

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

(REGISTERED NUMBER: 03875613)

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended 31 December 2020**

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

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SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Strategic Report Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present the Strategic Report of SS&C Financial Services Limited (“the company”) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Results and position of the company

The results of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out on page 13. The profit for the financial year is £19,484,900 (2019: £18,154,184). The company had net assets of £22,598,814 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: £3,113,914).

Review of business and future developments

The company demonstrated resilience in its ability to continue to effectively service its client base, with its business continuity processes being invoked and employees working remotely for the majority of 2020. As long as the duration and scale of the pandemic and economic slowdown remain, markets may remain volatile.

The company’s 2020 financial results prove the resiliency of its business model and stability of its client base, with both its revenue increasing by 2% to £ 45,330,018 (2019: £ 44,373,143) and its clients serviced at year end increasing by 8% to 93 (2019: 86).

The directors are confident that the company will continue to grow and further maintain its position within the market as a top tier fund administrator. The company will continue to evaluate new business opportunities and continues to engage with potential new prospects, invest in its technology platform and support employees through training and career initiatives.

Business environment

The company’s clients operate primarily in the hedge fund industry.

Hedge funds employ a range of target and risk return profiles and investment strategies, including financial leverage and their investment managers are compensated primarily based on the fund’s absolute performance.

Hedge funds and their managers require trade processing, trade settlement, auditing, data analysis and fund administration capabilities. The hedge fund services industry provides the technology, products and services to satisfy operational and regulatory requirements.

Strategy

Our strategy is to be recognised as the leader in technology based business process outsourcing for hedge funds and other investment institutions. To achieve these objectives we are pursuing the following initiatives:

- increasing marketing efforts to grow our client base;
- unbundling our products to diversify our client base and revenue streams;
- optimising operational performance and cost effectiveness; and
- innovating and developing services beyond traditional administration.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Strategic Report Year Ended 31 December 2020

Key performance indicators

The company's directors review various financial and operational information but do not currently review a formalised set of KPIs. The financial reports that are currently reviewed include profitability summaries, balance sheets and cash flow statements.

The company is part of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. which is managed on a group-wide basis. KPIs used by the group are disclosed in the SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. consolidated financial statements, which do not form part of this annual report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are disclosed in the Directors' Report on pages 4 and 5.

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote success of the company

The Directors consider that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172(1) Companies Act 2006) in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2020. The following paragraphs provide a summary of how the Directors have fulfilled these duties.

Long-term strategy

The directors regularly assess the products and services the company provides to ensure they are aligned to client needs. The directors review and consider new business opportunities as part of their long-term planning with a view to growing the business and sustaining profitability in the longer term. As part of these strategic business plans the directors will give consideration to the level of investment in core technology platforms, further automation, and additional opportunities to collaborate with other SS&C group operations around the world, with the objective to improve the client service offering and to manage its cost base. The directors also actively engage with the client base, developing strong relationships which enable the company to meet client needs on a long-term basis.

Employees

The directors are committed to ensuring the company is a responsible employer, with consultation processes in place to allow views of employees to be taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests.

The Directors promote a high performance culture which includes the clear articulation of business objectives and the alignment with personal goals and development. The company invests in employee training and development programmes as well as annual performance reviews. The company is also committed to providing tools and resources to assist employees with the management of their health and well-being, including a range of awareness programmes, policies and training courses.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Strategic Report Year Ended 31 December 2020

Business relationships

The directors implement policies to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, clients, and others. Further information on how the company engages with these stakeholders is set out in the Directors' Report on page 6.

The company provides business critical services to its clients in the alternative assets industry. It is therefore vitally important that the risks that the company faces are effectively identified and managed, in order to provide an appropriate level of resilience for its clients. The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company and the risk management procedures adopted by the directors are set out on pages 4 and 5 of the Directors' Report.

Impact on the community and the environment

The directors are mindful of the impact their decisions have on the community and the environment. They take a long-term and all-inclusive approach to managing the environmental risks and opportunities facing the business. Policies are embedded in the company's code of conduct that seek to minimise the impacts of the business on the environment. On an annual basis management review the company's environmental performance and ensure the policy remains relevant and appropriate.

