Company Registration No. 12282373 (England and Wales)

#### **AURA FUTURES LIMITED**

# REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** S J Beere

T J Scott S Shivshanker

S Todd A J Unalkat A M Wilson M Kidd

Company number

12282373

Registered office

40 Clifton Street

London EC2A 4DX

**Auditor** 

Grant Thornton UK LLP

30 Finsbury Square

London EC2A 1AG

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### Introduction

The directors present their Strategic Report for Aura Futures Limited for the year to 31 December 2021.

#### Background and principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a holding company for Karlson UK Limited, Intevi Limited and Reflex Limited (acquired on 4 August 2021). In the year, the company also undertook some trading activities (predominantly workspace consultancy and AV projects) directly with customers. The company is part of a group of companies, the parent of which is Aura Futures Group Holdings Limited ("the group").

The principal activity of the group is the provision of workspace technology solutions to mid-to-large businesses. Workspace technology solutions include workspace & collaboration solutions (AV, UC, room and desk booking, visitor management, sensors), visual communications (digital television and interactive signage), and augmented print and workflow. The technology solutions are underpinned by workspace consultancy and transformational capability whereby the group designs and supports bespoke solutions to create connected workspaces.

#### **Business review**

The financial results of the company are shown in the attached financial statements and show a loss before taxation of £4,494,671.

During the year the company completed the acquisition Reflex Limited on 4 August 2021.

The directors do not track key performance indicators at the company level. The performance of the group, of which this company is part, is discussed in the consolidated group accounts.

#### Principal risk and uncertainties

The directors manage the company's risks and uncertainties at the group level and are discussed in detail in the parent company accounts.

The company also acts as vehicle for acquisitions undertaken as part of the group's buy and build M&A strategy. Acquisitive growth carries inherent transaction risk (e.g. opportunity cost, sunk cost) and risk in ensuring the targets identified are aligned to the strategy and will provide post-acquisition benefits. This risk is mitigated through the appointment of a Chief Financial Officer and Chairman both with significant previous M&A experience, alongside rigorous selection, diligence and Board approval processes.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.

A J Unalkat

**Director** 

30/5/2022

Date: .....

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

#### Directors

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

S J Beere

T J Scott

S Shivshanker

S Todd

A J Unalkat

A M Wilson

M Kidd

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

#### Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Going concern

As part of the going concern review, the directors have reviewed the group's forecast cash flows, liquidity, borrowing facilities and related covenant requirements. This included an assessment of the impact of principal risks and uncertainties faced by the business and those specifically brought about by the ongoing effects of the pandemic and associated supply chain risks.

The directors reviewed and approved the forecasts produced by Management that included various sensitivities and reverse stress testing. The forecast performance demonstrates that the group has sufficient cash reserves and available headroom under its banking and shareholder facilities and is forecast to remain in compliance with its financial covenants for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the accounts.

The directors believe that the consolidated workspace technology offering (strengthened by the Reflex acquisition), strong H2 2021 financial metrics and a general uptick in market activity positions the business well for further cash and profit growth in FY22.

Accordingly, there is a reasonable expectation that the group will have adequate resources to manage its ongoing financial commitments and continue to operate for the foreseeable future and as such the financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Short
A J Unalkat  Director
Date: 30/5/2022

On behalf of the board

### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AURA FUTURES LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Aura Futures Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 2021 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 concem 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 macro-economic uncertainties such as 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.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AURA FUTURES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### 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.

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

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 AURA FUTURES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### The extent to which 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 enquired of management 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 and corroborated the responses to our enquiries to relevant supporting documentation, as appropriate.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant laws and regulations are those which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements related to the financial reporting frameworks, being UK GAAP and the Companies Act 2006.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud
  might occur, by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial
  statements. This included evaluation of the risk of management override of controls.
- · Our audit procedures involved:
  - evaluation of the design and implementation of controls that management has put in place to prevent and detect fraud;
  - journal entry testing, including those with unusual account combinations; and
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their accounting estimates.
- 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.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included 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 company.

