



World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Registered Company Number: 09301487



World Platinum Investment Council Limited

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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World Platinum Investment Council Limited

Strategic Report

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Strategic Report

This strategic report has been prepared for the World Platinum Investment Council Limited (the Company, or WPIC), registered company number: 09301487 as a whole and therefore gives greater emphasis to those matters which are significant to the Company when viewed as a whole.

Business Review

The profit for the year after taxation is £100,868 (2017: £169,619). No dividend is recommended to be paid for 2018 (2017: £Nil).

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

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>Change (%)</u>
Turnover (continuing operations)	7,244,600	7,735,232	(6%)
Operating profit before tax	127,486	210,750	(-40%)
Retained Profit for the year	100,868	169,619	(41%)
Shareholder's equity	410,244	309,376	33%

During 2018 the company's China subsidiary (the China WFOE (Wholly Foreign Owned Entity)) became fully operational. The results of the 100%-owned China WFOE have not been included in this report.

Objectives of the business

Our mission is to stimulate investor demand for physical platinum through both actionable insights and targeted market development; providing investors with the information to support informed decisions regarding platinum; working with financial institutions and market participants to develop products and channels that investors need. Further details on our organisation, including its values and specific reports and programs, can be found on our website www.platinuminvestment.com.

We passionately believe that ridding the markets of unnecessary complexity and making it easier to invest in platinum, starting with basics such as improving the availability of metal for sale, will accelerate investment demand for this most precious of metals.

2018 achievements and 2019 Outlook

We believe that investor interest is growing, with improved understanding of both the case for platinum and how to access it. In 2018 we substantially increased our regular research output to retail investors both directly and through several of our product partners, adding "60 Seconds in Platinum" to our portfolio. We publish these articles several times each month to address the fact that few people are currently aware of the full range of highly beneficial things that platinum does. Platinum Perspectives is published monthly for institutional investors and our established Platinum Quarterly publication will be 5 years old this November.

Western markets: Investment options for Western investors have significantly expanded, including:

- New physical platinum Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): Globally, ETF holdings have stabilised and, in some geographies, are growing again, despite adverse price movements. In the US, we supported the development and launch of a new low-cost platinum ETF issued by GraniteShares. The US retail investment market clearly has scale in assets, but historically there have been significant gaps both in terms of regular provision of knowledge about platinum and in the range of investment options.
- BullionVault: We have seen strong growth in the number of investors accessing platinum via BullionVault's multilingual bullion trading platform since the company added the precious metal in March 2017. Demand, led by investors in the UK, Germany, and the US, has come from across the spectrum of existing gold and silver investors on the BullionVault platform as well as entirely new investors.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited

Strategic Report

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2018 achievements and 2019 Outlook (continued)

- **Royal Mint:** The Royal Mint launched its first platinum bullion products in 2017; the Signature™ platinum range, and the Queen's Beast platinum coins. Since then, the 1,000-year-old institution has continued to expand its range of platinum investment products, adding a new 1-ounce platinum coin in February 2018 to its existing Royal Britannia series, followed by several more in the Queens Beast series and a fractional Britannia coin. These are particularly popular among US retail investors.

Asian Markets: We have partnerships in several Asian countries; however our strongest focus is on two of the most important centers for platinum demand in the East: Japan and China. While these markets have very different motivational contexts and histories in terms of their interest in platinum, their value to the global platinum market is clear and continues to grow.

Japan is the most mature platinum investment market in the world. Japanese investors have long displayed a deep-rooted recognition of the metal's unique and precious nature. As a result, the Japanese platinum investment landscape is arguably the most diversified and structured of any, featuring a wide range of products and investment opportunities tailored for different demographics, including bars, coins, ETFs and a range of platinum accumulation plans (physical and virtual).

The strong tradition for platinum investment in Japan stretches back to the post-war era and continues to grow today. We have watched the Japanese market go from strength to strength since our foundation in 2014. Our priority is to continue supporting Japan's established platinum investment infrastructure while also identifying further new opportunities to create or broaden access for Japan's well-informed investor base. This is the goal for our significant product partnerships in Japan in 2019.