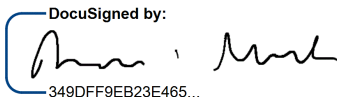
Reputation and standards of business conduct

The directors are committed to maintaining and enhancing the company's reputation, and ensuring that its officers and employees consistently act in compliance with regulatory rules and in accordance with the high standards of business conduct expected of firms operating within the alternative assets industry. The company maintains a robust Risk Governance Framework. The directors regularly review the company's ethics and whistleblowing policies and provides training to all employees on an annual basis covering ethics and standards of business conduct, making use of on-line training tools, and classroom based training.

Shareholders

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc., and the directors engage with SS&C group management on a regular basis with regards to the strategy of the business, particularly any potential new business and opportunities for collaboration with other SS&C group operations and the ongoing processes for financial planning and the monitoring of financial performance.

Authorised by the Board and signed on their behalf

DocuSigned by:

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Patrick Pedonti
Director
12 August 2021

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Directors' Report Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the SS&C Financial Services Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities and registered office

SS&C Financial Services Limited provides specialised, integrated web based financial products supporting middle and back office services and fund administration to hedge funds and other investment companies.

The company's registered office is 1 St Martin's Le Grand, London, EC1A 4AS.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year is £19,484,900 (2019: £18,154,184). No dividend was recommended by the directors for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £20,016,000).

Future developments

Future developments are disclosed in the Strategic Report on page 1.

Going concern

The company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The directors have conducted a review of projected cash flows from operations, investing and financing, concluding that the company has sufficient funds to operate its business activities.

Principal and financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of foreign exchange risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, concentration risk and liquidity and funding risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

The company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. The company uses foreign currency bank accounts to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

Credit Risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The company has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are made to clients with an appropriate credit history.

Interest Rate Risk

The company earns interest on its cash. The company has no significant interest-bearing assets.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Directors' Report Year Ended 31 December 2020

Market Risk

The company's clients primarily operate in the alternative assets industry. Accordingly, the company is potentially exposed to events that would impact that industry.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, two of the company's clients individually comprised over 10% of the company's fee income, being 15% and 11% respectively (2019: three of the company's clients individually comprised over 10% of the company's income, being 13%, 10% and 10%).

Liquidity and Funding Risk

The company is entirely self-funded and, as such, there is no policy regarding its future debt profile.

Other Risk

The company's revenues are primarily generated from products and services provided to hedge funds and funds of hedge funds. The change in revenues is primarily related to the change in assets under administration. Assets under administration is defined as the aggregate amount of clients assets under management that is used as the basis for the invoicing for services provided by the company. A significant drop in the clients' assets under management either through unsuccessful investing and trading strategies or through an outflow of investors' funds would have an effect on the company's business.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Patrick Pedonti	
Normand Boulanger	Resigned 17 July 2020
Ian Holden	Appointed 29 June 2020

Throughout the year and up to the date of this report, a qualifying third-party indemnity provision is in force under which the company has agreed to indemnify the directors and other members of senior management to the extent permitted by law and the company's Articles of Association.

No company secretary served during the year.

Research and development

Research expenditures associated with internally generated software are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred on software development (relating to design, programming, and testing of new or enhanced software) are capitalised as intangible assets when it is determined that the software is technologically feasible, the resources are available to complete development, development costs can be measured reliably and the asset will provide economic benefit. The expenditures capitalised represent employee compensation costs. Other development expenditures are recognised as an expense as incurred. Internally generated software costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Brexit

The UK left the European Union on 31 January 2020 and entered into a transition period until 31 December 2020. Over this transition period, the EU and the UK successfully negotiated 'The Trade and Cooperation Agreement' which entered into force provisionally on 1 January 2021.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Directors' Report Year Ended 31 December 2020

Brexit (continued)

The directors will monitor the developments during this provisional period closely, considering any risks and identifying any opportunities to the company that this new trade agreement brings about.

Engagement with stakeholders

The company has a dedicated Client Relationship Management team in place to co-ordinate engagement with its clients. The company also engages with its clients through the use of dedicated forums, individual one to one meetings, formal monthly client satisfaction reporting, the use of client data management systems, and independent director or senior management client calls. In addition, the company engages with the wider industry in which it operates through attendance at various industry groups and forums.

