

Postjet Systems Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022

Registered number: 05743000



Postjet Systems Limited

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Postjet Systems Limited

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Adrian Moss
Robert Pulford
Joseph Harrison

Auditor

Maxwells Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
4 King Square
Bridgwater
Somerset
TA6 3YF

Bankers

Lloyds Bank plc
24 Broad Street
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 2BT

Registered Office

Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
Cambridgeshire
United Kingdom
CB23 8TU

Postjet Systems Limited

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Domino Printing Sciences plc. Domino Printing Sciences plc is owned by Brother Industries Limited. The principal activity of the Company in the period under review was that of development, manufacture and sale of a range of ink jet printing equipment designed specifically for high-speed postal applications.

Business review

We design, develop and deliver high speed, high resolution printing systems for postal authorities around the world. We work primarily with OEM (original equipment manufacturer) partners and have been successful at gaining market share through offering high performing, cost effective coding solutions. The care and effort we take in producing our industry leading, innovative inkjet printers is matched only by the exceptional level of customer care we provide. We take enormous pride in what we do, but we take even greater pride in the success of the companies we work alongside. Working closely with them to meet the challenges and pressures of the modern postal sorting room is our strength which is why we now provide mail handling solutions in the UK, US, Japan, Germany, Australia, France, Singapore, Italy, Hong Kong and numerous other countries as we continue to expand into new territories.

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2022	2021
Sales revenue	4,132,241	3,256,118
Operating profit	883,020	329,373
Profit before tax	881,805	329,314
Net assets	2,137,342	1,404,309
Average number of employees	19	18

The Directors are satisfied with the results for the year and for the Company's future prospects.

Strategy

The global postal market is large and while postal volumes are in decline, there is still a significant opportunity to grow share across a range of applications. We have leading technology in the sector and will further strengthen Domino's digital printing capability. Operating as an independent company within the Brother group, going forward we will benefit from the group's support and resources to broaden our existing product range through product enhancements as well as new technologies.

It is our intention at Postjet to build a more solid platform for growth and become a more repeatable quality organisation. This will require us becoming more automated rather than knowledge based and will help us to develop bigger business opportunities going forward.

Postjet is very proud to have been awarded ISO 9001 certification which acknowledges our commitment to quality management in all areas of business. Postjet has always worked to the highest standards and continuous improvement has been the cornerstone of our operations which has enabled us to innovate in a tough market. ISO 9001 gives our clients the assurance that Postjet is a trusted and committed partner.

We will continue to invest and improve the Company to meet the needs of expansion and in order to maximise future profits.

Postjet Systems Limited

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company has maintained its established risk management process throughout the reporting period. Risks and uncertainties are assessed and formally evaluated across the business and actions are taken to mitigate the adverse effects of unplanned events.

The key risks and uncertainties to which the business is exposed are summarised as follows:

- Volumes of sales, and margins on those sales, are key to our profitability. Management are continually seeking to defend and increase sales and sustain margins through product development, quality control, penetration of emerging markets, continued growth in established markets and excellent customer service
- Current global market conditions for the supply of electronic components are having a severe impact on sectors ranging from consumer to automotive to industrial, both on availability and prices. The Company has an active supplier management and quality assurance programme which seeks to ensure availability of sufficient stocks of materials in the supply chain to provide ongoing supply capability
- Rising inflation rates globally are putting pressure on the Company's cost base, in areas such as energy, raw materials and wages. Where appropriate, the Company is seeking to mitigate rising costs through price increases
- The scale of the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and for how long this will last is inherently uncertain. The Company's business operations and growth plans could be negatively impacted by further waves of the pandemic and associated lockdowns.

COVID-19 impact

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting actions taken globally continue to have a profound effect on economies, business, and society at large. Our priority in managing this crisis has been to ensure the wellbeing of our people while taking necessary actions to successfully navigate through the extended period of uncertainty.

Appropriate measures have been taken to mitigate the impact of COVID-19, ensuring the health of our employees while also continuing to successfully operate our business. We are closely following local government guidelines.

The Directors believe that the actions taken to date and the overall robustness of the Company's business model will enable the Company to prosper in the medium-term.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board



Adrian Moss

Director

Date: 5th December 2022

Postjet Systems Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Registered No. 05743000

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year ended 31 March 2022 and to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated, were as follows:

Adrian Moss
Robert Pulford
Joseph Harrison

Employees

Employee communication is organised locally. The Company organises presentations by Directors and managers and holds briefing groups to pass on information to employees and to ascertain their views on matters likely to affect their interests.

Applications for employment made by disabled persons are given full and fair consideration, having regard to the abilities and aptitudes of the candidates. If existing employees become disabled, every effort is made to accommodate them within their existing jobs, or if this proves to be impossible, to find them suitable alternative employment. Opportunities for development and promotion are open to all employees.