China is the world's biggest platinum consumer; however its platinum investment infrastructure is more emergent than that of Japan. In recognition of the scale of opportunity for platinum investment development, we opened our WPIC office in Shanghai during 2017, after incorporating a subsidiary company. China became a major focus in 2018, with the objective of increasing the number of investors considering platinum and improving the number and appeal of platinum investment products available.

We are delighted by the progress made in the first full year of our operations in China. By the end of 2018, three product partnerships were in place. The first two were in respect of new platinum bars for investors, with Shenzhen Hengfu Ying Jia Gold Co., Ltd (Hengfu) and CNOOC Taiyuan Precious Metal Co Ltd (CNOOC). Hengfu is a diversified large enterprise, and a member of the Shanghai Gold Exchange. CNOOC is one of the world's largest commodities companies, with 25 years' experience in the industrial applications of platinum. Our third partnership is with Bank of China (BoC), through their RMB Trading Centre, headquartered in Shanghai. BoC has over twenty years' history in offering precious metal investments to domestic investors.

2019 has begun strongly, with one new partnership confirmed in the major US market and others set to follow. The first to be announced is with Dillon Gage, one of the world's largest precious metals trading firms, to promote platinum investment through both their wholesale and retail distribution channels in the US. We presented the findings in March of our latest (and eighteenth) Platinum Quarterly bulletin report on platinum market supply and demand fundamentals. In 2019, investment demand is predicted to grow strongly, driven by a turnaround in ETF demand and continued solid retail investment in bars and coins.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Antitrust / competition compliance is fundamental to the Company, which is ultimately owned by major platinum mining groups (see page 10 for commentary on anti-trust requirements and policy). Commercial risks pertaining to contracting with financial institutions and market participants are closely managed, through the involvement of qualified internal and external resources and by applying agreed principles for market development activities.

Our ultimate owners are our primary source of funds and we continue to fine-tune the budgeting mechanism, with their full agreement, to ensure the best fit between their short-term priorities and delivery of our business strategy.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited

Strategic Report

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

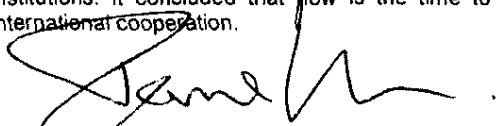
Looking to 2020 and beyond

In January 2017, the Hydrogen Council was established at Davos by thirteen leading energy, transport and industrial companies including Anglo American, the parent company of one of our shareholders. Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEV) growth offers considerable potential for platinum, with fuel cell vehicles having significantly higher platinum content than traditional vehicles.

There are entirely plausible scenarios under which FCEV become a significant part of the automotive mix.

China's state sponsored endorsement of the potential of fuel cell vehicles in the world's largest auto market, with incentives favouring fuel cell vehicles over battery electric equivalents, is a truly exciting development. If China follows Japan's trailblazing example of a platinum investment infrastructure, this will be a development of which the world should take note.

In 2018, the momentum behind investment in hydrogen infrastructure increased significantly in China and several other countries across Asia, North America and Europe. The Hydrogen Council Davos workshop this January involved government ministers from several countries as well as a number of multilateral institutions. It concluded that now is the time to scale up hydrogen deployment through multilateral international cooperation.



Paul Wilson
Director
16 May 2019

64 St James's Street, London SW1A 1NF

World Platinum Investment Council Limited

Directors' Report

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Directors' Report

The Directors present their Annual Report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

Details of future developments and events that have occurred after the balance sheet date can be found in the Strategic Report on pages 1 - 3 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Going Concern commentary on page 10 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Dividends

There were no dividends paid for the financial year ended 31 December 2018, or for the prior financial year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

Directors who served throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2018 were as follows:

- Roger Alan Baxter (appointed 27 February 2015)
- Paul Wilson (appointed 1 December 2014)

Appointed during the financial year ended 31 December 2018

- Lindiwe Montshiwagae (appointed 22 November 2018)
- Benny Gustaaf C Oeyen (appointed 21 February 2018)
- Karen Otto (appointed 21 February 2018)
- Richard Andrew Stewart (appointed 22 March 2018)
- Emmanuel Sifiso Sibiya (26 November 2018)

Resignations during the financial years contained within this document:

- Andrew Robert Hinkly (appointed 7 November 2014, resigned 5 February 2018)
- Jeremy Anthony Kingsley White (appointed 7 November 2014, resigned 5 February 2018)
- Paul David Finney (appointed 30 June 2015, resigned 23 November 2018)
- Marthinus Johannes Lourens Prinsloo (appointed 7 November 2014, resigned 10 August 2018)

Alternate Directors are not recorded in these financial statements as they are not registered at Companies House.

