AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Marios Demetriades

Charalambos Psimolophitis

Pavlos Argyrou Eduardo Gavotti-Duque

Registered number

06766829

Registered office

13/14 Basinghall Street

London

United Kingdom EC2V 5BQ

Independent auditors

Simmons Gainsford LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

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33 Cavendish Square

London

United Kingdom W1G 0PW

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Introduction

The Directors present their strategic report for BNKPro Ltd (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021

The Company is authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") as an Electronic Money Institution under the Electronic Money Regulations 2011 with reference number 900870.

Developments in the year

The Company is at the end of the development stage of its new electronic money business. The Company began trading during the year but only on a trial basis. The new product offering is set to be officially launched during quarter two of 2022.

Business review

The electronic money business incurred losses in the year of £686,866 (2020: £480,640). Despite the loss making position the Company has maintained a strong balance sheet position, with net assets of £703,815 (2020: £1,340,907).

Financial key performance indicators

When the new product is officially launched the Company's Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs"), with which management will monitor the business and its performance will be, among others, the number of new clients, average amount of deposit, average amount of credit card usage and the overall profitability.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's activities, as outlined above, expose it to a variety of risks as noted below:

Operational and systems risk

This is a risk that derives from possible deficiencies relating to the Company's information technology and systems' control, as well as the risks of human error and natural disasters. The Company's systems are evaluated, maintained and upgraded continuously. Separation of power and authority regarding vital functions of the Company exists and the Board reviews any decisions made by management and monitors their activities.

Compliance risk

This is the risk of financial loss, including fines and other penalties, which may arise from non-compliance with laws and regulations. The Company is authorised and regulated by the FCA. Any changes in the regulatory framework and directives relating to the Company's services and operations could expose the Company to considerable risk. This risk is limited to a significant extent due to the supervision applied by the Compliance function, the use of external compliance and regulatory advisors, as well as by the monitoring controls applied by the Company.

Reputation risk

This is the risk of loss of reputation arising from the negative publicity relating to the Company's operations (whether justified or unjustified) that may result in a reduction of its clientele, reduction in revenue and legal claims against the Company. Given the start-up nature of its operations the risk is considered very low.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Foreign currency risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and consequently exposes itself to exchange rate fluctuations. Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations and acts accordingly to minimise risk.

Liquidity and cashflow risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not having sufficient cash supplies to meet its operational needs. Management is prudent when managing cashflow and the Company is financially supported by its parent undertaking.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that the Company would incur if the counterparty in a transaction failed to perform its contractual obligations. For banks and financial institutions, only parties who management have assessed as financially stable and healthy are accepted. The credit risk in respect of customers is deemed to be immaterial.

Coronavirus

The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in a delayed launch of the new product. However, development and testing of the product has continued and management are confident of its success, despite the continued challenges created by the pandemic.

This report was approved by the Board on

14/3/2022 | 10:44 GMT

and signed on its behalf.

Charalambos Psimolophitis

Charalambos Psimolophitis Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the UK.

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 year. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the UK, 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.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company in the year under review was that of an electronic money institution.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

Marios Demetriades Charalambos Psimolophitis Pavlos Argyrou Eduardo Gavotti-Duque

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

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Simmons Gainsford LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board on

14/3/2022 | 10:44 GMT

and signed on its behalf.

Charalambos Psimolophitis

Charalambos Psimolophitis Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BNKPRO LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BNKPro Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out on pages 17 - 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the United Kingdom (UK).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the UK; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

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 auditors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BNKPRO LTD (CONTINUED)

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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 5, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BNKPRO LTD (CONTINUED)

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 auditors' 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:

In order to identify and assess the risks of material misstatements, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations that could be expected to have a material impact on the financial statements, we have considered:

- the results of our enquiries of management and those charged with governance of their assessment of the risks of fraud and irregularities;
- the nature of the Company including its management structure and control systems (including the opportunity for management to override such controls);
- management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements; and
- the industry and environment in which it operates.

We also considered UK tax and pension legislation and laws and regulations relating to employment and the preparation and presentation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006.

Based on this understanding we identified the following matters as being of significance to the entity:

- laws and regulations considered to have a direct effect on the financial statements including UK financial reporting standards, Company Law, tax and pension legislation and distributable profits legislation;
- the timing of the recognition of commercial income;
- compliance with legislation relating to GDPR and the Financial Conduct Authority;
- management bias in selecting accounting policies and determining estimates;
- inappropriate journal entries;
- recoverability of debtors; and
- the requirement to impair intangible assets and the amount of any such impairment.

We communicated the outcomes of these discussions and enquiries, as well as consideration as to where and how fraud may occur in the entity, to all engagement team members.