#### 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.

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Marc Summers BSc(Hons) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
30 Finsbury Square
London
EC2A 1AG
31/5/2022......

#### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period ended 31 December 2020 £
Turnover Cost of sales	4	194,477 (67,005)	-
Gross profit		127,472	-
Administrative expenses		(5,286,454)	(2,480,916)
Other operating income	4	1,752,699	1,213,152
Operating loss	7	(3,406,283)	(1,267,764)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	627	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(1,089,015)	(905,583)
Loss before taxation		(4,494,671)	(2,173,347)
Tax on loss	10	547,249	95,285
Loss for the financial year		(3,947,422)	(2,078,062)

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

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	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11	•	173,615		7,343
Tangible assets	12		182,364		117,623
Investments	13		40,126,477		37,331,800
			40,482,456		37,456,766
Current assets					
Stocks	15	11,855		11,855	
Debtors	16	1,079,881		413,531	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,634,260		4,507	
		8,725,996		429,893	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	17	(44,706,807)		(29,522,533)	
Net current liabilities		· ·	(35,980,811)		(29,092,640)
Total assets less current liabilities			4,501,645		8,364,126
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	18		(10,527,129)		(10,442,188)
Net liabilities			(6,025,484)		(2,078,062) =========
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		(0.005.404)		- (0.070.000)
Profit and loss reserves	23		(6,025,484)		(2,078,062)
Total equity			(6,025,484)		(2,078,062)
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### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves	Total £
Balance at 25 October 2019	-	-	÷
Period ended 31 December 2020: Loss and total comprehensive income for the period  Balance at 31 December 2020	· -	(2,078,062)	<del></del>
Year ended 31 December 2021: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year Issue of share capital	:	(3,947,422)	
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>	(6,025,484) ======	(6,025,484) ======

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Aura Futures Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 40 Clifton Street, London, EC2A 4DX.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Strategic Report.

#### **Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; and
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Aura Futures Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aura Futures Holdings Limited and the results of Aura Futures Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Aura Futures Holdings Limited which will be available from 40 Clifton Street, London, EC2A 4DX.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Going concern

As part of the going concern review, the directors have reviewed the group's forecast cash flows, liquidity, borrowing facilities and related covenant requirements. This included an assessment of the impact of principal risks and uncertainties faced by the business and those specifically brought about by the ongoing effects of the pandemic and associated supply chain risks.

The directors reviewed and approved the forecasts produced by management that included various sensitivities and reverse stress testing. The forecast performance demonstrates that the group has sufficient cash reserves and available headroom under its banking and shareholder facilities and is forecast to remain in compliance with its financial covenants for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the accounts.

The directors believe that the consolidated workspace technology offering (strengthened by the Reflex acquisition), strong H2 2021 financial metrics and a general uptick in market activity positions the business well for further cash and profit growth in FY22.

Accordingly, there is a reasonable expectation that the group will have adequate resources to manage its ongoing financial commitments and continue to operate for the foreseeable future and as such the financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting.

#### Reporting period

In the prior period the company prepared financial statements for the 14 month period from incorporation on 25 October 2019 to 31 December 2020, however, the company only commenced operations in March 2020. The company had extended its reporting period to align its reporting date with the rest of the group and, as a result, the comparative information is not entirely comparable.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Research and development expenditure

Research is considered to be a period cost. For development, a proportion of costs create new capability which will generate value over several years. New products will be sold or existing products will have new features developed which create additional value either with a direct sales value themselves or by enhancing the attractiveness of the product so that additional sales are made. Other costs relate to maintaining the existing capability including, for example, updates for operating system upgrades, bug fixes, or day to day improvements to existing functionality. Those are considered to be period costs.

#### Third party costs

Costs in relation to development work on the Managed Print Customer Portal are considered to be capital expenditure. This is because the portal does not generally require maintenance and changes are intended as upgrades to provide additional value to the customer thus increasing the appeal of the overall Managed Print solution.