Directors' indemnities

The Company made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors during 2018 and 2019, these indemnity provisions remain in force at the date of this report.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited

Directors' Report

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Auditor

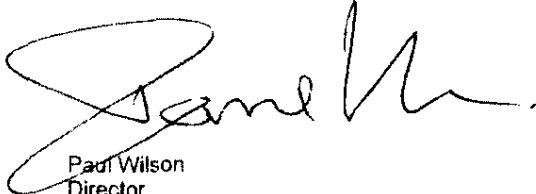
Each of those persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself 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.

During 2018 the Company changed its auditors from Deloitte LLP to Crowe U.K. LLP. A resolution to reappoint Crowe U.K. LLP for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 will be put to the Members at the Annual General Meeting. Crowe U.K. LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor for the financial year-ended 31 December 2019.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Paul Wilson
Director
16 May 2019

64 St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1NF

World Platinum Investment Council Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

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.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Independent auditor's report on the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of World Platinum Investment Council Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Profit and Loss and Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework.'

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its Profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with *United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice*;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the 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.

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 misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Independent auditor's report on the financial statements (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report 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 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 by the company, 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement as set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Independent auditor's report on the financial statements (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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.



Matthew Staliabrass
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of
Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
St Bride's House
10 Salisbury Square
London
EC4Y 8EH

16 May 2019

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Corporate Governance Commentary on Anti-Trust Requirements
and
Going-Concern

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Corporate Governance commentary on antitrust requirements

It is the clear and unequivocal policy of the Company to comply with the law in all respects and in particular with the competition or antitrust legislation applicable in any relevant jurisdiction.

The Company will not participate in any practice which would have the object or effect of restricting competition, nor will it provide a forum to facilitate or promote anti-competitive conduct.

All employees, officers and directors are required to become and remain familiar with the businesses' antitrust compliance documentation as it is updated from time to time, and to comply with it fully. A lawyer with a competition compliance remit attends all board meetings.

The Company is not authorised by any regulatory Authority to give investment advice. Disclaimers are clearly displayed in our externally published communications, including our website.

Going-Concern

The World Platinum Investment Council Limited's (WPIC or the Company's) business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 1 - 3 and that of the Directors' Report on page 4.

The Company is expected to continue to generate positive cash flows for the foreseeable future. The Company is funded by its parent company WPIC Holding Company Proprietary Limited (Holdings), a company incorporated in South Africa, in order for the Company to be able to undertake the objectives of Holdings that have been set of it. The company has appropriate finances to continue within the foreseeable future and has accordingly entered into a number of agreements with third parties to carry out its objectives. The Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook in the United Kingdom

During the financial year ended 31 December 2018, Holdings was funded by its six members comprising Anglo American Platinum, Impala Platinum, Lonmin, Northam Platinum, Sibanye-Stillwater and Royal Bafokeng Platinum.

Based on their assessment of the Company's financial position and that of the parent company WPIC Holding Company (Proprietary) Limited, the Company's Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these annual financial statements.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Profit and Loss and Statement of Comprehensive Income
As at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018	2017
		£	£
Revenue	2	7,244,600	7,735,231
Operating Expenses		(7,117,114)	(7,524,481)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3	127,486	210,750
Taxation	6	(26,618)	(41,131)
Profit for the financial year		100,868	169,619

Other comprehensive income:

There are no other items of comprehensive income or expenditure for either the current financial year or for the previous financial year ended 31 December 2017.

