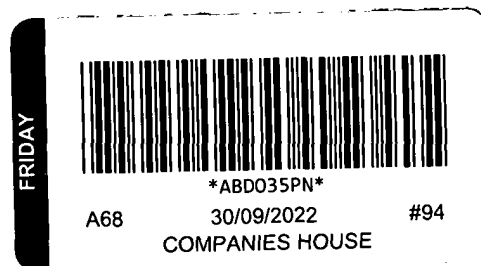


BBB Seven Ltd

Financial Statements for the period ended 31 December 2021

Company Registration No: 13128790 (England and Wales)



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Richard Harpham (appointed 23 November 2021)
Graham Bird (appointed 23 November 2021)
Richard Beese (appointed 2 July 2021, resigned 23 November 2021)
David White (appointed 12 January 2021, resigned 2 July 2021)

Registered Office

Belmont House
Station Way
Crawley
RH10 1JA

Auditors

HW Fisher LLP
Acre House
11-15 William Road
London
NW1 3ER

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors present their first report on the Company, together with the audited Financial Statements for the period from incorporation on 12 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activity is that of running the owned and operated site based at The O2, London. The venue comprises a bar surrounded by competitive socialising games such as axe throwing and crazy golf. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of XP Factory plc.

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company who served during the period were:

Richard Harpham	(appointed 23 November 2021)
Graham Bird	(appointed 23 November 2021)
Richard Beese	(appointed 2 July 2021, resigned 23 November 2021)
David White	(appointed 12 January 2021, resigned 2 July 2021)

DIRECTORS INDEMNITY INSURANCE

The Company has maintained throughout the period directors' and officers' liability insurance for the benefit of the Company, the Directors and its Officers.

EVENTS SINCE THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Since the year end, energy prices have risen very materially, notably since the invasion of Ukraine by Russian armed forces. The impact is being felt most notably through inflationary pressures, notably in energy. Whilst the cost of energy represents only a small component of the Company's costs, the potential impact on consumers from higher inflation may impact consumer spending and the performance of the business. These are considered to be non-adjusting post balance sheet events and so the measurement of assets and liabilities in the accounts have not been adjusted for their potential impact.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and

- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors of the company who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that:

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

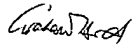
AUDITORS

HW Fisher LLP were appointed as auditors to the Company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

SMALL COMPANIES EXEMPTION

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Signed by order of the board



Graham Bird
Director

28 September 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Boom BBB Seven Ltd (the 'company') for the period ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of the company's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for qualified opinion

With respect to inventory having a carrying amount of £20,279, the audit evidence available to us was limited. We were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence that inventory was not materially misstated as (i) due to the timing of our appointment we were not able to attend a year end inventory count, and (ii) due to the nature of the inventory being that of consumable food and beverages, we were unable to satisfy ourselves by using other audit procedures. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustment to this balance was necessary.

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 qualified opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 our audit:

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 directors' report.

Arising solely from the limitation of scope of our work relating to inventory, referred to above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit; and
- we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records have been kept.

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

- 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
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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.

Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

As part of our planning process:

- We enquired of management the systems and controls the company has in place, the areas of the financial statements that are most susceptible to the risk of irregularities and fraud, and whether there was any known, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company. We determined that the following were most relevant: FRS 102, Companies Act 2006, health and safety regulations, alcohol licensing and planning consent.

- We considered the incentives and opportunities that exist in the company, including the extent of management bias, which present a potential for irregularities and fraud to be perpetuated, and tailored our risk assessment accordingly.
- Using our knowledge of the company, together with the discussions held with the company at the planning stage, we formed a conclusion on the risk of misstatement due to irregularities including fraud and tailored our procedures according to this risk assessment.