#### Staff costs

Development employees and contractors work across both new product development and maintaining existing products. A process of judging time spent in writing and testing new software code and other areas such as maintenance time is carried out to identify the allocation of staff costs to both specific products and what work was performed on those products. The allocation of cost spent in developing and testing new code has been capitalised as Software costs whereas time spent on developing and testing software products that have not yet been launched has been capitalised as Development costs. Costs in relation to time spent on maintaining existing products, administration and management is written off as a period cost.

#### **Amortisation**

Capitalised development expenditure shall be written off on a straight line basis over 5 years. 5 years reflects our judgement of the useful economic life of new software developments to the Aura Futures group.

#### Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Development costs

20% straight line

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, net of depreciation.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements20% straight linePlant and equipment20% straight lineFixtures and fittings20% straight line

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

#### Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on income and expenses from subsidiaries that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

#### **Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

#### Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

The company received a discretionary cash grant of £141,449 (2020: £73,152) from the government as part of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) which compensates employers for part of the wages, associated national insurance contributions (NICs) and employer pension contributions of employees who have been placed on furlough (i.e. placed on a temporary leave of absence from working for the employer). The grant is conditional upon the employees being employed and on the company PAYE payroll and the employee cannot do any work for their employer that makes money or provides services for their employer or any organisation linked or associated with their employer. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to the grant and the company has received no other forms of UK government assistance.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

#### Accruals

#### Holiday accrual

We have estimated the amount of accrued holiday pay required. We have judged that everybody took at least their statutory minimum holidays but had allowed employees to carry over more un-taken holiday than would normally.

#### Bonus accrual

We have estimated the amount of employee bonus and commission payments due.

#### Investments

The directors have carried out a review of the carrying value of investments and do not consider an impairment to be necessary.

#### **Development costs**

Development costs are capitalised based on an estimate of the time spent by the development team on new code, design/architecture of products and testing for products already released or in development. Time spent on updating existing software and other areas are not included. The costs arise through payroll and third party consultants.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 3 Prior period adjustment

The directors have revisited the classification of group loan liabilities and consider that these should be shown for accounting purposes as falling due within one year. The statement of financial position has been restated to reflect this, as detailed below. The adjustment has had no impact on the net liabilities figure or on the loss for the financial year previously reported.

The group loans have no definitive repayment date. However, in certain circumstances these loans would be repayable on demand such as on an exit event occurring. Where the group and company cannot unconditionally defer payment, the directors consider that the classification of the borrowings as a current liability is appropriate.

Creditors due within one year  Other borrowings  £ £  (25,324,545) (25,324,545)	24,545) 92,640)
Other borrowings - (25,324,545) (25,32	24,545)  92,640)
Other borrowings - (25,324,545) (25,32	92,640)
Net current liabilities (3.768.095) (25.324.545) (29.09	
(0,700,000) (20,024,040) (20,024,040) (20,024,040)	12,188)
Creditors due after one year	\$2,188) 
Net liabilities (2,078,062) - (2,078,062)	78,062)
Capital and reserves	
·	78,062) ———
4 Turnover and other revenue	
2021	2020
£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business	
Consulting 174,300 Digital installation 20,177	-
Digital installation 20,177	
194,477	-
2021	2020
£	£
Other operating income	
	73,152
	40,000
Other income 10,250	

100% of revenue is generated in the UK.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Administrative	10	2
Management	9	7
Operations	40	11
Sales & Marketing	13	3
Total	72	23
•		

On 1 October 2020 the employees of Intevi Limited and Karlson UK Limited were TUPE'd to Aura Futures Limited.