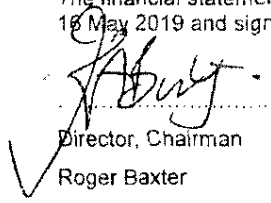
World Platinum Investment Council Limited

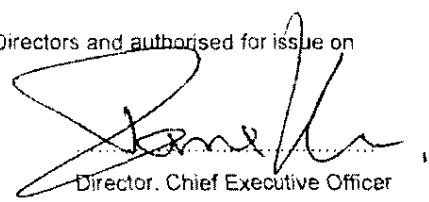
Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018	2017
Fixed Assets		£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	7	340,288	50,789
Investment in subsidiary	8	114,858	7,915
Current Assets			
Bank	9	1,381,273	1,031,748
Trade and other debtors			
Due within one year	10	434,174	571,486
Taxation	6	10,185	-
Total Current Assets		1,825,632	1,603,234
Non-current assets			
Trade and other debtors	10	96,919	96,919
Deferred tax asset	11	-	17,765
Total Non-Current Assets		96,919	114,684
Total Assets		2,377,697	1,776,622
Creditors			
Trade and other creditors	12	1,948,416	1,422,530
Taxation	6	-	44,716
Total Current Liabilities		1,948,416	1,467,246
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	11	19,037	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		19,037	
Total Liabilities		1,967,453	1,467,246
Net Assets		410,244	309,376
Capital and Reserves			
Share capital	13	1	1
Profit and Loss account		410,243	309,375
Total Shareholders' Funds		410,244	309,376

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 16 May 2019 and signed on the Board's behalf by:


 Director, Chairman
 Roger Baxter


 Director, Chief Executive Officer
 Paul Wilson

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Share Capital	Profit and Loss Account	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 31 December 2016	1	139,756	139,757
Profit after tax for the financial year ended 31 December 2017	-	169,619	169,619
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	309,375	309,376
Profit after tax for the financial year ended 31 December 2018		100,868	100,868
Balance at 31 December 2018	1	410,243	410,244

There are no other items of comprehensive income or expenditure for either the current financial year ended 31 December 2018, or the previous financial year ended 31 December 2017.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

General Information

The World Platinum Investment Council Limited (the Company or WPIC) is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is 64 St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1NF. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out on Page 1. During the latter part of 2017 the Company set up a subsidiary in China, which became fully operational in the first quarter of 2018.

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£ or GBP) due to it being the company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

1. Significant accounting policies

Adoption of New and Revised Standards

This is the fourth financial period of operation for the Company. The Company has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards and reports under the Reduced Disclosure Framework FRS 101 and has done so since it was incorporated on the 7th November 2014.

New and revised IFRSs in issue, but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective and, in some cases, had not yet been adopted by the EU:

New/Revised International Financial Reporting Standard		Effective Date
IFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019

The Directors consider that the adoption of IFRS 15 and 9 will not have a material impact on the accounts.

In relation to IFRS 16 "Leases" the Company has not complied with the requirements of this standard as the offices of the Company are only leased until the 29th November 2019. The current lease agreement may not be renewed in which case the will secure new premises on an appropriate basis.

Basis of Accounting and Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Reduced Disclosure Framework 101. The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100), as issued by the FRC.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to business combinations, share-based payments, non-current assets held for sale, financial instruments, capital instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, the impairment of assets and the standards disclosed above.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The Company has not consolidated its subsidiary the China Co. within these financial statements as it has taken the exemption of not doing so, due to the results of the China Co. being included within the consolidated financial statements of WPIC Holding Company (Pty) Ltd. A copy of the WPIC Holding Company (Pty) Ltd Consolidated Financial Statements can be obtained on request from the World Platinum Investment Council which is situated at 64 St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1NF, England.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure.

These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant as the carrying values of such assets, liabilities, income and expenditure may not be readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from the estimates used.

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.

Revenue recognition

Revenue, being service fee income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts paid to the Company for it to undertake activities that have been assigned to it by Holdings in pursuit of developing the market for platinum investment demand.

Income represents the charging of service fees to Holdings. Services undertaken by WPIC include marketing, management, general services, along with the supply of any data and associated materials for which Holdings pays a service charge as set out in the service agreement between the two parties.

Revenue from third parties consist of the flow of revenue associated with market development initiatives.

The consideration recognised in the normal course of business is net of discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes. Income (Revenue) is reduced for estimated rebates and other similar allowances.

Foreign Currencies

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling due to it being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and 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.

