

Registered number: 09403742

Dipocket Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021



Dipocket Limited

Company Information

Directors

Fedele Di Maggio
Pavlo Pokhylchenko
Péter Gábor BÜrchner
Gabor Kiraly

Registered number

09403742

Registered office

Suite 532
Metal Box Factory
Great Guildford Street
London
SE1 0HS

Independent auditors

Kreston Reeves LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Second Floor
168 Shoreditch High Street
London
E1 6RA

Dipocket Limited

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Dipocket Limited

Group strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2021

Introduction

2021 was a defining year for DiPocket. The Company evolved from a standalone UK entity to a European Group. DiPocket UAB, fully owned by DiPocket Limited, started operating under its Lithuanian e-money license on January 1, taking over the regulated European business of DiPocket Limited. DiPocket Limited, in turn, focused on evolving its infrastructure to be ready for growth to a new scale, including building - practically from scratch - a UK regulated business. It also established DiPocket LLC, a subsidiary dedicated to providing services to the Group, mostly in the sphere of IT development.

The Group offer continues to focus on business to business to consumer (B2B2C), whereby DiPocket supports its business partners to broaden and strengthen their relationship with consumers or employees with an innovative, branded payments experience. Use cases range from financial apps for loyalty and customer acquisition, to cards for disbursements (loans, gig economy, employee benefits), to cards for travel agencies, to wearables for events.

At a strategic level, throughout the year DiPocket Group made substantial progress towards fulfilling its vision to be a leading provider of B2B2C payment solutions complementary to and independent from banks. The cornerstones of DiPocket Group strategy are:

- Geographic reach - Ability to operate across the EEA and UK;
- Compliance and risk management – Mitigation of regulatory risk and readiness to be a partner for the most demanding financial institutions and Clients;
- Scheme agnostic - Mastercard and VISA issuing licenses;
- Open banking – PIS and AIS;
- Non-bank payment rails - MoneySend and VISA Direct for account funding and instant payments across the EEA and beyond;
- Independent SEPA connection – CENTROLINK connection.

The above is expected to be fully complete in H1, 2022, laying the grounds for the next stage of development for the Group.

Business review and key performance indicators

Operationally, the pursuit of the Group's strategic cornerstones resulted in substantial efforts to achieve the relevant Scheme licenses and undertake the associated implementation projects.

In addition, in 2021 DiPocket transformed itself to address the post-BREXIT challenges and prepare for growth. Achievements include:

- Establishing a broad range of new banking relationships – for both DiPocket UAB and DiPocket Limited;
- Establishing and migrating to a state of the art co-located data center in the Baltics;
- Doubling the team, strengthening all functions – not least Risk Management, Legal and Compliance.

In terms of financials, at Group (consolidated) level revenues grew from £ 932,493 to £ 1,031,677. On a standalone basis, DiPocket Limited saw a revenue decrease from £ 932,493 to £ 800,595, due to the fact financial services revenues were accrued at DiPocket UAB level after BREXIT.

Total losses amounted to £ 2,505,090. This cannot be directly compared to the 2020 loss of £ 1,090,805. The main differences are explained by the significant growth in cost of staff – related to the planned increase in headcount, as well as the accelerated investment in IT development.

Business volume growth was substantial, with card transaction amounts increasing 84% year on year. Given DiPocket's relatively fixed cost, we anticipate contribution will rapidly increase, allowing the Group to reach current break even by Q1, 2023.

Dipocket Limited

Group strategic report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2021

In terms of business mix, funds disbursements service lines, tailored to several funds disbursement applications – loans and employee benefits in particular – continue to drive the Group's transaction volume growth. Cashless events on the other hand are still lagging, however we managed to establish new strategic business relationships for this service line, and we see increasing demand for 2022.

Covid 19 Impact

After creating critical uncertainty in 2020, Covid 19 became a factor in daily business as opposed to constituting a particular risk.

