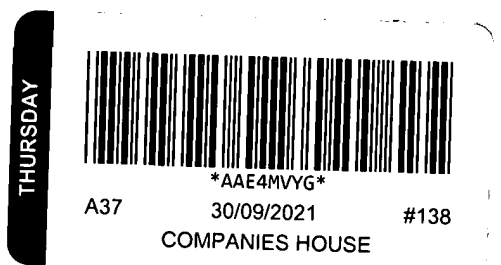


Registered no: 8487087

**Sarmount (UK) Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020**



Starmount (UK) Limited

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Starmount (UK) Limited

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Directors and advisers

Directors

G Czasznicki
J Allsop
G Giangjordano
J B Kasper

Registered Office

One Central Boulevard
Blythe Valley Park
Shirley
Solihull
B90 8BG

Independent Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
The Colmore Building
20 Colmore Circus
Birmingham
West Midlands
B4 6AT

Starmount (UK) Limited
Registered no: 8487087

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Strategic report for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to hold interest bearing intercompany receivables and payables.

Results and dividends

The company is an indirect subsidiary of Infor, Inc., and ultimately Koch Industries, Inc. The Infor group of companies headed by Infor, Inc., operates as a standalone subsidiary of Koch Industries, Inc.

The company's loss for the financial period is £3,811 (year ended 30 April 2020: loss £3,588), which has been transferred from reserves. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (year ended 30 April 2020: £Nil).

Review of business and future developments

The results are set out on page 9. The company holds euro denominated intercompany receivables and payables of €273m, earning and paying equal and opposite amounts of interest. The loss incurred is due to administrative expenses.

As noted in the directors report the directors do not consider there to be a material impact on the company from the Covid-19 pandemic.

The directors are satisfied with the position of the company and resources for the future.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that the key performance indicators are profit before tax and net assets. Further analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that there are no principal risks and uncertainties.

On behalf of the Board



G Czasznicki
Director
29 September 2021

Starmount (UK) Limited
Registered no: 8487087

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Directors' report for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to hold interest bearing intercompany receivables and payables.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up until the date of signing these financial statements are given below:

J B Kasper
G Czasznicki
J Allsop
G M Giangiordano

Change of year end

Following the company's acquisition by Koch Industries, Inc., in the prior financial year the company changed its year end to 31 December to align with the ultimate parent company.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

For the full period and up to the date of signing, the company has provided an indemnity for its directors and the secretary, which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

Results and dividends

The company's loss for the financial period is £3,811 (year ended 30 April 2020: loss £3,588). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the financial period (year ended 30 April 2020: £nil).

Review and future developments

The results are set out on page 7. The directors are satisfied with the position of the company.

Financial risk management

The company is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, liquidity and cash flow risk, which are managed centrally by the Group's overall Treasury department although undertakes no hedging activities itself.

Going concern

The directors have considered the group's strategy and, based on the responses to their enquiries, the directors, at the time of approving the financial statements, have determined that there is reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. The directors have received a letter confirming financial support from Infor (US), Inc., which will enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the next 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Given the Covid-19 pandemic the directors have considered the impact and whether it affects the company as a going concern. The directors have identified a number of mitigating actions and plans to access financial support from the parent company that could be instigated to enable the company to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due for the foreseeable future. The directors consider that the Infor group is sufficiently resilient to the impact of Covid-19 that they will be able to provide the necessary financial support if required.

Furthermore, the parent company has also confirmed that it will provide support, where necessary, to all group companies to ensure they can settle intercompany payable balances in full when required to do so.

Starmount (UK) Limited
Registered no: 8487087

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Directors' report for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 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 and 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 UK Accounting Standards 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.

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.

Directors' confirmations

The directors confirm that:

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

Independent auditors

Pursuant to section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, the company has elected to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually and Grant Thornton UK LLP will remain in office until revoked or superseded by a further resolution.

On behalf of the Board

George Czasznicki

G Czasznicki,
Director,
29 September 2021

Starmount (UK) Limited

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Starmount (UK) Limited**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Starmount (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the period from 1 May 2020 to 31 December 2020, which comprise the Profit and Loss, Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and notes to the financial statements, including 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 loss for the period 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

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

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.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Starmount (UK) Limited (continued)

Other information (continued)

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.

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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the 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 strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 3, 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 the directors either 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.