Employees participate in various incentive schemes designed to align their interests with those of the business more widely.

Dividends

The Directors recommended not to pay an ordinary dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: £nil); furthermore, no dividend has been proposed to the date of signing of the accounts.

During the year ended 31 March 2022 an ordinary dividend of £nil (2021: £2,960) per ordinary share amounting to £nil (2021: £3,700,000) was paid.

Going concern

The Directors have considered the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in conducting their assessment of going concern. The impact to date on the Company's financial position has not been severe and, due to the overall robustness of the Company's business model, the Directors expect this to continue to be the case.

The Company also entered the current financial year with a strong balance sheet and has a broad spread of customers across different geographic areas. At 31 March 2022, the Company held a cash balance of £78,682 (2021: £109,531) and had net current assets of £2,100,949 (2021: £1,388,070).

Having considered all of the above, the Directors remain confident in the long-term future prospects for the Company and its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Political contributions

The Company made no political contributions in the financial reporting period (2021: £nil).

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage these risks or for speculative purposes.

Cash flow risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company does not seek to hedge its foreign currency or interest rate exposures.

Postjet Systems Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances, trade receivables and amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company has access to short-term working capital finance from its parent company. The Company also places surplus cash on deposit with its parent company.

Auditor

In the case of each of the persons who are Directors of the Company at the date when this report is approved:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Maxwells have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board



Adrian Moss

Director

Date: 5th December 2022

Postjet Systems Limited

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Postjet Systems Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POSTJET SYSTEMS LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Postjet Systems Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 25.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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 required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

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

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

Postjet Systems Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POSTJET SYSTEMS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 respect of these matters.

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 website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, pensions legislation, tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Postjet Systems Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POSTJET SYSTEMS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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.

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.



Philip Littler FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Maxwells Chartered Accountants

Bridgwater, United Kingdom

Date: 5th December 2022

Postjet Systems Limited

Profit & loss account

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	5	4,132,241	3,256,118
Cost of sales		<u>(1,828,411)</u>	<u>(1,588,157)</u>
Gross profit		2,303,830	1,667,961
Sales and distribution costs		(187,146)	(156,307)
Administrative expenses		(508,100)	(484,318)
Research and development		<u>(725,564)</u>	<u>(697,963)</u>
Operating profit	6	883,020	329,373
Interest payable	7	(3,139)	(2,151)
Interest receivable	8	1,924	2,092
Profit before taxation		881,805	329,314
Tax on profit	11	<u>(148,772)</u>	<u>(3,685)</u>
Profit for the financial year attributable to the owners of the Company		<u>733,033</u>	<u>325,629</u>

All activities in the financial periods above are derived from continuing operations. There were no elements of other comprehensive income or expense for either year other than those stated in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, a statement of comprehensive income is not presented.


Postjet Systems Limited

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	13	12,329	12,964
Tangible assets	14	34,855	32,734
Right-of-use assets	15	249,834	321,221
Deferred tax assets	19	20,766	10,019
		<u>317,784</u>	<u>376,938</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	16	514,979	563,421
Receivables	17	1,873,597	1,129,308
Cash and cash equivalents		78,682	109,531
		<u>2,467,258</u>	<u>1,802,260</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(366,309)</u>	<u>(414,190)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,100,949</u>	<u>1,388,070</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,418,733</u>	<u>1,765,008</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Lease liabilities	23	(181,391)	(260,699)
Provisions for liabilities	20	(100,000)	(100,000)
		<u>(281,391)</u>	<u>(360,699)</u>
Net assets		<u>2,137,342</u>	<u>1,404,309</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	1,250	1,250
Profit and loss account		2,136,092	1,403,059
Equity attributable to shareholders		<u>2,137,342</u>	<u>1,404,309</u>

The financial statements of Postjet Systems Limited, registered number 05743000, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 5th December 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:


Adrian Moss
Director

Postjet Systems Limited

Statement of changes in equity As at 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 27 March 2020	<u>1,250</u>	<u>4,777,430</u>	<u>4,778,680</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	325,629	325,629
Dividends payable to parent undertaking		<u>(3,700,000)</u>	<u>(3,700,000)</u>
Balance at 31 March 2021	<u>1,250</u>	<u>1,403,059</u>	<u>1,404,309</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	<u>733,033</u>	<u>733,033</u>
Balance at 31 March 2022	<u>1,250</u>	<u>2,136,092</u>	<u>2,137,342</u>

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

Postjet Systems Limited (the Company) is a private company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic report on page 2.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. As permitted by FRS101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemption available under the standard in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of Brother Industries Limited. The group financial statements of Brother Industries Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 25. The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

2. Adoption of new and revised Standards

Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2022. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements. These amendments include:

Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current
Amendments to IFRS 4	Extension of the Temporary Exemption from applying IFRS 9
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of accounting policies
Amendments to IAS 12	Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of accounting estimates

3. Significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective, certain disclosure in respect of revenue from contracts with customers, impairment of assets, certain related party transactions, and certain disclosure requirements in respect of leases. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group financial statements of Brother Industries Limited. The group financial statements of Brother Industries Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 25.