Operationally, we were not materially affected despite the high incidence of infections amongst our team. From a business standpoint, except cashless events – which were already excluded from the budget, other service lines were unscathed.

We adopted firmwide a flexible work mode that enables colleagues to adjust home-office work so as to reduce exposure to pandemic while preserving sufficient team interaction and spirit. With new, distinctive office locations in Vilnius, Kiev and Warsaw, we offer our talented team best in class working conditions.

BREXIT Impact

The Group's strategy in this area proved successful and we managed to continue offering seamless service to our Clients while remaining compliant with the post-BREXIT regulatory environment.

The need to re-establish banking relationships did affect business growth, particularly in the UK, but we ended 2021 with our two licensed entities – DiPocket Limited and DiPocket UAB – ready to compete on both sides of the Channel.

Access to capital

Our anchor investor since 2020, GB & Partners (<https://gbpim.com/en/>), continued to back DiPocket Group development, adding EUR 2m to the initial investment of EUR 6m. We expect this measured funds injection to continue through 2022, by the end of which DiPocket Group shall become self-funding.

Principal risks and uncertainties

De-risking was perhaps the main achievement in 2021.

Firstly, as already mentioned, BREXIT risk was successfully handled and the impact of COVID was contained and became vastly predictable.

Importantly, with the support of its anchor investor DiPocket Group made significant investments across key risk areas – IT infrastructure and associated security, AML and Fraud prevention systems, staffing across the board. When these investments come to full fruition in H2, 2022, DiPocket Group will meet the highest standards in the industry, which in turn will result in competitive edge.

Looking Forward

DiPocket Group is tracking towards becoming a leading player in Europe over the next three years.

While the internal focus in 2021 resulted in tamed revenue growth, the Group ended the year with an enviable infrastructure and a select group of bluechip Clients that make it stand out of its peer group.

While we expect losses to continue in the first quarters of 2022, cash burn will decrease throughout the year, towards break-even, paving the way for new strategic options.

Dipocket Limited

**Group strategic report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Group

This statement is intended by the Board of Directors to set out how they have approached and met their responsibilities under s172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 in the financial period ending 31 December 2021.

Stakeholders of the Company include employees, shareholders, customers, suppliers, creditors of the business and the community in which it operates.

The directors, both individually and collectively, consider that they have acted in good faith to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its stakeholders as a whole (having regard to the matters set out in s172 of the Act) in the decisions taken during the period. In particular, directors embraced and acted by the following principles:

To ensure the Board take account of the likely consequences of their decisions in the long term, they receive regular and timely information on all the key areas of the business including financial performance, operational matters, health & safety, environmental reports, risks and opportunities, all supported by KPIs. The Company's performance and progress is also reviewed regularly at Board and senior management meetings.


The Company's employees are fundamental to the success of the business. The directors understand that it is critical to engage with and understand their views and to ensure that all employees' interests are considered. To strengthen employee engagement, the directors promote and encourage all employees to raise any concerns or suggestions with senior management without hesitation. During the period, the Company continued to invest in its departmental resources and technology infrastructure to further support and enhance the working environment for its employees.

The Company's customers and suppliers are also fundamental to the success of the business and as an ambitious new player in the European B2B fintech space, it is essential that the Company maintains its reputation for high quality services and high standards of business conduct. The Company strives to continually improve and strengthen its network of business partners, supply chain, products and customer service for the mutual benefit of all of its stakeholders.

The directors take environmental matters into consideration as part of their decision making process and aim to be a responsible member of the local and wider community, minimising the Company's impact on the environment wherever possible.