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

Their aggregate remaindration complicate.	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	3,548,670	1,616,289
Social security costs	450,633	192,730
Pension costs	128,058	62,979
	4,127,361	1,871,998

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6	Directors' remuneration		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	927,666	806,497
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	39,850	31,405
		967,516	837,902
		er de c	
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under amounted to 7 (2020: 7).	defined contributio	n schemes
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the high	nest paid director:	
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	175,000	142,949
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	8,000	5,476
7	Operating loss		
	Operation loss for the year is stated offer sharping/(graditing):	2021 £	2020 £
	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	Z.	£
	Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments		
	measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,729	
	Research and development costs	73,676	56,634
	Government grants	(141,449)	(73,152)
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	25,000	12,500
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	40,170	12,500
	Amortisation of intangible assets	9,843	55
	Amortisation of intangible assets	====	
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
•	more and and annual mounts	2021	2020
		£	£
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	627	-

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9	Interest payable and similar expenses	2021 £	2020 £
	Interest on bank loans Other interest	1,074,942 14,073	904,638 945
		1,089,015	905,583
10	Taxation	2021 £	2020 £
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(395,474)	(95,285)
	Changes in tax rates	(25,450)	-
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(126,325)	-
	Total deferred tax	(547,249)	(95,285)
	Total deferred tax	(547,249)	
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be recomultiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:		
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be rec		
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be rec	onciled to the los	es before tax
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be recomultiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:  Loss before taxation	onciled to the los	ss before tax 2020
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be recomultiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:	onciled to the los	ss before tax 2020
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be recomultiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:  Loss before taxation  Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	2021 £ (4,494,671)	2020 £ (2,173,347) ————————————————————————————————————
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be recomultiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:  Loss before taxation  Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	2021 £ (4,494,671) ————————————————————————————————————	2020 £ (2,173,347) ————————————————————————————————————
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be recomultiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:  Loss before taxation  Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2021 £ (4,494,671) ————————————————————————————————————	2020 £ (2,173,347 ————————————————————————————————————
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be recomultiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:  Loss before taxation  Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of change in corporation tax rate Group relief  Other permanent differences	2021 £ (4,494,671) ————————————————————————————————————	2020 £ (2,173,347
	The total tax credit for the year included in the income statement can be recomultiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:  Loss before taxation  Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of change in corporation tax rate Group relief	2021 £ (4,494,671) ————————————————————————————————————	2020 £ (2,173,347 ————————————————————————————————————

The Finance Act 2016 was enacted so as to reduce the corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. In March 2021 the Chancellor announced that the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% in the year 2023, and this was substantively enacted before the reporting date and therefore has been used in the measurement of deferred tax.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

11	Intangible fixed assets				Development
				•	costs
	Cont				£
	At 1 January 2021				7,398
	At 1 January 2021 Additions - internally developed				176,115
	Additions - Internally developed				
	At 31 December 2021				183,513
	Amortisation				
	At 1 January 2021				55
	Amortisation charged for the year				9,843
	At 31 December 2021				9,898
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2021				173,615
	A4.04.D				7.040
	At 31 December 2020				7,343 =======
	The amortisation charge is included in admi	nistrative expenses.			
12	Tangible fixed assets				
		Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2021	41,263	54,703	21,657	117,623
	Additions	54,259	39,265	11,387	104,911
	At 31 December 2021	95,522	93,968	33,044	222,534
	Depreciation			<del></del>	
	Depreciation charged in the year	18,627	14,892	6,651	40,170
	At 31 December 2021	18,627	14,892	6,651	40,170
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2021	76,895	79,076	26,393	182,364
	At 31 December 2020	41,263	54,703	21,657	117,623

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

13	Fixed asset investments	•		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
	Investments in subsidiaries	14	40,126,477	37,331,800
	On 4 August 2021 the company acquired 100% of the sh	are capital in Reflex 2	2016 Limited.	
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
				Shares in group undertakings
	Cost or valuation			£
	At 1 January 2021			37,331,800
	Additions			2,794,677
	At 31 December 2021			40,126,477
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2021	•		40,126,477
	At 31 December 2020			37,331,800