Audit procedures undertaken in response to the potential risks relating to irregularities (which include fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations) comprised:

- enquiries of management and those charged with governance as to whether the entity complies with such laws and regulations;
- . enquiries with the same concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims;
- discussion with the same regarding any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BNKPRO LTD (CONTINUED)

- inspection of relevant legal correspondence;
- assessment of matters reported to management and the result of the subsequent investigation;
- obtaining an understanding of the policies and controls over the recognition of income and testing their implementation during the year;
- review documentation relating to compliance with the regulations relating to the Financial Conduct Authority;
- challenging assumptions made by management in their specific accounting policies and estimates, in particular in relation to amortisation of intangible fixed assets;
- identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations or crediting revenue or cash;
- assessing the recovery of debtors in the period since the balance sheet date and challenging assumptions made by management regarding the recovery of balances which remain outstanding;
- challenging key assumptions made by management in their assessment of any impairment to the carrying value of intangible assets.
- reviewing the financial statements for compliance with the relevant disclosure requirements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships or unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud;
- reviewing the minutes of Board meetings and correspondence with HMRC;
- evaluating the underlying business reasons for any unusual transactions.

No instances of material non-compliance were identified. However, the likelihood of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is limited by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the entity's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error. As explained above, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit has been planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BNKPRO LTD (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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.

Si Con

David Pumfrey FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Simmons Gainsford LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

14th Floor 33 Cavendish Square London United Kingdom W1G 0PW

Date: 14/3/2022 | 10:44 GMT

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue		6,025	-
Cost of sales		(265,828)	-
Gross loss		(259,803)	- .
Administrative expenses		(427,063)	(480,640)
Loss from continuing operations	-	(686,866)	(480,640)
Profit on discontinued operations	8	49,774	7,373
Loss for the year	=	(637,092)	(473,267)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 or 2021.

BNKPRO LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 06766829

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

Note	2021 £	2020 £
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Plant and equipment 9		6,271
Intangible assets 10	57,600	57,600
	57,600	63,871
Current assets		·
Trade and other receivables 11	263,490	1,039,957
Cash and cash equivalents 16	1,507,269	447,937
	1,770,759	1,487,894
	- .	-
Total assets	1,828,359	1,551,765
Liabilities Current liabilities		
Trade and other liabilities 12	1,124,544	210,858
Total liabilities	1,124,544	210,858
Net assets	703,815	1,340,907
Issued capital and reserves		
Share capital 13	220,720	220,720
Share premium reserve	999,900	999,900
Retained earnings	(516,805)	120,287
TOTAL EQUITY	703,815	1,340,907

The financial statements on pages 12 to 26 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of Directors on and were signed on its behalf by:

14/3/2022 | 10:44 GMT

Charalambos Psimolophitis

Charalambos Psimolophitis

Director

The notes on pages 17 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Retained earnings £	Total equity
At 1 January 2021	220,720	999,900	120,287	1,340,907
Loss for the year	· •	· ·	(637,092)	(637,092)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(637,092)	(637,092)
At 31 December 2021	220,720	999,900	(516,805)	703,815
•	,			
	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	220,720	999,900	593,554	1,814,174
Loss for the year	· -	-	(473,267)	(473,267)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(473,267)	(473,267)
At 31 December 2020	220,720	999,900	120,287	1,340,907

The notes on pages 17 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		•
	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(637,092)	(473,267)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	6,271	7,549
	(630,821)	(465,718)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	776,467.	319,911
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	913,686	(296,723)
Cash generated from operations	1,059,332	(442,530)
Corporation tax paid	-	(180,570)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	1,059,332	(623,100)
Net cash increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,059,332	(623,100)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	447,937	1,071,037
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,507,269	447,937

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period include £861,600 (2020:£Nil) restricted cash held at bank in respect of customers.

The notes on pages 17 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. Reporting entity

BNKPro Ltd (the 'Company') is a limited Company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company's registered office is at 13/14 Basinghall Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2V 5BQ. The Company's principal activity is that of an eletronic money institution.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations as adopted by the UK (collectively IFRSs). They were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on XX/XX/XXXX.

Details of the Company's accounting policies, including changes during the year, are included in note 3.

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

The areas where judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effects are disclosed in note 5.

2.1 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

i) New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2021

There were no new and/or amended Standards applied for the first time in the financial period which would have any material impact on the financial statements.

ii) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

The Directors anticipate that the adoption of new Standards and interpretations that are not yet effective until future periods will not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

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

3. Accounting policies

3.1 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.

Subscription fees

Subscription fee income represents monthly subscription fees from customers.

Foreign exchange income

Foreign exchange income represents mark ups on market exchange rates, recognised at the point of exchange.

Interchange fees

Interchange fees represent card transactional related income receivable from the group's card issuing partners and recognised at the time of the transaction.

Transfers and top up fees

Transfer and top up fees represent charges to customers upon the transfer of funds to and from their personal accounts, recognised at the time of the transaction.