The directors' intentions are to behave responsibly toward all stakeholders and treat them fairly and equally, so that they all benefit from the long-term success of the Company.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

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Fedele Di Maggio
Director
Date: 25 February 2022

Dipocket Limited

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Principal activity

The Group's principal activity is the provision of e-money services and associated marketing.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,505,090 (2020 - loss £1,090,805).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Fedele Di Maggio
Pavlo Pokhylchenko
Péter Gábor Bűrchner
Ádám Farkas (resigned 8 December 2021)
Gabor Kiraly (appointed 29 January 2021)
Márton Báti (resigned 29 January 2021)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group strategic report, the Directors' report and the consolidated 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group 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 the Group and to 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Dipocket Limited

Directors' report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2021

Future developments

DiPocket Group is tracking to become a leading payment solutions provider in Europe over the next three years. While the internal focus in 2021 resulted in tamed revenue growth, the Group ended the year with an enviable infrastructure and a select group of bluechip Clients that make it stand out of its peer group.

2022 started with three major new Client programmes going live and a rich implementation pipeline. This, combined with the growth of pre-existing business, will show significant revenue traction from the second quarter.

We expect losses to continue in 2022, to be offset by a further capital injection. Cash burn will however gradually decrease through the year, towards break-even, paving the way for new strategic options.

Matters covered in the Group strategic report

Items required under Schedule 7 to be disclosed in the directors' report are set out in the strategic report in accordance with s.414C(11), Companies Act 2006.

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 and the Group'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 and the Group's auditors are aware of that information.


Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end.

Auditors

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

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

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Fedele Di Maggio
Director
Date: 25 February 2022

Dipocket Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Dipocket Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dipocket Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Group Statement of comprehensive income, the Group and Company Balance sheets, the Group Statement of cash flows, the Group and Company Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 Group 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 Group's or the parent 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. 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.

Dipocket Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Dipocket Limited (continued)

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group 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 by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company 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 set out on page 4, 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 Group's and the parent 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 Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Dipocket Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Dipocket Limited (continued)

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud

Based on our understanding of the group and industry, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to E-money regulation, anti-bribery and employment law. We considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and taxation. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or reduce expenditure, management bias in accounting estimates and judgemental areas of the financial statements such as the valuation of investments and intangible assets. Audit procedures performed by the group engagement team and component auditors included:

- Discussions with management and assessment of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations (including health and safety) and fraud; and
- Assessment of identified fraud risk factors; and
- Testing of internal controls procedures relating to expenditure potentially more susceptible to fraud and other irregularities including cash, payroll and credit card expenditure; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates; and
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships, including related party transactions, that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; and
- Confirmation of related parties with management, and review of transactions throughout the period to identify any previously undisclosed transactions with related parties outside the normal course of business; and
- Performing analytical procedures with automated data analytics tools to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships, including related party transactions, that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; and
- Review of significant and unusual transactions and evaluation of the underlying financial rationale supporting the transactions; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any manual entries made at the year end for financial statement preparation;
- We have reviewed the entity's regulatory compliance regarding e-money requirements under the FCA, this included a review of key correspondence with the FCA during the year, a review of compliance reports submitted in the year and consideration of the entity's ability to meet its capital adequacy requirements under the e-money rules.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Dipocket Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Dipocket Limited (continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

Kreston Reeves LLP

Anne Dwyer BSc(Hons) FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Kreston Reeves LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
London

25 February 2022

Dipocket Limited**Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	1,031,677	932,493
Cost of sales		(979,719)	(635,528)
Gross profit		51,958	296,965
Administrative expenses		(2,544,101)	(1,388,290)
Other operating income	5	1,186	11,430
Other operating charges		(4,276)	-
Operating loss	6	(2,495,233)	(1,079,895)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	117	457
Interest payable and expenses	10	(9,974)	(7,198)
Loss before taxation		(2,505,090)	(1,086,636)
Tax on loss	11	-	(4,169)
Loss for the financial year		(2,505,090)	(1,090,805)
Movement on foreign exchange reserve		(76,574)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		(76,574)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(2,581,664)	(1,090,805)
(Loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company		(2,505,090)	(1,090,805)
		(2,505,090)	(1,090,805)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Dipocket Limited
Registered number: 09403742

