Registered number: 05513718

COLLABORA LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



COLLABORA LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05513718

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		85,821		66,957
Investments	6		99,277	_	1,185
			185,098		68,142
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	40,340		72,485	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,555,150		1,492,380	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,534,492		2,058,226	
		5,129,982		3,623,091	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,237,556)		(905,481)	
Net current assets			3,892,426		2,717,610
Total assets less current liabilities		•	4,077,524	-	2,785,752
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9	(12,069)		(7,658)	
			(12,069)		(7,658)
Net assets		,	4,065,455	_	2,778,094
Capital and reserves				-	
Called up share capital	10		15		15
Share premium account			124,867		124,867
Capital redemption reserve			20		20
Profit and loss account		_	3,940,553	_	2,653,192
		•	4,065,455	-	2,778,094

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 income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

COLLABORA LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05513718

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

P G Kafaf Director

Date: 25 SEPT 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales.

The principal activity of the company is that of software consultancy.

The trading address of the company under review is Platinum Building, Cowley Road, Cambridge, CB4 0DS.

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 company is the parent undertaking of a small group and as such is not required by the Companies Act 2006 to prepare group accounts. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Associates and joint ventures

Associates and Joint Ventures are held at cost less impairment.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of services supplied during the period, exclusive of value added tax. Turnover is recoginsed dependent on the invoicing structure of the contract. For fixed price contracts, revenue is recoginsed over the period of the contract in line with the estimated stage of completion. For contracts on a time and materials basis, revenue is recognised in the period in which the billable work is carried out. All pre-contract costs in connection with marketing and winning new contracts are written off as an expense as they are incurred.

2.4 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 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. **Accounting policies (continued)**

2.4 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:

Short-term leasehold property

over the term of the lease

Fixtures and fittings

33%

Computer equipment

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 in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.6 Financial Instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments and transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to and from related parties.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and accruals, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is 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 Income and Retained Earnings 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 Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Holiday pay accrual

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

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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

2.15 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.

3. Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements totalled \mathfrak{L} (2017 -).

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 21 (2017 - 23).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2018	40,724	12,433	172,896	226,053
Additions	-	-	51,887	51,887
Disposals	•	•	(2,526)	(2,526)
At 31 December 2018	40,724	12,433	222,257	275,414
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	5,363	12,271	141,461	159,095
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,766	-	26,258	33,024
Disposals		•	(2,526)	(2,526)
At 31 December 2018	12,129	12,271	165,193	189,593
Net book value				
At 31 December 2018	28,595	162	57,064	85,821
At 31 December 2017	35,361	162	31,435	66,958

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £	Investments in associates £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2018	1,135	50	1,185
Additions	(1)	98,093	98,092
At 31 December 2018	1,134	98,143	99,277
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	1,134	98,143	99,277
At 31 December 2017	1,135	50	1,185

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity Providor of contractor
Collabora Inc	USA	Ordinary	100%	services
Collabora Open Source Software Consulting Inc	USA	Ordinary	100%	Dormant
Collabora Open Source Consutling Inc	USA	Ordinary	100%	Dormant

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2018 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and	
	reserves £	Profit/(loss)
Collabora Inc	61,837	34,083
Collabora Open Source Software Consulting Inc	642	-
Collabora Open Source Consulting Inc	128	•
	62,607	34,083

Participating interests

Associates

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Collabora Productivity Ltd	UK	Ordinary		Support and maintenance of opensource technology

7. Debtors

Due offer more than one year	2018 £	2017 £
Due after more than one year Other debtors	40,340	72,485
	40,340	72,485

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7. Debtors (continued)		
	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors 1	1,164,540	1,196,371
Amounts owed by group undertakings	•	16,571
Other debtors	70,776	99,930
Prepayments and accrued income	319,834	149,508
	1,555,150	1,492,380
8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	277,622	174,221
Amounts owed to group undertakings	261,334	323,429
Amounts owed to joint ventures	16,907	144,870
Corporation tax	121,745	14,291
Other taxation and social security	33,289	29,173
Other creditors	9,679	8,570
Accruals and deferred income	516,980	210,927
1 	1,237,556	905,481
9. Deferred taxation		
		2018 £
At beginning of year		(7,658)
Charged to profit or loss		(4,411)
At end of year	-	(12,069)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9.	Deferred	taxation	(continued)
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The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

64 (2017 - 64) C Ordinary shares of £0.02 each

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(12,653)	(8,907)
Other timing differences	584	1,249
	(12,069)	(7,658)
Share capital		
	2018	2017
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
600 (2017 - 600) A Ordinary shares of £0.02 each	12	12
90 (2017 - 90) B Ordinary shares of £0.02 each	2	2

11. Capital commitments

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During the year, the company committed to a total investment of \$500,000 to a venture capital fund. As at 31 December 2018, the company had paid \$125,000 and therefore has a remaining capital contribution commitment of \$375,000 over the life of the Fund. The company shall not be required to contribute capital more than 25% of the total capital commitment in any 12 month period.

12. 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 £40,064 (2017 - £32,675). Contributions totalling £8,454 (2017 - £7,345) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13. Related party transactions

Entities under the control of the company

During the year, the company purchased services of £1,252,784, (2017: £811,378) and made sales of £97,345 (2017: £Nil). Included in amounts owed to group undertakings, is a balance of £184,162, (2017: £229,987 debtor); this balance is interest free, unsecured, and with no fixed repayments terms.

Entities over which the company has significant influence

During the year, the company purchased services of £247,535, (2017: £434,812), and sold services of (£16,064), (2017: £607). In addition, there is a balance of £16,907, (2017: £144,870), included in amounts owed to joint ventures. These balances are interest free, unsecured, with no fixed repayments terms.

Directors

During the year the company paid total remuneration of £Nil, (2017: £Nil) to it's directors.

14. Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is Philippe Kalaf Holdings Inc, a company incorporated in Canada.

15. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 27/9/2019 by D P Anthony FCCA ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Berg Kaprow Lewis LLP.