The company has a dedicated vendor management team in place to co-ordinate its engagement with suppliers. In addition a specific business relationship owner is identified for each supplier relationship, with responsibility for the regular communication with the supplier, and fostering of the on-going business relationship.

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting (SECR)

The company presents its SECR disclosure in the table below, outlining its energy use and associated GHG emissions for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

Energy consumption used to calculate emissions: kWh	414,055
Emissions from combustion of energy: tCO₂e	97
Intensity ratios:	
Tonnes of CO ₂ e per total £m sales revenue	2
Tonnes of CO ₂ e per full time equivalents	0.5
Methodology	<p>Energy consumption figure in Kwh has been provided by the managing agent of St Martins Le Grand. The company occupy the first floor of this office building and are billed for energy usage on a monthly basis.</p> <p>Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) has been calculated by using the 'greenhouse gas reporting:conversion factors 2020' report published on the government website. The conversion rate used from KWh is 0.233314 kgCO₂e.</p> <p>Intensity measurements calculated are the most relevant to the industry in which the company operates.</p>

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Directors' Report Year Ended 31 December 2020

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting (SECR) (continued)

Energy efficiency action taken

The company is committed to adopting energy efficiency measures to reduce its impact on climate change. The below is some example of the steps the company has taken:

- Changed the emergency lighting in the office from florescent tubes to LED;
- Banned fan heaters due to their high energy usage;
- Employee PC's and monitors automatically go into stand by mode/low energy state after a period of inactivity;
- Continue to participate in a refuse recycling scheme and the recycling of hardware/decommissioned IT equipment;
- Being heavily invested in deploying software and automated solutions to reduce paper based equivalents;
- Increased awareness to staff on reducing energy usage.

Post balance sheet events

Per the board resolution on 12 August 2021, a final dividend of £600 per share amounting to a total of £21,600,000.00 will be recommended. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend, which will be accounted for in shareholders equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the financial year ending 31 December 2021.

There are no other subsequent events which would require adjustments or disclosure to the financial statements.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Directors' Report Year Ended 31 December 2020

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

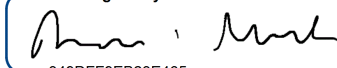
In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office. An elective resolution has been passed by the shareholders of the company to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually.

Authorised by the board and signed on their behalf

DocuSigned by:

349DFF9EB23E465...
Patrick Pedonti
Director
12 August 2021

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of SS&C Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, SS&C Financial Services Limited's 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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020; the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of SS&C Financial Services Limited

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of SS&C Financial Services Limited

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to non-compliance with the Companies Act 2006, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and UK tax and employment regulations, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated 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 fraudulent financial reporting, specifically the posting of inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results and potential management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussion with management and internal legal counsel, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- addressing the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries (in particular, journal entries posted with an unusual account combination); and
- evaluating and, where appropriate, challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in determining accounting estimates.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of SS&C Financial Services Limited

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Jonathan Ford (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
12 August 2021

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Profit and Loss Account For the year ended 31 December 2020

	<i>Note</i>	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	5	45,330,018	44,373,143
Other operating income		39,417,747	39,551,128
Staff costs	6	(24,181,505)	(22,474,679)
Other operating expenses		(37,506,073)	(39,671,672)
Operating profit	6	23,060,187	21,777,920
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	9,039	136
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	14,495	(9,102)
Profit before taxation		23,083,721	21,768,954
Tax on profit	10	(3,598,821)	(3,614,770)
Profit for the financial year		19,484,900	18,154,184

There was no other comprehensive income other than profit for the financial year as set out above.