Consolidated balance sheet
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	1,229,710	680,076
Tangible assets	13	31,927	13,742
		<u>1,261,637</u>	<u>693,818</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	15	16,126	13,232
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	726,110	525,877
Cash at bank and in hand	17	8,111,473	8,665,559
		<u>8,853,709</u>	<u>9,204,668</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(6,070,281)</u>	<u>(4,970,532)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,783,428</u>	<u>4,234,136</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,045,065</u>	<u>4,927,954</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Net assets		<u>4,045,065</u>	<u>4,927,954</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	261,555	221,584
Share premium account	20	9,636,023	7,977,219
Foreign exchange reserve	20	(76,574)	-
Profit and loss account	20	(5,775,939)	(3,270,849)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent Company		<u>4,045,065</u>	<u>4,927,954</u>
		<u>4,045,065</u>	<u>4,927,954</u>

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

DocuSigned by:

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Fedele Di Maggio
 Director
 Date: 25 February 2022

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.


Dipocket Limited
Registered number: 09403742

Company balance sheet
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	1,225,050	680,076
Tangible assets	13	28,656	13,742
Investments	14	2,216,014	564,839
		<u>3,469,720</u>	<u>1,258,657</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	15	16,126	13,232
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	414,188	543,788
Cash at bank and in hand	17	818,878	6,756,257
		<u>1,249,192</u>	<u>7,313,277</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(267,335)	(3,620,726)
Net current assets		<u>981,857</u>	<u>3,692,551</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,451,577</u>	<u>4,951,208</u>
Net assets		<u><u>4,451,577</u></u>	<u><u>4,951,208</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	261,555	221,584
Share premium account	20	9,636,023	7,977,219
Profit and loss account brought forward		(3,247,595)	(2,180,044)
Loss for the year		<u>(2,198,406)</u>	<u>(1,067,551)</u>
Profit and loss account carried forward		<u>(5,446,001)</u>	<u>(3,247,595)</u>
		<u><u>4,451,577</u></u>	<u><u>4,951,208</u></u>

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

Fedele Di Maggio
 Director
 Date: 25 February 2022

DocuSigned by:

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The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Dipocket Limited**Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Foreign exchange reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	73,779	2,609,010	-	(2,180,044)	502,745
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,090,805)	(1,090,805)
Shares issued during the year	147,805	5,368,209	-	-	5,516,014
At 1 January 2021	221,584	7,977,219	-	(3,270,849)	4,927,954
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,505,090)	(2,505,090)
Movement	-	-	(76,574)	-	(76,574)
Shares issued during the year	39,971	1,658,804	-	-	1,698,775
At 31 December 2021	261,555	9,636,023	(76,574)	(5,775,939)	4,045,065

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Dipocket Limited**Company statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	73,779	2,609,010	(2,180,044)	502,745
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,067,551)	(1,067,551)
Shares issued during the year	147,805	5,368,209	-	5,516,014
At 1 January 2021	221,584	7,977,219	(3,247,595)	4,951,208
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,198,406)	(2,198,406)
Shares issued during the year	39,971	1,658,804	-	1,698,775
At 31 December 2021	261,555	9,636,023	(5,446,001)	4,451,577

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Dipocket Limited**Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the financial year	(2,505,090)	(1,090,805)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	334,840	178,629
Depreciation of tangible assets	11,192	2,997
Interest paid	9,974	7,198
Interest received	(117)	(457)
Taxation charge	-	4,169
(Increase) in stocks	(2,894)	(1,858)
(Increase) in debtors	(200,233)	(1,410,095)
Increase in creditors	1,099,749	3,107,992
Corporation tax received/(paid)	-	(4,169)
Movement on foreign exchange reserve	(76,574)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	(1,329,153)	793,601
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(884,474)	(524,982)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(29,377)	(12,320)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	-	229
Interest received	117	457
Net cash from investing activities	(913,734)	(536,616)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of ordinary shares	1,698,775	5,516,014
Interest paid	(9,974)	(7,198)
Net cash used in financing activities	1,688,801	5,508,816
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(554,086)	5,765,801
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8,665,559	2,899,758
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	8,111,473	8,665,559
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	8,111,473	8,665,559
	8,111,473	8,665,559

