

**OBJECTIVE CORPORATION UK LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**OBJECTIVE CORPORATION UK LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03965318**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	2,642	-
Tangible assets	6	248,042	332,948
		<u>250,684</u>	<u>332,948</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	5,901,044	2,091,129
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	802,137	609,057
Cash at bank and in hand	8	3,525,954	1,680,909
		<u>10,229,135</u>	<u>4,381,095</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,927,198)	(2,747,984)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>6,301,937</u>	<u>1,633,111</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>6,552,621</u>	<u>1,966,059</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(4,041,781)	(100,568)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	11	(9,850)	(30,146)
		<u>(9,850)</u>	<u>(30,146)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>2,500,990</u></u>	<u><u>1,835,345</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	12	2	2
Profit and loss account		2,500,988	1,835,343
		<u><u>2,500,990</u></u>	<u><u>1,835,345</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

**OBJECTIVE CORPORATION UK LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03965318**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

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

**NJ Kingsbury**

Director

Date: 6 September 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

## OBJECTIVE CORPORATION UK LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1. General information

Objective Corporation UK Limited is a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business of the company is Level 10, Thames Tower, Station Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 1LX.

#### 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 Section 1A of 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).

During the year the trade and assets of Objective Keystone Limited were transferred to Objective Corporation Limited.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 2.2 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts receivable in respect of the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

###### Product sales

Income from the sale of product or licence fees is recognised at the earliest of when the company has passed control of the relevant product or granted a licence for the use of the product to a buyer.

###### Rendering of services

Income from services is recognised on a time or percentage complete basis for the period during which the relevant services are performed, recognising profit on the same basis.

###### Upgrade and support program (USP)

Income from USP is recognised over the period during which the relevant USP is provided.

###### Deferred income

Deferred income relates to the unexpired proportion of invoices raised in relation to the upgrade and support programmes offered to customers. Turnover reflects the period of these programmes that fall within the financial year.

##### 2.3 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.

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

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

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:

Fixtures and fittings	- 10 - 40% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33 - 40% straight line

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.

**2.4 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.

**2.5 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed five years.

**2.6 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.

**2.7 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.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Holiday pay accrual**

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

**2.11 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.

**2.12 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.

**2.13 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 profit or loss 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 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.

2.15 Long-term contract

Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Revenues derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

2.16 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

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

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgemental (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. Residual value assessments consider issues such as the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

**Taxation**

The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax submissions. Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

**Deferred income**

Deferred income relates to the unexpired proportion of invoices raised in relation to the upgrade and support programmes offered to customers. Turnover reflects the period of these programmes that fall within the financial year.

**4. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 28 (2021 - 29).

OBJECTIVE CORPORATION UK LIMITED

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

5. Intangible assets

	Software Licence £
<b>Cost</b>	
Transferred on acquisition	9,669
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2022	9,669
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
Charge for the year	645
Transferred on acquisition	6,382
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2022	7,027
	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 30 June 2022	2,642
	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>At 30 June 2021</b>	-
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OBJECTIVE CORPORATION UK LIMITED

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

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 July 2021	597,210	180,477	777,687
Additions	-	21,574	21,574
Transferred on acquisition	-	41,174	41,174
Disposals	-	(18,736)	(18,736)
At 30 June 2022	597,210	224,489	821,699
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 July 2021	293,767	150,972	444,739
Charge for the year	93,112	18,613	111,725
Transferred on acquisition	-	35,929	35,929
Disposals	-	(18,736)	(18,736)
At 30 June 2022	386,879	186,778	573,657
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 30 June 2022	210,331	37,711	248,042
At 30 June 2021	303,443	29,505	332,948

OBJECTIVE CORPORATION UK LIMITED

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

7. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Due after more than one year</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,901,044	2,091,129
	<u>5,901,044</u>	<u>2,091,129</u>
	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Trade debtors	509,333	371,337
Other debtors	27,692	3,220
Prepayments and accrued income	265,112	234,500
	<u>802,137</u>	<u>609,057</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	3,525,954	1,680,909
	<u>3,525,954</u>	<u>1,680,909</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	126,564	82,203
Amounts owed to group undertakings	82,091	-
Corporation tax	101,776	35,863
Other taxation and social security	447,267	415,668
Other creditors	89,727	89,611
Accruals and deferred income	3,079,773	2,124,639
	<u>3,927,198</u>	<u>2,747,984</u>

OBJECTIVE CORPORATION UK LIMITED

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

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,987,734	-
Accruals and deferred income	54,047	100,568
	<u>4,041,781</u>	<u>100,568</u>

11. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	(30,146)
Charged to the profit or loss	10,861
Arising on business combinations	9,435
<b>At end of year</b>	<u><u>(9,850)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(9,850)	(32,004)
Short term timing differences	-	1,858
	<u><u>(9,850)</u></u>	<u><u>(30,146)</u></u>

12. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
2 (2021 - 2) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

13. 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 £76,748 (2021: £62,200). Contributions totalling £15,027 (2021: £13,410) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

OBJECTIVE CORPORATION UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**14. Commitments under operating leases**

At 30 June 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	287,252	287,252
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,159,429	1,446,681
	<u>1,446,681</u>	<u>1,733,933</u>

**15. Related party transactions**

The company has taken exemption under FRS 102 section 1A for disclosing related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the group.

**16. Controlling party**

Objective Corporation Limited, a company registered in Australia and listed on the Australian Stock Exchange, is the parent undertaking of both the smallest and the largest group for which consolidated group accounts are prepared. The consolidated financial statements are available from:

Level 30

177 Pacific Highway

North Sydney

NSW 2060

Australia

Objective Corporation Limited is under the ultimate control of Tony Wallis and Gary Fisher, directors of the ultimate parent undertaking and of this company, due to their shareholdings in Objective Corporation Limited held through corporate entities.

**17. Auditor's information**

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 14 September 2022 by Alexander Peal BSc(Hons) FCA DChA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of James Cowper Kreston.

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.