
PURE FX LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

THURSDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

PURE FX LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05990857

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020

	Note	£	2020 £	£	2019 £
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	565,231		3,073,388	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	-		1,841,389	
		<u>565,231</u>		<u>4,914,777</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(6,970)		(4,166,348)	
Net current assets			558,261		748,429
Total assets less current liabilities			558,261		748,429
Net assets			558,261		748,429
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			557,261		747,429
			<u>558,261</u>		<u>748,429</u>


The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the Statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

13/07/2022


T R Higham
 Director

The notes on pages 2 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

PURE FX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1. General information

Pure FX Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Spaces, Building 1 Chalfont Park, Chalfont St.Peter, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, SL9 0BG.

The company specialised in foreign exchange broking. Since the year end, the company has ceased trading and therefore the accounts have been prepared on a non-going basis (see note 2.2).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

Management have plans to liquidate the company in the near future therefore the accounts have not been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors believe that no adjustments are required to the accounts as a result of adopting a non-going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Turnover represents the net value of currency transactions undertaken by the company's foreign currency dealing business. Purchases of currency relating to the above transactions are netted off against turnover to produce net revenue.

PURE FX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure 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 charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 3 years straight line
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

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

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

PURE FX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

PURE FX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

PURE FX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be *recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits*; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 5).

PURE FX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost	
At 1 November 2019	6,607
At 31 October 2020	<u>6,607</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 November 2019	6,607
At 31 October 2020	<u>6,607</u>
Net book value	
At 31 October 2020	<u>-</u>
At 31 October 2019	<u>-</u>

PURE FX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	-	2,190,064
Amounts owed by group undertakings	523,096	479,405
Other debtors	42,135	403,919
	<u>565,231</u>	<u>3,073,388</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	1,841,389
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(2,584)
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,838,805</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank overdrafts	-	2,584
Trade creditors	-	3,842,674
Other taxation and social security	-	17
Other creditors	-	317,402
Accruals and deferred income	6,970	3,671
	<u>6,970</u>	<u>4,166,348</u>

PURE FX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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8. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £Nil (2019 - £1,604). Contributions totaling £Nil (2019 - £1,168) were receivable as at the reporting date.

10. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed by Financial Reporting Standard 102 not to disclose any transactions with other members of the group that are wholly owned.

11. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Brockle Acquisitions Limited, the immediate parent undertaking, a company incorporated in Jersey.

The ultimate controllers of this company at the Statement of financial position date were PSC III G, L.P. a fund which is managed by Pollen Street Capital Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

12. Auditors' information

The auditors' report was unqualified and made reference to the following matter by way of emphasis:

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 2.2 of the financial statements, which indicates the accounts have not been prepared on a going concern basis and that the directors do not believe any adjustments are required to the accounts in respect of that decision. Our opinion is unmodified in respect of this matter.

The Senior statutory auditor was Elliot S J Arwas, for and on behalf of Barnes Roffe LLP.