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Dipocket Limited**Consolidated Analysis of Net Debt
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

	At 1 January 2021 £	Cash flows £	At 31 December 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	8,665,559	(554,086)	8,111,473
	8,665,559	(554,086)	8,111,473

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Dipocket Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

DiPocket Limited (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Suite 532, Metal Box Factory, Great Guildford Street, London, SE1 0HS. The company's principal activity can be found in the Directors' report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. As at 31 December 2021, whilst the group made a loss of £2,505,090 (2020: loss £1,090,805), it had a net current asset position of £2,783,428 (2020: £4,234,136), and a net assets position of £4,045,065 (2020: £4,927,954), due to the funds raised in the course of 2021 through the issue of share capital in order to support further growth of the business. Furthermore, the cash balance of £8,111,473 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: £8,665,559) (amount excluding client assets £2,415,361 (2020: £3,971,150), means that the group will, based on cashflow forecasts and including a planned capital injection in line with the amounts raised in 2021, have sufficient cash to meet the group's liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from approval of the financial statements.

Dipocket Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Revenue

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

The Group recognises the revenue in relation to cards ordered by B2B when the cards are delivered to their card bureau, this is on the basis that the sale is complete as no delivery risk is borne (and the cards are already fully paid and non-refundable).

2.6 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

Dipocket Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Interest income

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

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.10 Taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer software	-	5	Years
Development expenditure	-	3	Years

Dipocket Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 3 Years Straight Line
Computer equipment	- 3 Years Straight Line

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

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

2.13 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Group shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.14 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.15 Debtors

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

Dipocket Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

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

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.17 Creditors

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

2.18 Financial instruments

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

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year are addressed below:

Capitalisation of development costs (Note 12)

Development costs mainly consist of the implementation and set up costs required for DiPocket Limited to deliver its core services (for example card transactions and converting between currencies). These are likely to be in place for some time, and have been capitalised accordingly. The company has capitalised development costs with a carrying value of £166,183 (2020: £118,562) at the reporting date.

Amortisation policy for computer software (Note 12)

Computer software is DiPocket Limited's core application and as such will likely remain in use indefinitely, potentially being updated with additional code. In preparing the financial statements, the directors have prudently assumed that the software's usable life will be limited to 5 years. The company has computer software with a carrying value of £1,058,867 (2020: £561,514) at the reporting date.

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****4. Turnover**

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Maintenance fees	768,927	445,857
Marketing	-	31,863
Implementation, card and account usage fees	262,750	454,773
	<u>1,031,677</u>	<u>932,493</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2021 £	2020 £
United Kingdom	714,437	756,730
Rest of Europe	317,240	175,763
	<u>1,031,677</u>	<u>932,493</u>

5. Other operating income

	2021 £	2020 £
Other operating income	1,186	11,430
	<u>1,186</u>	<u>11,430</u>

6. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2021 £	2020 £
Exchange differences	170,882	(50,262)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	11,192	3,013
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	334,840	178,629

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****7. Auditors' remuneration**

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	15,000	12,500
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
All other services	15,616	22,338
	15,616	22,338

8. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	Group 2021 No.	Group 2020 No.	Company 2021 No.	Company 2020 No.
Administrative	7	2	2	1
Directors	6	5	5	4
	13	7	7	5

9. Interest receivable

	2021 £	2020 £
Other interest receivable	117	457
	117	457

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank interest payable	9,974	7,198
	9,974	7,198

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****11. Taxation**

	2021 £	2020 £
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	4,169
	-	4,169
Total current tax	-	4,169

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(2,505,090)	(1,086,636)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(475,967)	(206,461)
Effects of:		
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	390	31,002
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	22,681	87
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(3,599)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	4,169
Non-taxable income less expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill and impairment	(2,115)	-
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	399,434	175,372
Unrelieved loss on foreign subsidiaries	59,176	-
Total tax charge for the year	-	4,169

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are tax losses of £3,963,622 (2020: £2,143,388) to be carried forward for set off against corresponding trading profits of subsequent accounting periods.