3.2 Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items 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 retranslated 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 on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting these financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into pounds using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

3.3 Taxation

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

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

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Taxation (continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.4 Plant and equipment

Items of plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation is provided on all other items of plant and equipment so as to write off their carrying value over their expected useful economic lives. It is provided at the following range:

Office equipment

3 years straight line

3.5 Intangible assets

Software Infrastructure

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.

3.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Financial assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables, including trade and other receivables, bank balances and cash, and others are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables whent he effect of discounting is immaterial.

3.8 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 and cash equivalents include £861,600 (2020: £Nil) held on behalf of clients. Client funds are held in segregated accounts with authorized credit institutions as part of the Company's safeguarding policy.

3.9 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term;
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

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

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is
 managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's
 documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is
 provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship (see note). The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'fair value gains/losses' line item.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability is recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at FVTPL are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

3.10 Customer liabilities

E-Money in issue. The group recognizes a liability upon the issue of electronic money to its customers equal to the amount of electronic money that has been issued.

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

4. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in pound sterling, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest pound, unless otherwise indicated.

5. Accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

6. Auditors' remuneration

		•	2021	2020
			£	£
	•	•	•	
Auditors' remuneration			9,600	6,000

7. Employee benefit expenses

The average monthly number of employees, including Directors, during the year was 4 (2020 - 5).

	2021 £	2020 £
Employee benefit expenses (including Directors) comprise:		٠,
Wages and salaries	200,167	284,333
National insurance	26,066	37,672
Defined contribution pension cost	7,095	9,103
	233,328	331,108

Key management personnel compensation.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including the Directors of the Company listed on page 1.

•		2021 £	2020 £
Salary		 160,000	160,000

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

8.	Discontinued operations		
	The post-tax gain on disposal of discontinued operations was determined as	follows:	
	·	2021 £	2020 £
	Reversal of trade sale provision Related tax expense	49,774 -	- 7,373
	Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	49,774	7,373
9.	Plant and equipment		
		·	Office equipment £
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020		22,738
	At 31 December 2020		22,738
	At 31 December 2021		22,738
			£
	Accumulated depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2020 Charge owned for the year	•	8,918 7,549
	At 31 December 2020		16,467
	Charge owned for the year		6,271
	At 31 December 2021		22,738
	Net book value At 1 January 2020 At 31 December 2020 At 31 December 2021		13,820 6,271 -

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

10.	Intangible assets		
			Computer software £
	Cost		L
	At 1 January 2020/2021		57,600
	At 31 December 2020/2021		57,600
			·
	Mark A. A.		£
	Net book value		E7 600
	At 31 December 2020/2021	:	57,600
•			
11.	Trade and other receivables		
			•
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade receivables	3,955	-
	Receivables from related parties	236,614	1,000,000
	Prepayments and accrued income	22,921	39,957
	Total trade and other receivables	263,490	1,039,957

The carrying value of trade and other receivables classified as loans and other receivables approximates fair value.

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

12. Trade and other payables

2021 £	2020 £
23,129	7,529
113,195	110,792
998	32,348
125,622	60,189
861,600	-
1,124,544	210,858
	£ 23,129 113,195 998 125,622 861,600

The carrying value of trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates fair value.

The e-money in issue corresponds to the restricted cash held at bank in respect of customers (Note 16).

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

Share capital				
Authorised				
	2021 Number	2021 £	2020 Number	2020 £
Shares treated as equity Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	200	200	200	200
Preference shares shares of £1.00 each	220,520	220,520	220,520	220,520
	220,720	220,720	220,720	220,720
Issued and fully paid				
	2021 Number	2021 £	2020 Number	2020 £
Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	•			
At 1 January and 31 December	200	200	200	200
	2021 Number	2021 £	2020 Number	2020 £
Preference shares shares of £1.00 each	·			·
At 1 January and 31 December	220,520	220,520	220,520	220,520

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

14. Related party transactions

14.1 Trading transactions

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2021 £	2020 £	2021 £	2020 £
Hermex Holdings Limited (Parent Company)	-	-	101,179	105,776
FxPro Group Limited (Ultimate Parent Company)	236,614	1,000,000	-	-
FxPro UK Limited (Fellow Subsidiary Undertaking)	· <u>-</u>	-	16	16
FxPro Financial Services Ltd (Fellow Subsidiary Undertaking)	-	-	12,000	5,000
	236,614	1,000,000	113,195	110,792

15. Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Hermex Holdings Limited. The Company is ultimately controlled by a number of individuals, none of whom has a controlling interest.

16. Notes supporting statement of cash flows

. ·	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank available on demand	645,669	447,937
Restricted cash held at bank in respect of customers (Note 12)	861,600	-
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	1,507,269	447,937

Cash at bank available on demand represent the Company's own funds held for liquidity requirements.

Restricted cash held in respect of customers represents safeguarded funds related to the Company's regulated E-money services. Client funds are held in segregated accounts as part of the Company's safeguarding policy.