It is not the intention of the Company to speculate on exchange rate movements. As soon as is reasonably practical the Company will convert Rand into Pound Sterling and US\$ as required based on cash flow projections to fund expenditure on platinum initiatives. South African Rand is the currency that WPIC Holdings Proprietary Limited (Holdings) transacts in, due to its location and place of incorporation

Retirement Benefit Costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state-managed retirement schemes are treated as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the scheme are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution benefit scheme. No defined benefit schemes are operated by the Company.

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. Differences between taxable profit and net profit arises, taxable profit may exclude items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and will exclude 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.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax – 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

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

Tangible Fixed Assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Leasehold Improvements	Up to the end of the lease period
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	3 to 5 years
Computer Equipment	3 years
Metal Assets – Other	8 years
Platinum coins and small bars	These are not depreciated

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.

An 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.

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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).

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tangible Fixed Assets (continued)

During 2018 leasehold improvements were depreciated up to the break-point in the lease. There were no additions to leasehold improvements during the financial year ended 31 December 2018. The leasehold improvements have now been fully depreciated.

The lease agreement on 64 St. James's Street, St. James's London, SW1A 1NF is not being renewed past the 30th November 2019 as the landlord has different intentions for the office space once the current lease agreement has come to an end.

Platinum coins and small bars are not revalued but held at historical cost.

Metal assets—other, are depreciated over their useful life due to the nature of the underlying contractual agreement for those metal assets. This class of asset includes Platinum based assets that are not classed elsewhere.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, then the carrying amount of the asset 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.

Patents, trademarks and domains

Patents, trademarks and domains are not amortised over the life of the asset as they are expensed in the year of occurrence.

Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date being initially measured at fair value.

Provisions

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

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2. Revenue

All Revenue is in respect of continuing operations	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017 £
An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows:		
Continuing Operations		
Income from Service Fees	7,202,696	7,651,244
Revenue from third parties	31,438	79,248
	<u>7,234,134</u>	<u>7,730,492</u>
Other Revenue		
Interest receivable and similar income	10,466	4,739
	<u>10,466</u>	<u>4,739</u>
Total Revenue for the period	<u>7,244,600</u>	<u>7,735,231</u>
Analysis of the Company's revenue by geographical market is set out below:		
South Africa & the Rest of the World	7,202,239	7,654,732
United Kingdom & Europe	42,361	80,499
	<u>7,244,600</u>	<u>7,735,231</u>

Income from service fees is the charging of service fees to WPIC Holding Company Proprietary Limited (Holdings). Services undertaken by the Company include marketing management general services along with the supply of any data and associated materials for which Holdings pays a service charge.

The South African related income is generated as a result of the service agreement between the Company and its Parent Company WPIC Holding Company Proprietary Limited (Holdings) Holdings which is located in South Africa.

The bulk of the UK, Europe & the Rest of the World income is a result of revenue flows associated with product partnership initiatives.

3. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017 £
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging / (crediting):		
Net foreign exchange losses / (gains)	145,733	294,595
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (see note 7)	38,027	39,156
Personnel related costs (see note 5)	2,122,665	2,272,458
Interest receivable on bank accounts	(10,466)	(4,739)

4. Auditor's remuneration

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017 £
Fees payable for the audit of the company accounts	<u>14,300</u>	<u>16,000</u>

During the current and previous years no payments were made to either the previous auditor or the current auditor in respect of non-audit services.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

5. Personnel related costs

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017
The average monthly number of employees (including Executive Directors) was:	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Staff work across Product Partnerships, Research, Investor Development, Governance & Infrastructure and are based in the London office of the Company		
Their aggregate remuneration comprised of:	£	£
Wages and salaries (including N.I. & associated taxes)	2,003,984	2,119,067
Life cover costs	3,840	3,840
Pension costs	24,263	26,433
Aggregate Remuneration costs of staff	<u>2,032,087</u>	<u>2,149,340</u>
Recruitment costs associated with the UK based Staff	<u>90,578</u>	<u>123,118</u>
Total personnel related costs	<u>2,122,665</u>	<u>2,272,458</u>

Included in the above table are emoluments paid to Directors of £500,875 (2017: £470,909).

Emoluments paid to the highest paid director during the period comprised £500,875 (2016: £470,909).