The results in the above profit and loss account arise wholly from continuing activities.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	1,805,662	2,294,515
Tangible assets	12	145,709	183,575
Investments	13	3,542,720	3,542,720
		5,494,091	6,020,810
Current assets			
Debtors (including £785,882 (2019: £635,360) due after one year)	14	40,422,978	46,467,211
Cash at bank and in hand		4,003,044	2,944,891
		44,426,022	49,412,102
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(27,085,431)	(51,902,333)
		17,340,591	(2,490,231)
		22,834,682	3,530,579
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	17	-	(73,053)
Provisions for liabilities	18	(235,868)	(343,612)
		22,598,814	3,113,914
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	36,000	36,000
Retained earnings		22,562,814	3,077,914
		22,598,814	3,113,914

The notes on pages 16 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 13 to 30 were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 August 2021, and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 349DFF9EB23E465...
 Patrick Pedonti
Director
 SS&C Financial Services Limited
 Registered No. 03875613

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2019	36,000	4,939,730	4,975,730
Profit for the financial year	-	18,154,184	18,154,184
Dividends (note 20)	-	(20,016,000)	(20,016,000)
Balance at 31 December 2019	36,000	3,077,914	3,113,914
Profit for the financial year	-	19,484,900	19,484,900
Dividends (note 20)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	36,000	22,562,814	22,598,814

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

SS&C Financial Services Limited (the “company”) is a leading independent provider of back and middle office services to hedge funds and other investment companies. The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England. The address of its registered office is 1 St Martin’s Le Grand, London, EC1A 4AS.

2. Statement of compliance

The separate financial statements of the company have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Basis of preparation

The company’s financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The directors have conducted a review of projected cash flows from operations, investing and financing, concluding that the company has sufficient funds to operate its business activities.

3.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS102

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. and is included in the consolidated financial statements of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. which are publicly available.

In accordance with FRS 102, the company has availed of the below exemptions for the year ending 31 December 2020:

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.9(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirement of Section 33 paragraph 33.7 Key management personnel compensation in total.

The company is also exempt under terms of FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A from disclosing Related Party transactions with entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries of the SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. group.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Financial Models Corporation Limited and of its ultimate parent, SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. which are publicly available. The company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. The ultimate parent undertaking and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. The address of the parents registered office is 80 Lamberton Road, Windsor, CT 06095 USA.

These financial statements are the company's separate financial statements.

3.4 Foreign currency transactions

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date are recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.5 Turnover

Turnover comprises fee income from providing back and middle office services to investment companies and is shown excluding value added tax. Turnover is recognised at the time of the performance when all significant contractual obligations have been satisfied and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

3.6 Employee benefits

Share based compensation

The ultimate parent company operates a share based compensation plan. Share options are granted to selected members of the board of directors, management, and key employees.

The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest.

Defined contribution pension plans

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 when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current or prior periods.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

3.6 Employee benefits (continued)

Annual bonus plan

The company operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company has a legal or constructive obligation to make payment under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

3.7 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account. Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end. The company established provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements. However, deferred tax assets are recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised, only when, on the basis of all available evidence, the directors consider that it is more likely than not there will be suitable profits, from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Deferred tax is recognised on the intangible assets arising on the initial recognition of a business combination. Such differences cause the effective tax rate to be different from the statutory rate.

3.8 Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical purchase cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is provided to write off cost using the straight-line method over the lesser of the term of the lease where applicable or the estimated useful lives of the various asset classes as follows:

Assets Type	Depreciation Period
Leasehold Improvements	The lesser of the term of the lease or useful life
Telephones, fixtures and fittings	Three to seven years
Computer and office equipment	Three to five years

These assets are reviewed at each reporting period for any indication of impairment. If an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. In addition, the useful lives of these assets are also reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with carrying amounts and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

3.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The customer relationships and completed technology recognised on the balance sheet are associated with a previous trade and assets purchase agreement with a group company. The costs of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination are its fair value at the acquisition date. The amortisation method used to allocate the depreciable amount of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, is as follows:

Assets Type	Amortisation method
Completed technology	Five years straight-line
Customer relationships	Five years in line with expected benefit from these customer relationships

Amortisation is charged to other operating expenses in the Profit and Loss Account.

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market prices, indicate that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances.

The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amounts may be impaired.

Internally generated software

Research expenditures associated with internally generated software are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred on software development (relating to design, programming, and testing of new or enhanced software) are capitalised as intangible assets when it is determined that the software is technologically feasible, the resources are available to complete development, development costs can be measured reliably and the asset will provide economic benefit. The expenditures capitalised represent employee compensation costs. Other development expenditures are recognised as an expense as incurred. Internally generated software costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Internally generated software development costs are recorded at cost and are amortised over their estimated useful lives of three years on a straight-line basis.

