Registered number: 07407558
Silkroad Technology UK Limited
Financial statements
Information for filing with the registrar
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Silkroad Technology UK Limited Registered number: 07407558

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2021

	Note		202 1 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,582		2,600
		•	2,582	•	2,600
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	51,747		256,744	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	87,389		51,747	
	·	139,136	_	308,491	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,232,578)		(2,360,555)	
Net current liabilities			(2,093,442)		(2,052,064)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	(2,090,860)	-	(2,049,464)
Net liabilities		-	(2,090,860)	-	(2,049,464)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			(2,090,861)		(2,049,465)
		•	(2,090,860)	-	(2,049,464)

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.

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

M J Lloyd

Director

Date: 29 September 2022

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

2nd Floor

168 Shoreditch High Street

London

United Kingdom

E1 6RA

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company experienced a significant decline in revenue over the past two accounting periods. In response, cost saving and cash flow mitigations were effected by the Company including the termination of an office premises lease and deferral of payroll taxes.

During the year the Company made losses of £41,396 (2020 - £74,472 profit) and as at the year-end had a net liability position of £2,090,860 (2020 - £2,049,464) and a net current liability position of £2,093,442 (2020 - £2,052,064).

However, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption of the continued financial support of the Company's parent company SilkRoad, Inc.

During the current year, in September 2021, the Company's parent was acquired by HighBar Partners. As a result of the acquisition, the parent's previous finance facility was repaid in full, and replaced with a new \$12.5m five year facility (which subsequent to the current reporting period has been extended by a further \$4.2m). The parent company has provided a letter of support asserting that finance and working capital will continue to be provided as required to Silkroad Technology UK Limited for at least a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The directors accordingly conclude that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements as outlined in the statement of directors responsibilities.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.4 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:

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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.

2.7 Taxation

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.

2.8 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.

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:

Computer equipment - 33% 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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 found, 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. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2020 - 7).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2021	13,006
Additions	2,063
At 31 December 2021	15,069
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2021	10,406
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,081
At 31 December 2021	12,487
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,582</u>
At 31 December 2020	2,600

5. Debtors

		2021 £	2020 £
Trade	debtors	46,962	242,604
Other	debtors	169	914
Prepa	yments and accrued income	4,616	13,226
		51,747	256,744
6. Cash	and cash equivalents		
		2021 £	2020 £
Cash	at bank and in hand	87,389	51,747
		87,389	51,747
7. Credi	tors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
Trade	creditors	674	4,483
Amou	nts owed to group undertakings	2,096,253	2,097,501
Other	taxation and social security	23,212	45,447
Accru	als and deferred income	112,439	213,124
		2,232,578	2,360,555

8. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

9. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company during the year was Silkroad, Inc, incorporated in the United States of America.

The financial statements of Silkroad, Inc are available upon request from the company's registered office:

100 S Wacker Drive, Suite 425, Chicago, IL 60606, USA.

Silkroad Technology UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

10. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 29 September 2022 by Simon Webber BA (Hons), DChA, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Kreston Reeves LLP.

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.