No pension contributions were made on behalf of this director.

No fees were paid to the non-executive directors.

6. Taxation

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017
Corporation tax:	£	£
UK Corporation tax of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	-	46,275
Prior year adjustment	(10,185)	(1,559)
Total current tax charge (credit)	<u>(10,185)</u>	<u>44,716</u>
Deferred Tax		
Deferred tax charge / (credit) for the period	34,094	(4,136)
Impact of rate change	2,709	
Prior year adjustment	-	551
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>26,618</u>	<u>41,131</u>
<i>Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period</i>		
The current tax charge for the period differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:		
Profit before tax on continuing operations	127,486	210,750
Tax at the UK Corporation tax rate of 19.25% (2017: 19.25%)	24,222	40,569
Tax effect of:		
Expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes	3,752	831
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	77	591
Losses carried back	10,055	
Differences in tax rates	(2,240)	(718)
Impact of rate change in the year	937	866
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(10,185)	(1,559)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods – deferred tax	-	551
Total tax charge	<u>26,618</u>	<u>41,131</u>

The UK deferred tax liability / (asset) is made up as follows:

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017
	£	£
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances	(17,765)	7,961
Provisions and other timing differences	36,802	(25,726)
Deferred tax Liability / (asset)	<u>19,037</u>	<u>(17,765)</u>

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

7. Tangible fixed assets

Cost:	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture, Fixt & Fitts	Computer Equipment	Metal Assets - Other	Platinum Coins	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance 01 Jan 18	43,393	27,590	73,648	-	4,764	149,395
Additions	-	3,956	10,563	261,363	51,954	327,836
Disposals	-	(885)	(11,296)	-	-	(12,181)
Closing Balance 31 Dec 2018	43,393	30,661	72,915	261,363	56,718	465,050
Accumulated Depreciation:						
Opening Balance 01 Jan 2018	42,864	15,440	40,302	-	-	98,606
Additions	529	5,619	17,360	14,519	-	38,027
Disposals	-	(575)	(11,296)	-	-	(11,871)
Closing Balance 31 Dec 2018	43,393	20,484	46,365	14,519	-	124,762
Net Book Value 31 Dec 2018	-	10,177	26,550	246,844	56,718	340,288
Net Book Value 31 Dec 2017	529	12,150	33,346	-	4,764	50,789

8. Investment in subsidiary

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017
	£	£
Investment in China subsidiary	114,858	7,915
Investment in Subsidiary	114,858	7,915

During late 2017 the Company set up a Wholly Foreign Owned Entity (China WFOE) in China. No activities were undertaken through the entity before the end of 2017. The Company has taken the exemption afforded to it of not consolidating the results of the China Co. in these financial statements.

In early 2018 the China WFOE became operational with the first transactions being undertaken by the company in the first quarter of 2018. The equity in the China WFOE was paid across by the Company in early 2018 into the bank account of the China Co. The Company owns 100% of the equity of the China WFOE.

The China WFOE was set-up to carry out the Company's objectives in in Greater China.

9. Bank

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017
	£	£
Funds at bank	1,381,273	1,031,748
Total Funds at bank	1,381,273	1,031,748

Funds are currently held with two UK banking institutions that meet the Company's Treasury Policy criteria. During 2017 in line with the treasury policy the company opened various accounts with a second banking institution to help mitigate the risk of holding all of its funds with one institution. Funds at bank include deposits of up to three months in duration.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

10. Trade and other debtors

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017
Due within one year	£	£
Trade debtors	27,911	30,960
Amounts owed by group undertakings	35,060	-
VAT recoverable	180,143	163,949
Prepayments	189,426	186,828
Deposits held by third parties	-	112,127
Other debtors	1,634	77,622
Total Debtors due within one year	434,174	571,486
Due after one year		
Deposit held by third parties	96,919	96,919
Total Debtors due after one year	96,919	96,919
Total Trade Debtors	531,093	668,405

At the end of the current financial year amounts were owed to the company by various third parties with whom product partnership initiatives had been undertaken.

The deposit is held by the landlord against the lease of 64 St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1NF.