3.10 Leases

Leases where the company acts as a lessee and where a significant proportion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Rental expense under such leases is recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

3.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, its recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

3.12 Investments

Investments in group undertakings are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Cost is the aggregate of the nominal value of the relevant number of the company's shares and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the shares of the group undertaking.

3.13 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand invested in interest and non-interest bearing accounts with original maturities of 3 months or less.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

3.14 Debtors

Debtors are initially recognised at fair value and then subsequently, net of any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect amounts due according to the terms of the receivable.

3.15 Creditors

Creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

3.16 Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

3.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the effect is material, the provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

3.18 Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

3.19 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3.20 Distributions to shareholders

Dividends and other distributions to company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

3.21 Other operating income

Other operating income represents income from other group entities in respect of the companies activities.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in accordance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

No critical judgements have been made in the financial year.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

4.2 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Impairment of intangible assets

The company considers whether intangible assets are impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

Impairment of investments

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of its investments and will impair the carrying value when necessary. When assessing impairment of investments, management considers factors including the current profitability, strength of balance sheet, historical experience and local economic conditions. See note 13 for the net carrying amount of the investments.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 12 for the carrying amount of the property plant and equipment, and note 3 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 14 for the net carrying amount of the debtors.

5. Turnover

The company's activities consist solely of providing back and middle office services to hedge funds and other investment companies, in the following geographical locations.

	2020	2019
	£	£
United Kingdom	28,641,287	29,627,657
USA	412,572	211,050
Europe	9,545,965	7,631,233
Rest of the World	6,730,194	6,903,203
Total	45,330,018	44,373,143

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	19,015,807	17,666,111
Social security costs	2,783,313	2,754,121
Other pension costs	901,018	787,173
Share based compensation (note 8)	1,481,367	1,267,274
Staff costs	24,181,505	22,474,679

	2020	2019
	£	£
Land and building operating lease charges	1,118,500	1,118,500
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets (note 11)	1,825,718	2,372,819
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets (note 12)	91,392	86,804
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	36	821
Loss on foreign exchange	115,583	1,129,753
Fees payable to the company's auditors for services provided during the year:		
Fees payable for the audit	93,500	89,000
Fees payable for tax compliance services	-	4,200

7. Employees and directors

The average monthly number of employees employed by the company during the year was:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
By activity:		
Client service and support	190	175
Administration	16	15
Total	206	190

No directors were paid directly from the company during the year (2019: nil).

The emoluments of the directors are paid by the ultimate parent company which makes no recharge to the company. They are directors of the ultimate parent company and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments to the subsidiaries. The directors' total emoluments are included in the aggregate of directors emoluments disclosed in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

As at 31 December 2020, there was £140,463 outstanding to the pension plan (2019: £115,862). This was paid on 5 January 2021.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

8. Share based compensation

Share based payments under the various plans offered by the ultimate parent company, SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. may be granted to officers and other key individuals who perform services for the company. These awards may be in the form of Stock Options and Restricted Stock Awards ("RSA"s) and similar awards.

Each stock option has an exercise price equal to the market price of the ultimate parent company's common stock on the grant date, and a contractual term of ten years from the date of the grant. Substantially all stock options vests at 25% on the first anniversary of the date of the grant and 1/36 per month thereafter until fully vested.

The expected volatility is based on weighted historical and implied volatilities of the ultimate parent company's common stock price. The expected life of the options is based on historical data.

The fair value of all the share based compensation is charged to the company by the ultimate parent company and therefore no capital contribution arises to the company. The share based compensation expense during 2020 was £1,481,367 (2019: £1,267,274).