On 10 June 2021, Finance Bill 2021 was substantively enacted, increasing the rate of corporation tax that will apply for financial year 2023 onwards to 25% (on taxable profits above £250,000).

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****12. Intangible assets****Group**

	Development Expense £	Computer software £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	508,592	874,694	1,383,286
Additions - internal	152,624	731,850	884,474
Disposals	(23,243)	-	(23,243)
At 31 December 2021	<u>637,973</u>	<u>1,606,544</u>	<u>2,244,517</u>
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2021	390,030	313,180	703,210
Charge for the year	80,110	234,497	314,607
On disposals	(3,010)	-	(3,010)
At 31 December 2021	<u>467,130</u>	<u>547,677</u>	<u>1,014,807</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	<u>170,843</u>	<u>1,058,867</u>	<u>1,229,710</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>118,562</u>	<u>561,514</u>	<u>680,076</u>

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****12. Intangible assets (continued)****Company**

	Development expense £	Computer software £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	508,592	874,694	1,383,286
Additions - internal	147,853	731,850	879,703
Disposals	(23,243)	-	(23,243)
At 31 December 2021	<u>633,202</u>	<u>1,606,544</u>	<u>2,239,746</u>
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2021	390,030	313,180	703,210
Charge for the year	79,999	234,497	314,496
On disposals	(3,010)	-	(3,010)
At 31 December 2021	<u>467,019</u>	<u>547,677</u>	<u>1,014,696</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	<u>166,183</u>	<u>1,058,867</u>	<u>1,225,050</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>118,562</u>	<u>561,514</u>	<u>680,076</u>

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****13. Tangible fixed assets****Group**

	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	946	32,687	33,633
Additions	-	29,377	29,377
At 31 December 2021	946	62,064	63,010
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	946	18,945	19,891
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	11,192	11,192
At 31 December 2021	946	30,137	31,083
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	-	31,927	31,927
At 31 December 2020	-	13,742	13,742

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****13. Tangible fixed assets (continued)****Company**

	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	946	32,687	33,633
Additions	-	25,805	25,805
At 31 December 2021	946	58,492	59,438
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	946	18,945	19,891
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	10,891	10,891
At 31 December 2021	946	29,836	30,782
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	-	28,656	28,656
At 31 December 2020	-	13,742	13,742

14. Fixed asset investments**Company**

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	564,839
Additions	1,651,175
At 31 December 2021	2,216,014

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****14. Fixed asset investments (continued)****Subsidiary undertakings**

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Dipocket UAB	Lithuania	Ordinary	100%
Dipocket LLC	Ukraine	Ordinary	100%

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2021 and the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Loss £
Dipocket UAB	2,107,888	308,237
Dipocket LLC	8,298	3,216

15. Stocks

	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Payment cards	16,126	13,232	16,126	13,232
	16,126	13,232	16,126	13,232

16. Debtors

	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Trade debtors	124,367	178,237	101,887	178,237
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	2,407	17,911
Other debtors	543,741	283,175	252,039	283,175
Prepayments	58,002	64,465	57,855	64,465
	726,110	525,877	414,188	543,788

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****17. Cash and cash equivalents**

	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	8,111,473	8,665,559	818,878	6,756,257
	8,111,473	8,665,559	818,878	6,756,257

Dipocket Limited and Dipocket UAB are both authorised firms under the Electronic Money Regulations 2011 and as such are required to safeguard customer funds. The company's have chosen to do this through segregation of customer funds, by establishing segregated bank accounts. The balance of segregated customer bank accounts for the Group as at 31 December 2021 is £5,696,112 (2020 £4,694,409). The balance of segregated customer bank accounts for the Company as at 31 December 2021 is £2,434 (2020 £3,338,077).