11. Deferred tax liability (asset)

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017
The UK deferred tax liability (asset) is made up as follows:	£	£
Opening Balance - deferred tax (asset)	(17,765)	(14,180)
Differences between accumulated depreciation, capital allowances and movements in provisions	36,802	(3,585)
Deferred tax liability (asset) as at 31 December	19,037	(17,765)

12. Trade and other creditors

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Trade creditors	190,313	160,597
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,107,114	-
Staff related provisions	483,263	632,791
Other creditors	13,230	77,161
	1,793,920	870,549
Accruals	154,496	551,981
Total Trade and Other Creditors	1,948,416	1,422,530

Amounts owed to group undertakings are for services that the Company undertakes on platinum initiatives.

Accruals are for activity undertaken prior to the year-end where the invoice was only received post year-end.

There were no liabilities for staff P.A.Y.E. or National Insurance, as these had been settled prior to the year-end.

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

13. Share capital

	As at 31 Dec 2018 £	As at 31 Dec 2017 £
Authorised:		
One ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Issued and fully paid:		
One authorised share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

The financial period ended 31 December 2018 represents the fourth financial period of trading for the Company. One share was issued at the incorporation date of the 7th November 2014. The one issued share is held by WPIC Holding Company Proprietary Limited which is situated in South Africa

14. Operating lease arrangements

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017 £
The Company as a lessee		
Lease payments under operating leases recognised as an expense in the year	<u>161,532</u>	<u>161,532</u>
At the balance sheet date, the Company has outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:		
Within one year	148,071	161,532
In the second to fifth years inclusive	<u>-</u>	<u>148,071</u>
	<u>148,071</u>	<u>309,603</u>

The above numbers include only the rental charge for the property. The service charges and rates invoiced by the landlord are not included in the above figure as they vary from one quarter to the next.

The lease agreement between the Company and the landlord became effective as of the 4th April 2015 and is for a period of 4 years and 8 months, ending on the 29th November 2019. No extension on the lease agreement has been negotiated with the landlord of the premises.

At the end of the rental period the Company will need to reinstate the property back to its original condition.

15. Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

During both 2018 and 2017 the Company paid into several defined contribution schemes on behalf of its employees

From 1 January 2018 in line with government legislation the company started paying into a defined contribution stakeholder pension scheme on behalf of its employees.

Defined benefit schemes

The Company does not operate any defined benefit pension scheme

World Platinum Investment Council Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

16. Related party transactions and controlling party

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2017 £
Trading transactions	Services Rendered	Services Rendered
Net amounts invoiced by the Company to WPIC Holding Company Proprietary Limited	<u>7,202,696</u>	<u>7,651,244</u>
Net Amounts invoiced by the Subsidiary (Platinum Prosperity Market Information Consultancy Shanghai Limited) to the Company	<u>926,187</u>	<u>-</u>
The following amount was outstanding at the Balance Sheet date: The Company owed WPIC Holding Company Proprietary Limited	<u>1,016,570</u>	<u>51,966</u>
The Company owed the Subsidiary	<u>90,545</u>	<u>-</u>

During 2018 the Company entered into trading transactions with its Parent Company and Subsidiary. The Company's mission is to stimulate global investor demand for physical platinum through both actionable insights and targeted product development, undertaking various platinum initiatives on behalf of Holdings and Holding's six shareholders.

The Company undertakes various activities pertaining to platinum initiatives and as a result invoices Holdings for services undertaken in this respect.

As at the Balance Sheet date the amounts owed by the Company to the Parent company and its Subsidiary have subsequent to the year-end been settled. Likewise, in the previous year (2017) the amount owed by the Company to Holdings was settled early in 2018.

The amount that was outstanding at the Balance Sheet date between group companies was unsecured. All amounts are settled within the normal payment and business cycle of the Company and its parent company.

Controlling Party

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company's parent company and ultimate controlling party is WPIC Holding Company Proprietary Limited, a company incorporated and situated in South Africa. The shareholders of the parent company are listed in the going concern statement to these financial statements.

17. Events after the Balance Sheet date

There were no events after the end of the financial period that require disclosure in or restatement of these financial statements.

These accounts have been prepared under the going concern principle, due to the services that the Company undertakes on behalf of its parent company and the way that its parent company is funded by its shareholders.

18. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 16 May 2019.