The key procedures we undertook to detect irregularities including fraud during the course of the audit included:

- Identifying and testing journal entries and the overall accounting records, in particular those that were significant and unusual.
- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and determining whether accounting policies have been appropriately applied.
- Reviewing and challenging the assumptions and judgements used by management in their significant accounting estimates.
- Assessing the extent of compliance, or lack of, with the relevant laws and regulations.
- Testing key revenue lines, in particular cut-off, for evidence of management bias.
- Obtaining third-party confirmation of material bank balances.
- Documenting and verifying all significant related party balances and transactions.
- Reviewing documentation such as the company board minutes, for discussions of irregularities including fraud.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The primary responsibility of the prevention and detection of irregularities and fraud rests with the directors.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

Gary Miller

**Gary Miller (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of HW Fisher LLP**

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Acre House
11-15 William Road
London
NW1 3ER
United Kingdom

28 Sep 2022

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BBB SEVEN LTD**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	Period ended 31 December 2021 £
Continuing operations:		
Revenue		60,933
Cost of Sales		(62,168)
		<hr/>
Gross loss		(1,235)
Administrative expenses		(532,527)
		<hr/>
Loss before taxation	4	(533,762)
Corporation tax		-
		<hr/>
Loss after taxation		(533,762)
		<hr/>
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(533,762)
		<hr/>

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

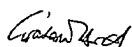
BBB SEVEN LTD**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	As at 31 Dec 2021 £
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	6	369,055
Current assets		
Receivables, deposits and prepayments	7	164,024
Inventory		20,279
Cash and cash equivalents		123,460
		<hr/> 307,763
TOTAL ASSETS		<hr/> 676,818
CREDITORS		
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors		78,823
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries		570,724
Amounts due to parent company		244,607
Accruals and deferred income		310,355
Taxes and social security		5,971
		<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8	<hr/> 1,210,480
NET LIABILITIES		<hr/> (533,662)
EQUITY		
Share capital	9	100
Accumulated losses		(533,762)
Total shareholders' funds		<hr/> (533,662)

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Graham Bird
Director

Company Number: 13128790

BBB SEVEN LTD**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Share capital £	Accumulated losses £	Total £
At 12 January 2021	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(533,762)	(533,762)
Transactions with owners:			
Issue of shares on incorporation	100	-	100
Balance at 31 December 2021	100	(533,762)	(533,662)

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

BBB SEVEN LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

The Company was incorporated and registered in England and Wales on 12 January 2021 as a private company limited by shares with registered number 13128790. The Company's registered office is Belmont House, Station Way, Crawley, RH10 1JA. Its principal activity is that of running the owned and operated site at The O2, London. The venue comprises a bar surrounded by competitive socialising games such as axe throwing and crazy golf. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of XP Factory plc.

2. 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 unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as explained in the accounting policies below, and 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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of XP Factory plc as at 31 December 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

During the period the reporting date was changed to 31 December 2021. This was to align with the other entities in the XP Factory Group.

(b) Going concern

Notwithstanding net liabilities of £553,662 as at 31 December 2021, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The net liabilities relate to the fact that the site at The O2, London only traded for less than one month of 2021. During the year money was spent both on acquisition and legal costs to obtain the lease but also on build costs to build and fit out the site. These costs were financed from loans from the parent company and other subsidiaries within the parent company's group. The directors have made reasonable inquiries of the parent company and other companies in the parent company's group that financial support will continue to be available for the foreseeable future and that neither the parent company nor other associated subsidiaries will seek repayment of the loans so as to impact the Company's ability to operate as a going concern. Now that the site is trading, the loans are being paid back as and when cashflow allows.

Having undertaken a detailed budgeting exercise, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account discounts given..

The Company recognises revenue from the sale of goods when all the following conditions are satisfied:

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

(d) Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

(e) Income taxes

Income tax for each reporting period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to acquired intangible assets is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transactions either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is calculated under the straight-line method to write off the depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation of an asset does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:-

- Computers & equipment:		- 33%
- Leasehold improvements	- 20%	
- Fixtures & fittings		- 20%
- Boom games		- 50%

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the amounts, method and periods of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of the plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when the cost is incurred and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of parts that are replaced is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Cost also comprises the initial estimate of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located for which the Company is obligated to incur when the asset is acquired, if applicable.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss on retirement or disposal is determined as the difference between any sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

(g) Inventory

Inventory relates to consumables such as food and beverages and is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

(h) 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 in the company's statement of financial position 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 receivables 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 payables and loans from fellow group companies, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

(i) Leases

The Company leases certain property and equipment under operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

There were no leases classified under the category of finance leases.