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Trade creditors	147,835	66,667	137,593	66,277
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	5,862	-
Other taxation and social security	-	201	-	201
Other creditors	5,780,093	4,792,717	18,371	3,444,748
Accruals and deferred income	142,353	110,947	105,509	109,500
	6,070,281	4,970,532	267,335	3,620,726

19. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,155,274 (2020 - 1,155,274) Ordinary shares of €0.10 each	95,644	95,644
1,882,588 (2020 - 1,412,002) Series A shares of €0.10 each	165,911	125,940
	261,555	221,584

During the year, an issue of 470,586 Series A shares was made, with a nominal value of €0.10, amounting to €47,059, a sterling equivalent of £39,971. The shares were issued at a premium of €4.15 per share a premium total of €1,952,932, a sterling equivalent of £1,658,804.

Both Ordinary and Series A shares carry voting rights, however each Series A share has 3 votes attached to it, and Ordinary shares have 1 vote for each share held. For further details please refer to the articles available at the Companies House website.

Dipocket Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021****20. Reserves****Profit and loss account**

This reserve comprises all current and prior period retained profits and losses after deducting any distributions.

Share Capital

This represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued by the Company.

Share Premium

This represents the premium that was paid on the shares that have been issued by the Company.

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Not later than 1 year	58,128	-	8,531	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6,119	-	1,610	-
	64,247	-	10,141	-

22. Related party transactions

During the year, Pavol Pohkylchenko, a director of the Company, invoiced the Company for consultancy services of £41,453 (2020: £28,049). The consultancy services were charged at a commercial rate and were fully paid during the year.

The directors are users of the DiPocket Limited mobile application, therefore, they have e-money accounts opened in their names. The balances as at the year end on these accounts are stated below:

During the year, Pavol Pohkylchenko incurred expenses of £2,239 (2020: £927) on behalf of the Company. At the year end, £Nil (2020: £283) was owed to Pavol Pohkylchenko for incurred expenses. At the year end, the company held e-money amounts of £86 (2020: £112) in respect of Pavel Pohkylchenko and is included in 'Creditors: amounts falling due within one year' in Note 18 to the accounts.

During the year, Fedele Di Maggio, a director of the Company, incurred expenses of £29,100 (2020: £16,451) on behalf of the Company. At the year end, £4,197 (2020: £1,857) was owed to Fedele Di Maggio. At the year end, the company held e-money amounts of £7,529 (2020: £3,421) in respect of Fedele Di Maggio, included in 'Creditors: amounts falling due within one year' in Note 18 to the accounts.

At the year end, the company held e-money amounts of £9 (2020: £Nil) in respect of Marton Bati, a director who resigned during the year, and was included in 'Creditors: amounts falling due within one year' in Note 18 to the accounts.

Dipocket Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

22. Related party transactions (continued)

In the prior year, Jean de Skowronski, a director at the time, incurred expenses of £Nil on behalf of the company. At the end of the prior year, the company held e-money accounts of £2,388 in respect of Jean de Skowronski and was included in 'Creditors: amounts falling due within one year' in Note 18 to the accounts.

At the end of the prior year, the company held e-money amounts of £4,412 in respect of Andrew Robertson, a director at the time, and was included in 'Creditors: amounts falling due within one year' in Note 18 to the accounts.

23. Controlling party

The Company is controlled by its majority shareholder, Tomahawk Holding Zrt., incorporated in Hungary.

The ultimate controlling party is Eximbank Zrt., incorporated in Hungary.

24. Profit of parent company

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement of the parent company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The parent company's loss for the financial year was £2,198,406 (2020 - £1,067,551).