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. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Starmount (UK) Limited (continued)

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

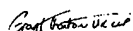
The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and industry in which it operates through our general commercial and sector experience, discussions with management and review of board minutes. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK. In addition, we concluded that there are certain laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements such as health and safety and employee matters.
- We enquired of management concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We enquired of management and those charged with governance, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including the potential for fraud in revenue recognition. We remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur and the risk of management override of controls. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - challenge assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates;
 - identifying and testing journal entries, in particular journal entries posted with unusual account combinations that increased revenues or that reduced costs in the statement of comprehensive income; and
 - assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item.
- In addition, we completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the annual report and accounts with applicable financial reporting requirements.
- The assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team including consideration of the engagement team's understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation; and
- understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity including, the provisions of the applicable legislation and the applicable statutory provision.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.
- We did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations or relating to fraud.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Starmount (UK) Limited 8
(continued)

Use of our 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.



John Coates, BSc BFP FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Birmingham
Date: 29/9/2021

Starmount (UK) Limited**Profit and loss account for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020**

		8 months ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 30 April 2020
	Note	£	£
Administrative expenses		(3,811)	(3,588)
Operating loss	5	(3,811)	(3,588)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	7,632,864	11,100,857
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(7,632,864)	(11,100,857)
Loss before taxation		(3,811)	(3,588)
Tax on loss	9	-	-
Loss for the financial period / year		(3,811)	(3,588)

Statement of comprehensive income for the 31 December 2020

	8 months ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 30 April 2020
	£	£
Loss for the financial year being total comprehensive expense for the financial period / year	(3,811)	(3,588)

The notes on pages 12 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Starmount (UK) Limited
Registered no: 8487087

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Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

		31 December 2020	30 April 2020
	Note	£	£
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	244,104,228	237,762,071
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	5,681,893	5,479,141
Cash at bank and in hand		275	281
Current assets		249,786,396	243,241,493
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,708,673)	(5,502,116)
Net current assets		244,077,723	237,739,377
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(244,104,228)	(237,762,071)
Net liabilities		(26,505)	(22,694)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		(27,505)	(23,694)
Total equity		(26,505)	(22,694)

The notes on pages 12 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 16 were approved by the board of directors on 29 September 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

George Czasznicki

G Czasznicki
Director

Starmount (UK) Limited

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Statement of changes in equity for the 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance as at 1 May 2019	1,000	(20,106)	(19,106)
Loss for the financial year being total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(3,588)	(3,588)
Balance as at 30 April 2020	1,000	(23,694)	(22,694)
Loss for the financial period being total comprehensive expense for the financial period	-	(3,811)	(3,811)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	1,000	(27,505)	(26,505)

The notes on pages 12 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Starmount (UK) Limited 12
Notes to the financial statements for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Notes to the financial statements for the 31 December 2020

1) General information

Starmount (UK) Limited holds interest bearing intercompany receivables and payables.

The company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under registered number 8487087. The address of its registered office is One Central Boulevard, Blythe Valley Park, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands, B90 8BG.

2) Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Starmount (UK) Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006, under the provision of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/410).

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.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. Following the company's acquisition by Koch Industries, Inc., in the prior financial year, the company shortened its year end to 31 December to align with the ultimate parent company. Therefore, the comparative numbers presented are not directly comparable, with the current period being 8 months long and the comparatives covering 12 months.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity 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 areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

Going concern

The directors have considered the group's strategy and, based on the responses to their enquiries, the directors, at the time of approving the financial statements, have determined that there is reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. The directors have received a letter confirming financial support from Infor (US), Inc., which will enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the next 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Given the Covid-19 pandemic the Directors have considered the impact if future trading results do not meet projections. Should results fall short of projections, the directors have identified a number of mitigating actions and plans to access financial support from the parent company that could be instigated to enable the company to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due for the foreseeable future. The directors consider that the Infor group is sufficiently resilient to the impact of Covid-19 that they will be able to provide the necessary financial support if required.

Furthermore, the parent company has also confirmed that it will provide support, where necessary, to all group companies to ensure they can settle intercompany payable balances in full when required to do so.

Starmount (UK) Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**3) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS102**

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- (i) a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period. FRS 102 para 4.12(a)(iv);
- (ii) the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows. Section 7 of FRS 102 and para 3.17(d);
- (iii) certain financial instrument disclosures providing equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated. FRS 102 paras 11.39 – 11.48A, 12.26 – 12.29; and
- (iv) the non-disclosure of key management personnel compensation in total. FRS 102 para 33.7.

