1,297)
At 31 December 2015	28,966	19,948	31,921	80,835
Net book value				
At 31 December 2015	139	2	-	141
At 31 December 2014	687	2,247	-	2,934

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

12. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2015	822,000
At 31 December 2015	822,000
Impairment	
At 1 January 2015	808,375
At 31 December 2015	808,375
Net book value	
At 31 December 2015	13,625
At 31 December 2014	13,625

Subsidiary undertakings

The Company holds 100% of the Ordinary share capital of Caneline Equities Limited which owns 100% of Stockmaster Metals Limited. Both companies are incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2015 and of the Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
Caneline Equities Limited	6	-
Stockmaster Metals Limited	13,596	-
	13,602	-

13. Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade debtors	**1,592,557**	323,489
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**1,459,232**	1,454,375
Prepayments and accrued income	**85,823**	75,978
Deferred taxation	**2,008**	3,578
	3,139,620	1,857,420

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**45,117**	159,069
	45,117	159,069

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Trade creditors	**43,898**	21,468
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**630,601**	543,037
Corporation tax	**178,629**	133,436
Taxation and social security	**302,825**	84,264
Other creditors	**30,517**	1,129
Accruals and deferred income	**69,321**	93,720
	1,255,791	877,054

The Company pays close attention to its net current assets position. Jonas requires the Company to be party to a central corporate treasury function which allows the group to centrally manage its liquidity and financial risks whilst ensuring capital is deployed globally in the most effective manner. This can mean that locally the financial strength of the Company is not necessarily conveyed by the net current assets position when reading these financial statements in isolation. To fully understand the size and strength of the corporate group of which the Company is a part, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with those of Constellation Software Inc.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

16. Financial instruments

	2015	2014
	£	£
Financial assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	**45,117**	159,069
Trade debtors	**1,592,557**	323,489
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**1,459,232**	1,454,375
	3,096,906	1,936,933
Financial liabilities		
Trade creditors	**(43,898)**	(21,468)
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**(630,601)**	(543,037)
Other creditors	**(30,517)**	(1,129)
Accruals	**(69,321)**	(93,720)
	(774,337)	(659,354)

17. Deferred taxation

	Deferred tax
	£
At 1 January 2015	3,578
Charged to the Statement of comprehensive income	(1,570)
At 31 December 2015	2,008

In respect of prior year:

	Deferred tax
	£
At 1 January 2014	6,240
Charged to the Statement of comprehensive income	(2,662)
At 31 December 2014	3,578

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Deccelerated capital allowances	**1,804**	3,352
Other timing differences	**204**	226
	2,008	3,578

18. Deferred income

	2015 £	2014 £
Deferred income	**1,095,529**	50,112
	1,095,529	50,112

19. Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**50,000**	50,000

20. Reserves

Called-up share capital
Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Retained earnings
Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

21. Contingent liabilities

The company is party to a group unlimited guarantee and debenture. In the event that bank indebtedness arises in the ultimate parent undertaking, Constellation Software Inc., it is secured by means of an unlimited guarantee and debenture over the assets of the company and other group undertakings.

22. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments as at 31 December 2015 nor 31 December 2014.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

23. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £96,428 (2014 - £93,120). Contibutions totalling £30,504 (2014 - £1,129) were payable to the fund at the Balance sheet date.

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2015 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	**4,730**	4,730
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**788**	5,518
Total	**5,518**	10,248

25. Related party transactions

As permitted by FRS101 related party transactions with wholly owned members of Constellation Software Inc. have not been disclosed.

26. Controlling party

At 31 December 2015 the Company's immediate parent company was Metalogic Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, which is the parent of the smallest group of which the Company is a member.

Metalogic Holdings Limited is owned by Jonas Computing (UK) Limited, a subsidiary of Constellation Software Inc, Constellation Software Inc. is incorporated in Canada, which is the ultimate parent company at the date of signing these financial statements.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Constellation Software Inc. are publically available.

27. First time adoption of FRS 101

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 101 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.