

# **Scale Computing, Ltd**

Registered number: 07342786

## **Annual report**

**For the year ended 31 December 2020**

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**SCALE COMPUTING, LTD**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	S Loughmiller J Ready
<b>Company secretary</b>	Taylor Wessing Secretaries Limited
<b>Registered number</b>	07342786
<b>Registered office</b>	5 New Street Square London EC4A 3TW
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 2nd Floor 6 Sutton Plaza Sutton Court Road Sutton Surrey SM1 4FS

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

**Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is to supply IT infrastructure technology.

**Directors**

The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were:

S Loughmiller

J Ready

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 to 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.

**Going concern**

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The company remains assured of the financial support provided by the ultimate parent company. The directors have received confirmation that the ultimate parent company will continue to support the company and provide it with adequate funds when necessary to enable it to meet its debts as they fall due in the foreseeable future. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union**

New trading arrangements between the United Kingdom and the European Union took effect on 31 December 2020. In general, tariffs and quotas on trade have not been introduced, although administrative complications and regulatory restrictions have reduced the freedom of cross-border trade. The directors are carefully monitoring the practical application of the new trading arrangements by regulatory authorities, to better understand what the eventual impact on its business will be. The process of determining these effects is ongoing, and has also been delayed by the suspension of certain sectors of economic activity in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect the UK and global economies adversely. At the time of signing this report there are indications from the government that social restrictions which have suppressed economic activity during 2020 and 2021 are likely to be lifted in the foreseeable future. If this does happen the directors expect to see the UK and global economies return to growth in due course, but it is not possible to predict how quickly and to what degree this may happen. The priorities of the directors remain to comply with all regulatory requirements to the fullest extent possible, and to maintain the safety and well-being of the company's personnel.

**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 the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the 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.

**Auditor**

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

**Small companies note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

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

**S Loughmiller**  
Director

Date: 22 October 2021

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SCALE COMPUTING, LTD**

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**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Scale Computing, Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

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

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SCALE COMPUTING, LTD**

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**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

**Responsibilities of the Directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SCALE COMPUTING, LTD**

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Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation, pensions legislation, employment regulation and health and safety regulation, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud, money laundering, non-compliance with implementation of government support schemes relating to COVID-19, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006.

We evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- discussing with the directors and management their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SCALE COMPUTING, LTD**

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**Use of the audit report**

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

Gerhard Bonthuys (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

2nd Floor

6 Sutton Plaza  
Sutton Court Road  
Sutton

Surrey  
SM1 4FS

Date: 27 October 2021

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**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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	<b>2020</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>£</b>
Turnover	993,582	1,112,746
Cost of sales	(330,200)	(329,140)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>663,382</b>	<b>783,606</b>
Administrative expenses	(519,756)	(568,210)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>143,626</b>	<b>215,396</b>
Tax on profit	227,824	-
<b>Profit after tax</b>	<b>371,450</b>	<b>215,396</b>
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	(1,357,180)	(1,572,576)
Profit for the year	371,450	215,396
<b>Retained earnings at the end of the year</b>	<b>(985,730)</b>	<b>(1,357,180)</b>

The Statement of income and retained earnings has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	446	1,230
		<u>446</u>	<u>1,230</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	5	-	6,300
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	321,180	135,330
Cash at bank and in hand		225,307	264,179
		<u>546,487</u>	<u>405,809</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,531,663)	(1,763,219)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(985,176)</u>	<u>(1,357,410)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(984,730)</u>	<u>(1,356,180)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(984,730)</u>	<u>(1,356,180)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		(985,730)	(1,357,180)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>(984,730)</u>	<u>(1,356,180)</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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

**S Loughmiller**  
Director

Date: 22 October 2021

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**1. General information**

Scale Computing, Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The company's registered number is 07342786. The address of its registered office is 5 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3TW.

The principal activity of the company is to supply IT infrastructure technology.

**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 financial statements have been prepared in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates and is rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The company remains assured of the financial support provided by the ultimate parent company. The directors have received confirmation that the ultimate parent company will continue to support the company and provide it with adequate funds when necessary to enable it to meet its debts as they fall due in the foreseeable future. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**2.3 Foreign currency translation**

**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.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'administrative expenses'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.5 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 Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 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 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Tangible fixed assets**

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-
	5 years

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.

**2.8 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.9 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

**2.10 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.

**2.11 Creditors**

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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 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.

**2.13 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable.

**Financial assets**

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is identified, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and its recoverable amount, which is an estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

**Financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitute a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discontinued at a rate of interest.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transactions price and subsequently measured at amortised costs.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was 4 (2019: 4).

Management consider the directors to be the key management personnel of the company.

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020	11,639
Additions	656
Disposals	(10,837)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	1,458
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	10,409
Charge for the year	1,421
Disposals	(10,818)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	1,012
	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2020	<hr/> <hr/> 446
At 31 December 2019	<hr/> <hr/> 1,230

**5. Stocks**

	<b>2020 £</b>	<b>2019 £</b>
Finished goods and goods for resale	<hr/> <hr/> -	<hr/> <hr/> 6,300

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**6. Debtors**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	87,741	132,285
Other debtors	4,611	2,548
Prepayments	1,004	497
Deferred taxation	227,824	-
	<u>321,180</u>	<u>135,330</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	1,399	13,073
Amounts owed to group undertakings	990,257	1,215,853
Accruals and deferred income	540,007	534,293
	<u>1,531,663</u>	<u>1,763,219</u>

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

**8. Deferred taxation**

	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>
Charged to profit or loss	227,824
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>227,824</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fixed asset timing differences	(85)	-
Losses and other deductions	227,909	-
	<u>227,824</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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9. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1,000 (2019: 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each (2019: £1)	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

The company has one class of ordinary shares, each share carries full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights.

10. 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. There were no amounts payable to the fund (2019: £768) at the reporting date.

11. Post balance sheet events

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

12. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Scale Computing Inc., a company incorporated in the USA. The address of its registered office is Scale Computing, Inc. 5225 Exploration Drive, Indianapolis, In, USA, 46241.

Scale Computing Inc. is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group which consolidates the financial information of the company. Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from Scale Computing, Inc. 5225 Exploration Drive, Indianapolis, In, USA, 46241.

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.