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of accounting (continued)

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

Going concern

The Directors have considered the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in conducting their assessment of going concern. The impact to date on the Company's financial position has not been severe and, due to the overall robustness of the Company's business model, the Directors expect this to continue to be the case.

The Company also entered the current financial year with a strong balance sheet and has a broad spread of customers across different geographic areas. At 31 March 2022, the Company held a cash balance of £78,682 (2021: £109,531) and had net current assets of £2,100,949 (2021: £1,388,070).

Having considered all of the above, the Directors remain confident in the long-term future prospects for the Company and its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is the amount derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the Company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and excluding Value Added Tax.

Sales of products are recognised when performance obligations to the customer are met, the sales price agreed and the receipt of payment can be assured.

Sales of services are recognised when the service has been performed and the receipt of the payment can be assured.

Leases

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the balance sheet.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Retirement benefit costs

Domino Printing Sciences plc operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the group, of which Postjet Systems Limited is a member. The amount charged to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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 they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Directors have considered the value of assets that are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and are satisfied that the aggregate value of those assets is not less than the aggregate amount at which they are stated in the Company's financial statements.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Leaschold	20%
Plant & machinery	20%
Fixtures & fittings	33%
Motor vehicles	20%

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tangible Fixed Assets (continued)

A tangible fixed asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or scrapping of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in income.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Software

Software that is not integral to an item of hardware is classified as an intangible asset. Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the licence term and five years.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. 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. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Research and development

A review is conducted for all research and development projects periodically to evaluate progress against defined gates. Costs are estimated to completion and whether the project is viable. Until a project reaches a defined gate all expenses are accounted for as operating expenditure.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost, trade debtors and contract assets. The amount of **expected credit losses** is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade debtors and contract assets. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 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.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements, that the Directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

5. Turnover

An analysis of the Company's turnover by geographical market is set out below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
By geographical market:		
UK	682,360	897,000
Rest of Europe	2,196,404	1,129,154
USA	1,038,520	1,065,030
Asia	212,728	162,483
Africa	2,229	2,451
	<u>4,132,241</u>	<u>3,256,118</u>

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is arrived at after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Staff costs (note 10)	1,265,772	1,170,794
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	15,662	20,576
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	71,387	68,661
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,444	13,798
	<u>1,357,265</u>	<u>1,273,829</u>

7. Interest payable

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest payable on lease liabilities	<u>3,139</u>	<u>2,151</u>

8. Interest receivable

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest receivable from parent company	<u>1,924</u>	<u>2,092</u>

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

9. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to Maxwells for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements were £5,250 (2021: £4,800). There were no fees payable to Maxwells for non-audit services.

10. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees (including Executive Directors) was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Selling and distribution	4	2
Administration	2	2
Manufacturing	13	14
	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	1,114,200	1,023,066
Social security costs	72,315	70,688
Other pension costs (see note 22)	79,257	77,040
	<u>1,265,772</u>	<u>1,170,794</u>

Disclosure of Directors' remuneration is included in note 24.

11. Tax on profit

	2022 £	2021 £
UK corporation tax	159,519	4,532
Total deferred tax (note 19)	(10,747)	(847)
Tax on profit	<u>148,772</u>	<u>3,685</u>

Corporation tax is calculated at 19.00% (2021: 19.00%) of the estimated taxable profit for the year. The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit and loss account as follows:

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

11. Tax on profit (continued)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before tax	881,805	329,314
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	167,543	62,569
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	135
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(110)	2,384
Additional recognition and utilisation of deferred tax balances	(10,747)	(847)
Prior period adjustments	(7,914)	3,575
Group relief	-	(64,131)
	<u>148,772</u>	<u>3,685</u>

As at 31 March 2022, the UK tax rate that has been substantively enacted for the period beginning 1 April 2022 is 19%. The main rate of UK corporation tax will increase to 25% from the financial year beginning 1 April 2023. This change was substantively enacted in the current year.

12. Dividends

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period:		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021 (equivalent to £nil per share; year ended 27 March 2020: £2,960 per share).	-	3,700,000
Proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 (equivalent to £nil per share; year ended 31 March 2021: £nil per share).	-	-

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

13. Intangible assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 31 March 2021	104,125
Additions	3,809
At 31 March 2022	<u>107,934</u>
Amortisation	
At 31 March 2021	91,161
Charge for the year	4,444
At 31 March 2022	<u>95,605</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	<u>12,329</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>12,964</u>

Computer software is amortised over its estimated useful lives, which is on average 5 years.

14. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold buildings £	Plant & machinery £	Fixture & fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 31 March 2021	52,695	53,333	29,408	135,436
Additions	9,618	4,219	3,946	17,783
At 31 March 2022	<u>62,313</u>	<u>57,552</u>	<u>33,354</u>	<u>153,219</u>
Depreciation				
At 31 March 2021	46,238	32,792	23,672	102,702
Charge for the year	2,986	8,253	4,423	15,662
At 31 March 2022	<u>49,224</u>	<u>41,045</u>	<u>28,095</u>	<u>118,364</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2022	<u>13,089</u>	<u>16,507</u>	<u>5,259</u>	<u>34,855</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>6,457</u>	<u>20,541</u>	<u>5,736</u>	<u>32,734</u>

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

15. Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold buildings £
Cost	
At 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022	<u>356,914</u>
Depreciation	
At 31 March 2021	35,693
Charge for the year	<u>71,387</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>107,080</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	<u>249,834</u>
At 27 March 2020	<u>321,221</u>

The Company leases a single building with a lease term of 60 months. The Company has not entered into any finance leases.

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented in note 23.

Amounts recognised in profit and loss:	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	71,387	68,661
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,139	2,151

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

16. Stocks

	2022	2021
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	473,329	430,270
Work-in-progress	15,711	54,797
Finished goods and goods for resale	25,939	78,354
	<u>514,979</u>	<u>563,421</u>

17. Receivables

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	254,170	598,972
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,515,889	435,705
Prepayments	44,622	47,146
Other debtors	58,916	47,485
	<u>1,873,597</u>	<u>1,129,308</u>

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	85,816	177,618
Lease liabilities (note 23)	79,308	78,509
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,673	4,654
Accruals	196,512	153,409
	<u>366,309</u>	<u>414,190</u>

19. Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances consist of the following amounts:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Assets		
Temporary differences	<u>20,766</u>	<u>10,019</u>

The following are the movements in the major deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised by the Company during the current and prior reporting period:

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

19. Deferred tax (continued)

	Accrued Bonuses	Capital Allowances	Total £
At 27 March 2020	-	9,172	9,172
Credit to profit or loss	3,040	(2,193)	847
At 31 March 2021	3,040	6,979	10,019
Credit to profit or loss	556	10,191	10,747
At 31 March 2022	3,596	17,170	20,766

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the period when the temporary differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. As at 31 March 2022, the UK tax rate that has been substantively enacted for periods from 1 April 2022 is 25%.

20. Provisions for liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Warranty provision	100,000	100,000

21. Called up share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up, issued and fully paid: 1,250 ordinary shares of 100 pence each (2021: 1,250 ordinary shares of 100 pence each)	1,250	1,250

The Company has four classes of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income:

- 600 ordinary A shares (valued at £1 each)
- 200 ordinary B shares (valued at £1 each)
- 200 ordinary C shares (valued at £1 each)
- 250 ordinary D shares (valued at £1 each)

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

22. Retirement benefit scheme

Defined contribution scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in funds under the control of trustees.

The total cost charged to the profit and loss account of £79,257 (2021: £77,040) represents contributions payable to the scheme by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

23. Lease liabilities

The amounts presented for 2022 relate to the maturity of lease liabilities under IFRS 16.

	2022 £	2021 £
Non-current	181,391	260,699
Current	79,308	78,509
Total lease liabilities	<u>260,699</u>	<u>339,208</u>
	2022 £	2021 £
Maturity analysis		
Year 1	79,308	78,509
Year 2	80,114	79,308
Year 3	81,648	80,114
Year 4	19,629	81,648
Year 5	-	19,629
Onwards	-	-
	<u>260,699</u>	<u>339,208</u>

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Company's treasury function.

Postjet Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

24. Related party transactions

The Directors' remuneration analysed under the headings required by Company law is set out below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Directors' remuneration		
Salary and benefits	126,947	116,127
Contributions to money purchase pension schemes	15,697	15,408
	<u>142,644</u>	<u>131,535</u>
	2022	2021
	Number	Number
The number of Directors who:		
Are members of a money purchase pension scheme	1	1

25. Controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Domino Printing Sciences plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Domino Printing Sciences plc is a wholly owned subsidiary of Brother Industries Limited, a company incorporated in Japan. Brother Industries Limited is the parent company of the largest and smallest group of which the Company is a member and for which financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the group financial statements of Brother Industries Limited are available from 15-1 Naeshiro-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya, 467-8561, Japan. In the opinion of the Directors, the Company's immediate controlling party is Domino Printing Sciences plc.