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Address	Nature of business	Class of	% Held
			shares held	Direct Indirect
Intevi Limited	a)	Collaboration solutions	Ordinary	100.00 -
Karlson UK Limited	a)	Managed print solutions	Ordinary	100.00 -
Intevi Poland Sp. Zo.o.	c)	Software research & development	Ordinary	- 100.00
Aura Futures, Inc.	b) ·	Collaboration solutions	Ordinary	- 100.00
Reflex 2016 Limited	d)	Holding company	Ordinary	100.00 -
Reflex 2005 Limited	d)	Holding company	Ordinary	- 100.00
Reflex Audio Visual Limited	d)	Holding company	Ordinary	- 100.00
Reflex Limited	a)	Sale, installation and maintenance of audio visual equipment	Ordinary	- 100.00
Classroom Displays Limited	d)	Dormany company	Ordinary	- 100.00
Reflex Care Limited	d)	Dormant company	Ordinary	- 100.00

#### Registered office addresses:

- a) 40 Clifton Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2A 4DX
- b) 1250 Broadway, 36th Floor, New York, 10001, USA
- c) Ruś 14, Olsztyn , Warminsko-Mazurskie, 10-687, Poland
- d) 1 Bennet Court, Bennet Road, Reading, United Kingdom, RG2 0QX

#### 15 Stocks

		2021 £	2020 £
	Finished goods	11,855	11,855
16	Debtors	2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	6,123	_
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	95,762	-
	Other debtors	261,308	212,713
	Prepayments and accrued income	74,154	105,533
		437,347	318,246
	Deferred tax asset (note 20)	642,534	95,285
		1,079,881	413,531

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

17	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		•	2021	2020 as restated
		Notes	£	as restated £
	Other borrowings	19	35,954,090	25,324,545
	Trade creditors		88,318	77,382
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		6,369,180	2,837,338
	Taxation and social security Deferred income		717,482 12,500	221,928
	Other creditors		363,006	283,246
	Accruals		1,202,231	778,094
			44,706,807	29,522,533
18	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2021	2020
			2021	as restated
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans	19	10,527,129	10,442,188
	Amounts included above which fall due after five years are a	s follows:		
	Payable by instalments		_	10,442,188
19	Borrowings			
			2021	2020 as restated
			£	£
	Bank loans		10,527,129	10,442,188
	Loans from group undertakings		35,954,090	25,324,545 ————
			46,481,219	35,766,733
				=
	Payable within one year		35,954,090	25,324,545
	Payable after one year		10,527,129	10,442,188

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 19 Borrowings (Continued)

During the prior period the company received a bank loan of £11,000,000 which is due for repayment in April 2026. Interest is accrued at a rate of 2.25% per quarter and secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company by The Wilmington Trust (the agent) for and on behalf of Cordet (the lender). At the year end £10,527,129 (2020: £10,442,188) was outstanding.

During the year, the company had a credit facility approved to the value of £10,629,545 in addition to the opening balance of £25,324,545. The group loans have no definitive repayment date, but are repayable on demand on any exit event. As the company does not control the timing of an exit event the group loans have been classified as short-term, where the company cannot unconditionally defer payment in certain circumstances. The loan is unsecured and is not interest bearing. At the year end £35,954,090 (2020: £25,324,545) was outstanding.

#### 20 Deferred taxation

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company are:

•	Assets	Assets
	2021	2020
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(19,154)	(14,508)
Tax losses	656,183	104,350
Short term timing differences	5,505	5,443
	642,534	95,285
		2021
Movements in the year:		£
Asset at 1 January 2021		(95,285)
Credit to profit or loss		(547,249)
Asset at 31 December 2021		(642,534)

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within the foreseeable future and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

#### 21 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2021 £	2020 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	128,058	62,979

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. At the year end outstanding contributions of £25,989 (period ended 2020: £28,651) were included in creditors.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

22	Share capital					
		2021	2020	2021	2020	
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£	
	Issued and fully paid					
	Ordinary share of 1p each	1	1	-	_	

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights.

#### 23 Reserves

#### Profit and loss reserves

The cumulative profit and loss is net of distributions to owners of which £nil were paid during the period.