(j) 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 fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

(k) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

3. Summary of critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4. Loss before taxation

Loss before taxation is arrived at after charging: -

	Period ended 31 Dec 2021 £
Fees payable for the audit of the Company's financial statements	4,000
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4,843
Operating lease charges	291,668
Write off of amounts due to previous group companies	93,239
	<hr/>

5. Staff Costs

	Period ended 31 Dec 2021 No.
The average monthly number of employees excluding Directors was:	<hr/>
	4

No remuneration was paid to the Directors in the period ended 31 December 2021.

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements £	Computers & Equipment £	Fixtures & fittings £	Boom Games £	Total £
Cost					
At 12 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	377,039	8,802	71,087	16,970	473,898
Capital contributions	(100,000)	-	-	-	(100,000)
As at 31 December 2021	<hr/> 277,039	<hr/> 8,802	<hr/> 71,087	<hr/> 16,970	<hr/> 373,898
Accumulated depreciation					
At 12 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	3,335	177	819	512	4,843
As at 31 December 2021	<hr/> 3,335	<hr/> 177	<hr/> 819	<hr/> 512	<hr/> 4,843
Carrying amounts					
At 31 December 2021	<hr/> 273,704	<hr/> 8,625	<hr/> 70,268	<hr/> 16,458	<hr/> 369,055
At 12 January 2021	<hr/> -	<hr/> -	<hr/> -	<hr/> -	<hr/> -

7. Receivables, deposits and prepayments

	As at 31 Dec 2021 £
Trade receivables	18,660
Other receivables and prepayments	126,588
VAT receivable	18,776
	<u>164,024</u>

8. Creditors due within one year

	As at 31 Dec 2021 £
Trade payables	78,823
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	570,724
Amounts owed to parent company	244,607
Taxes and social security	5,971
Accruals and deferred income	310,355
	<u>1,210,480</u>

The amounts owing to the parent company, being the ultimate parent company XP Factory Plc, and to fellow subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. The amounts owing are to be settled in cash. The directors consider that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair values.

9. Share capital

The allotted, called-up and fully paid share capital of the Company is as follows:-

	As at 31 Dec 2021 £
<i>Issued and fully paid:</i>	
100 ordinary share of £1 each	100
	<u>100</u>

Shares issued during the period were as follows:

Ordinary shares

The Company issued 100 Ordinary shares on incorporation, each with a nominal value of £1 for a total cash consideration of £100.

10. Dividends

The Directors did not propose a dividend the period ending 31 December 2021.

11. Subsequent events

Since the year end, energy prices have risen very materially, notably since the invasion of Ukraine by Russian armed forces. The impact is being felt most notably through inflationary pressures, notably in energy. Whilst the cost of energy represents only a small component of the Company's costs, the potential impact on consumers from higher inflation may impact consumer spending and the performance of the business. These are considered to be non-adjusting post balance sheet events and so the measurement of assets and liabilities in the accounts have not been adjusted for their potential impact.

The company will attempt to mitigate these events by monitoring usage of utilities to keep costs down, keeping a flexible workforce to ensure that labour costs can be flexed down in times of slow trading and monitoring weekly cash takings in order to better forecast and foresee future issues before they arise.

12. Operating lease commitments

Commitments under operating leases relating to land and buildings can be split into the following periods

	As at 31 Dec 2021 £	As at 31 Dec 2020 £
<1 year	233,333	-
2-5 years	1,600,000	-
>5years	1,666,667	-
	<u>3,500,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Games rented under operating leases are cancellable with one months' notice period, therefore are not considered to create an operating lease commitment.

13. Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is BBB Ventures Ltd, a company incorporated in England. The ultimate parent company is XP Factory plc, a company incorporated in England. The Directors consider XP Factory plc to be the controlling party of the Company. The results of the Company are shown within the Consolidated Financial Statements of XP Factory plc. Copies of the Group accounts are available from the Chief Financial Officer, Graham Bird, Belmont House, Station Way, Crawley, RH10 1JA.