These exemptions are taken on the basis equivalent disclosures have been made in the group financial statements of Infor, Inc., in which the company's results and cash flows have been consolidated. The consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the offices detailed in note 14.

Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Infor, Inc., and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Infor, Inc., which is incorporated in the State of Delaware in the United States of America and these financial statements are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Infor, Inc., group and there are no other related party transactions.

Foreign currencies

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

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. 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 profit and loss account.

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, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

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.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or future taxable profits.

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 substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Starmount (UK) Limited 14
Notes to the financial statements for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

4) Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates, judgements and 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. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that there are no critical accounting judgements.

5) Operating loss

	8 months ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 30 April 2020
	£	£
Operating loss is stated after charging:		
Services provided by the company's auditors		
- fees payable for the audit	3,518	3,168

6) Directors' emoluments

The directors are remunerated by fellow group companies since these directors are either officers or directors of other group companies. The services of these directors to the company do not occupy a significant amount of their time. As such the directors do not consider that they have received any remuneration for their incidental services to the company for either period.

No directors (year ended 30 April 2020: None) received management incentive units for their qualifying services under long-term incentive schemes. No director (year ended 30 April 2020: none) exercised share options during the financial year.

Other than directors the company had no employees (year ended 30 April 2020: none).

7) Interest receivable and similar income

	8 months ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 30 April 2020
	£	£
Intercompany interest receivable	7,632,864	11,100,857
Interest receivable and similar income	7,632,864	11,100,857

8) Interest payable and similar charges

	8 months ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 30 April 2020
	£	£
Intercompany interest payable	7,632,864	11,100,857
Interest payable and similar charges	7,632,864	11,100,857

Starmount (UK) Limited 15
Notes to the financial statements for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

9) Tax on loss

Analysis of tax charge in the period / year

	8 months ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 April 2020 £
Current tax charge	-	-

Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax charge for the period is higher (year ended 30 April 2020: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	8 months ended 31 December 2020 %	Year ended 30 April 2020 %
Standard tax rate	19.0	19.0
	8 months ended 31 December 2020 £	Year ended 30 April 2020 £
Loss before taxation	(3,811)	(3,588)
Tax on loss at the standard rate	(724)	(682)
Effects of:		
Group relief surrendered for nil consideration	724	682
Tax charge for the period/year	-	-

10) Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2020 £	30 April 2020 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings due after more than one year	244,104,228	237,762,071
Debtors – amounts falling due after more than one year	244,104,228	237,762,071
Amounts owed by group undertakings due within one year	5,681,893	5,479,141
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5,681,893	5,479,141

Amounts owed by group undertakings due after more than one year are unsecured and are repayable on dates to 31 May 2022. Interest is charged at a rate of EURIBOR + 4.63% with a cap of 12.55% (year ended 30 April 2020: EURIBOR + 4.63% with a cap of 12.55%). Amounts due within one year are not interest bearing.

Starmount (UK) Limited 16
Notes to the financial statements for the 8 months ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

11) Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2020	30 April 2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,690,905	5,492,787
Accruals and deferred income	17,768	9,329
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5,708,673	5,502,116

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

12) Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 December 2020	30 April 2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	244,104,228	237,762,071
Creditors: amounts due after more than one year	244,104,228	237,762,071

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and are repayable on dates to 31 May 2022. Interest is charged at a rate of EURIBOR + 4.63% with a cap of 12.55% (year ended 30 April 2020: EURIBOR + 4.63% with a cap of 12.55%).

13) Called up share capital

	31 December 2020	30 April 2020
	£	£
Authorised		
175,000 (30 April 2020: 175,000) ordinary shares of £1 (30 April 2020: £1) each	175,000	175,000
Allotted and fully paid		
1,000 (30 April 2020: 1,000) ordinary shares of £1 (30 April 2020: £1) each	1,000	1,000

14) Controlling parties

The immediate parent undertaking is Infor Global Solutions (Midlands III) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent is Koch Industries, Inc., a Corporation registered in the United States of America in which C G Koch and J F Koch have a controlling interest. The group financial statements are not available to the public.

Infor, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Those financial statements can be obtained from our offices at 641 Avenue of the Americas, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10011, United States of America.