#### 24 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Services	
	2021	2020
	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	100,574	283,140
	2021	2020
Amounts due to related parties	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant		
influence over the company	358,566	283,140

#### 25 Directors' transactions

Included within other debtors are the following director loan balances which are unsecured, interest free and repayable on divestiture of each director's shares in Aura Futures Group Holdings Limited.

Other movements reflect the removal of balances related to individuals who ceased to be directors of the company.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Other movements £	Closing balance £
Directors' loans	-	203,968	4,545	(10,461)	(13,622)	184,430
		203,968	4,545	(10,461)	(13,622)	184,430

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 26 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company and smallest group to prepare consolidated financial statements including this entity is Aura Futures Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales (registered office: 40 Clifton Street, London, EC2A 4DX).

The largest group to prepare consolidated financial statements which includes Aura Futures Limited is Aura Futures Group Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales (registered office: 40 Clifton Street, London, EC2A 4DX). These financial statements are available from Companies House.

Aura Futures Group Holdings Limited is controlled by Baird Capital Global Fund I LP, Baird Capital Global Fund I-DE LP, BCGF Affiliates Fund LP and BCGF I Special Affiliates LP via owning 61% of the issued share capital. These funds are ultimately controlled by Baird Capital Global Fund Management I LP, registered in the Cayman Islands.

# AURA FUTURES LIMITED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	3 £	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	£	Period ended 31 December 2020 £
Turnover Provision of services		194,477		-
		, , , , , ,		
Cost of sales	C 400			
Finished goods purchases Direct costs	6,400 31		-	
Postage, courier and delivery charges	1,583		-	
Consultancy fees	58,728		_	
Advertising	117		_	
Research and development costs	146		_	
		(67,005)		-
0 54		407.470		
Gross profit		127,472		-
Other operating income				
Government grants receivable and released	141,449		73,152	
Management fees receivable	1,601,000		1,140,000	
Sundry income	10,250		-	
		4 750 000		4 0 4 0 4 5 0
		1,752,699		1,213,152
Administrative expenses		(5,286,454)		(2,480,916)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Operating loss		(3,406,283)	•	(1,267,764)
Interest receivable and similar income	607			
Bank interest received	627			
		627		
Interest payable and similar expenses		02.		
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts	1,074,942		904,638	
Interest payable - not financial liabilities	14,073		-	
Interest on overdue taxation - not financial liabilities	-		945	
		(4.000.045)		(005 505)
		(1,089,015)		(905,583)
Loss before taxation		(4,494,671)		(2,173,347)
LOSS DEIVIE IGAGIIOII		( <del>-</del> ,-0-,07-1)		(2,170,047)

### SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Year	Period
	ended	ended
	31 December	31 December
	2021	2020
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	2,610,918	809,792
Social security costs	450,633	192,730
Subcontract labour	2,100	-
Staff commissions payable	10,086	-
Staff recruitment costs	34,299	3,500
Staff welfare	45,120	37,415
Staff training	3,289	-
Staff pension costs defined contribution	88,208	31,574
Directors' remuneration	927,666	806,497
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution scheme	39,850	31,405
Cleaning	1,022	361
Property repairs and maintenance	6,069	742
Premises insurance	22,663	9,267
Computer running costs	63,907	1,915
Motor running expenses	17,850	3,169
Travelling expenses	70,251	19,249
Postage, courier and delivery charges	292	192
Professional subscriptions	2,756	4,079
Legal and professional fees	371,600	258,444
Accountancy	132,223	4,489
Non audit remuneration paid to auditors	5,875	=
Audit fees	25,000	12,500
Audit fees for other group companies	-	47,500
Charitable donations	1,100	-
Bank charges	49,798	8,304
Credit card charges	312	-
Advertising	123,352	131,313
Telecommunications	3,477	1,201
Other office supplies	7,017	1,094
Entertaining	40,444	5,932
Research and development costs	73,530	56,634
Sundry expenses	3,005	1,563
Amortisation	9,843	55
Depreciation	40,170	-
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	2,729	
	5,286,454	2,480,916