9. Net interest expense

Other interest receivable and similar income:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest receivable	9,039	136

Interest payable and similar expenses:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Lease dilapidations	14,495	3,254
Interest payable to third party	-	(12,356)
Total interest payable and similar expenses	14,495	(9,102)

Net interest expense:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other interest receivable and similar income	9,039	136
Interest payable and similar expenses	14,495	(9,102)
Net interest expense	23,534	(8,966)

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

10. Tax on profit

(a) Tax expense included in profit and loss

	2020	2019
	£	£
UK corporation tax on profit of the year	3,786,579	3,710,082
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(37,236)	(28,087)
UK corporation tax on profit of the year	3,749,343	3,681,995
Deferred tax (note 15) :		
Accelerated capital allow ances	(10,611)	19,919
Share based compensation	(113,223)	(87,144)
Pension	(26,688)	-
Total deferred tax	(150,522)	(67,225)
Total tax on profit	3,598,821	3,614,770

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2019: lower) to that of the effective rate of corporation tax in the UK at 19.00% (2019: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit before taxation	23,083,721	21,768,954
Reconciliation of tax charge		
Profit multiplied by the effective corporation tax rate in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	4,385,907	4,136,101
Amortisation of Intangibles in relation to business combination	98,430	198,133
Disallow able expenditure	76,202	91,404
Depreciation in excess of capital allow ances and other timing differences	31,277	(16,905)
Effect of share based compensation	(720,577)	(646,756)
Research and development - above the line tax charge	(84,660)	(51,895)
Deferred tax	(150,522)	(67,225)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(37,236)	(28,087)
Tax charge for the year	3,598,821	3,614,770

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

10. Tax on profit (continued)

(c) Tax rate changes

The tax rate for the current year is the same as the prior year at 19%.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on 11th March 2020 that the UK corporation tax rate will remain at 19% for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021 to 1 March 2022. These changes were part of Finance Act 2020, which was enacted on 22 July 2020. The effect of the tax change has been reflected in the deferred tax balances.

The Chancellor further announced on 3rd March 2021 that the UK corporation tax rate will increase to 25% from April 2023. These changes were enacted in Finance Act 2021 on 10 June 2021. The effect of the rate change is considered to be immaterial so it has not been reflected in the deferred tax balances.

11. Intangible assets

	Customer relationships	Completed technology	Internally generated software	Total
Cost	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	4,270,598	2,399,029	8,247,730	14,917,357
Additions	-	-	1,336,865	1,336,865
Disposals	-	-	(263)	(263)
At 31 December 2020	4,270,598	2,399,029	9,584,332	16,253,959
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2020	3,899,200	2,159,126	6,564,516	12,622,842
Charge for the year	371,398	239,903	1,214,417	1,825,718
Disposals	-	-	(263)	(263)
At 31 December 2020	4,270,598	2,399,029	7,778,670	14,448,297
Net book amount				
At 31 December 2020	-	-	1,805,662	1,805,662
At 31 December 2019	371,398	239,903	1,683,214	2,294,515

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

12. Tangible assets

Cost	Telephones, Computer and fixtures and fittings	office equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	92,603	2,827,700	731,470	3,651,773
Additions	-	53,562	-	53,562
Disposals	-	(35,287)	-	(35,287)
At 31 December 2020	92,603	2,845,975	731,470	3,670,048
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	70,423	2,725,546	672,229	3,468,198
Charge for the year	5,496	66,150	19,746	91,392
Disposals	-	(35,251)	-	(35,251)
At 31 December 2020	75,919	2,756,445	691,975	3,524,339
Net book amount				
At 31 December 2020	16,684	89,530	39,495	145,709
At 31 December 2019	22,180	102,154	59,241	183,575

13. Investments

Shares in group undertakings	Fixed asset investments
Cost:	£
At 1 January 2020	3,542,720
At 31 December 2020	3,542,720
Impairment:	
At 1 January 2020	-
At 31 December 2020	-
Net book amount:	
At 31 December 2020	3,542,720
At 31 December 2019	3,542,720

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

13. Investments (continued)

Subsidiaries and related undertakings

The list of subsidiaries and other related is as follows:

Name	Address of the registered office	Class of shares	Holding	Type of holding
SS&C Fund Services (UK) Limited	1 St Martins Le Grand, London, EC1A 4AS, UK	Ordinary	100%	Direct
GlobeOp Financial Services (India) Private Limited	501-502, 5th floor, Building 16, Interface, Malad (West), Mumbai, 400 064, India	Ordinary	1%	Direct

The directors believe the carrying values of the investments are supported by their underlying net assets.

14. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Debtors-amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,635,678	1,781,096
Amounts owed by group undertakings	34,615,619	41,054,767
Other debtors	1,059,080	494,099
Prepayments and accrued income	2,326,719	2,501,889
Total amounts falling due within one year	39,637,096	45,831,851
Debtors-amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	785,882	635,360
Total amounts falling due after more than one year	785,882	635,360
Total	40,422,978	46,467,211

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

15. Deferred tax asset

The movement in deferred tax during the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
At 1 January	635,360	568,135
Credit to the profit and loss account (note 10)	150,522	67,225
At 31 December	785,882	635,360

	2020	2019
	£	£
Analysis of deferred tax asset:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	89,754	79,143
Share based compensation	669,440	556,217
Pension	26,688	-
Total	785,882	635,360

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	60,450	105,707
Amounts owed to group undertakings	21,158,813	38,502,736
Taxation and social security	1,779,900	9,002,417
Accruals and deferred income	4,086,268	4,291,473
Total	27,085,431	51,902,333

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	-	73,053

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

18. Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred tax provision	Provision for dilapidations	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	93,249	250,363	343,612
Adjustment to provision	-	(23,910)	(23,910)
Amortisation of discount	-	9,415	9,415
Amortisation of intangible assets	(93,249)	-	(93,249)
At 31 December 2020	-	235,868	235,868

Dilapidations

The provision for dilapidations relates to dilapidation obligations under lease for office space in London. A new lease for the rental of St Martin's Le Grand was started in December 2012. The increase in the provision due to timing is then recognised within the Profit and Loss Account within interest payable. The balance is expected to be utilised in December 2022 when this new building lease expires.

Deferred tax

The deferred tax liability related to the amortisation of the intangible assets arising from a business combination in 2015. The deferred tax balance reversed in July 2020 when the net book value of these intangible assets became zero (note 11).

19. Called up share capital

	2020	2019
Authorised:	£	£
50,000 (2019: 50,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	2020	2019
Allotted, issued and fully paid:	£	£
36,000 (2019: 36,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	36,000	36,000

20. Dividends

	2020	2019
	£	£
Equity - Ordinary		
Nil (2019: £556) per £1 share	-	20,016,000
Total	-	20,016,000

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year Ended 31 December 2020

21. Financial commitments

At 31 December 2020, the company had no annual financial commitments (2019: none).

22. Contingent liabilities

The company faces substantial litigation risk from and through its clients and otherwise in the ordinary course of its business. As a service provider, the company is subject to potential claims and lawsuits from investors, regulators, other third parties and its clients, some of which pursue high-risk investment strategies and all of which are subject to substantial market risk, in the event that the underlying fund suffers investment losses, becomes insolvent, files for bankruptcy or otherwise becomes defunct. Even if the company is not ultimately found to be liable, defending such claims or lawsuits could be time-consuming, divert management resources, harm the company's reputation and cause the company to incur significant expenses. These claims or lawsuits could have an adverse effect on the company's business and financial statements.

The company currently has no such matters of litigation or potential claims and has not recorded a provision accordingly, however there can be no assurance that any such provisions will not be recorded in the future nor that any such provisions will be adequate to satisfy any liability which the company may ultimately incur. Should developments in any such matters cause a change in the company's assessment of the matter and result in the need to recognise a provision, or should any such matters result in a final judgement or be settled, they could have an adverse effect on the results of operations, cash flows and financial position in the period or periods in which such change in assessment, judgement or settlement occurs. If the company does incur liability in relation to any claims or lawsuits, such liability may not be covered by insurance or could exceed the company's insurance coverage. In addition, the company's service agreements with its clients generally provide for resolving disputes through mediation and arbitration. Such alternative dispute resolution procedures may result in less predictable and or less favourable outcomes than court litigation.

23. Ultimate parent and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Financial Models Corporation Limited which is registered in the United Kingdom and which holds 100% of the share capital of the company.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc., a company incorporated in the USA. Copies of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 80 Lamberton Road, Windsor, CT 06095 USA.

24. Post balance sheet events

Per the board resolution on 12 August 2021, a final dividend of £600 per share amounting to a total of £21,600,000.00 will be recommended. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend, which will be accounted for in shareholders equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the financial year ending 31 December 2021.

There are no other subsequent events which would require adjustments or disclosure to the financial statements.