

Company registration number 09690364 (England and Wales)

STARTUP GIANTS PLC
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J Buckler
	F Betito
	S Tuson (Appointed 29 June 2021)
Secretary	Clarkson Hyde Company Secretaries Limited
Company number	09690364
Registered office	71-75 Shelton Street Covent Garden London WC2H 9JQ
Auditor	Jacksons Chartered Accountants First Floor Albion House Albion Street Hull HU1 3TE

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

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STARTUP GIANTS PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Financial Results

The Board is pleased to inform shareholders that the Company's revenues rose significantly from the previous year's level owing to an increase in the Company's business activities described below in identifying and supporting young businesses to locate and establish themselves in the United Kingdom. The Company undertook consultancy work for and provided support services to early-stage entrepreneurs, generating revenue of £623,839 (2020, £87,461). An increase in administrative costs to £537,368 (2020, £234,477), which was largely composed of costs associated with the support provided to endorsee entrepreneurs, resulted in an operating profit of £44,471 (2020, loss: £(147,016)). After deducting a small amount of financing costs, the Company generated an overall profit before and after taxation of £43,814 (2020, loss: £(188,099)) translating into a profit per share of 3.88 pence (2020, loss 8.62 pence per share). At the end of the year, shareholders' funds stood at £692,648 (2020, £446,627); cash and cash-equivalents in hand stood at £1,098,838 (2020, £675,958).

Significant Features of Financial 2020

The Company's focus for the majority of 2021 remained on the selection and support of global opportunities and talent from visa applicants seeking to bring their innovation to the United Kingdom, in a range of sectors including Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), Fintech, MarTech, Manufacturing, and Supply Chain, where Startup Giants' management has previous experience and expertise, enabling the Company significantly to increase the number of founders within its portfolio.

In the last quarter of 2021, with an indication that the Covid-19 pandemic seemed to be easing, the Company initiated activities on future growth areas including channels related to education/learning for start-up founders and a partner programme to expand the Company's network of deal originators and investment intermediaries.

Current Trading and Post-Balance Sheet Events

Trading during the current financial year hitherto has been in line with the Directors' expectations at the beginning of the period. The Company has during the current year to date commenced trialling its partner programme with a Company in India providing access to a wider selection of nurtured investment opportunities in the pre-seed and seed stages and to expand its network of investors into different regions.

Immediately following the Russian Federation's invasion in February this year of The Ukraine, the UK government, along with many of its Continental European and other counterparts, introduced measures intended to restrict freedom of personal movement, choice of overseas residency and the free movement of capital on Russia and certain citizens of Russia; similarly, on some states and their citizens that are closely allied with Russia. Other than to the extent that the effects of the war are likely to be felt in many economies globally for some time to come, the Directors do not believe that targeted, tighter regulation for the grant of visas and leave to reside in the UK should impact the Company's business model.

Outlook

Looking ahead, the momentum for technology companies requiring investment at the seed stage should continue, with demand for the Company's support model, which encompasses a delivery crew to support young start-ups with their technology and digital marketing strategies, showing signs of continuing to increase.

Key Performance Indicators

The Directors do not consider there to be any relevant key performance indicators other than turnover and profit/loss for the year at this stage of the development of the business.

Promoting the success of the Company

The Directors, in accordance with s. 172, seek to promote the long term success of the Company and consider the interests of all stakeholders, by regular Director meetings and communication, coupled with the substantial experience of the Board members and their varied skills.

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

On behalf of the Board

J Buckler
Director

20 June 2022

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

Principal activities

Startup Giants plc is a UK-based start-up accelerator that invests in and mentors internet technology start-up businesses in the UK.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J Buckler

V Filmer-Sankay

(Resigned 29 June 2021)

F Betito

S Tuson

(Appointed 29 June 2021)

Supplier payment policy

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to follow the CBI's Prompt Payers Code (copies are available from the CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU).

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to:

- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations.

Trade creditors of the company at the year end were equivalent to 30 days' purchases, based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the year.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Jacksons Chartered Accountants be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at the Annual General Meeting.

Energy and carbon report

As the company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the United Kingdom. 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each director in office at the date of approval of this annual 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 section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

J Buckler
Director

20 June 2022

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF STARTUP GIANTS PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Startup Giants plc for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion the financial statements:

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

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.

Basis of 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.

Key matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Accounting estimates

We have considered the basis of the accounting estimates applied when preparing the financial statements and considered the responses to audit questions with professional scepticism.

Related parties

We have assessed the Company's procedures for identifying related parties and ensuring the completeness of the disclosures that are included in the financial statements.

Management override of controls

We have considered the controls in place, remained alert for material and unusual items and tested a sample of transactions to assess the risk of management override of controls.

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF STARTUP GIANTS PLC

Our application of materiality

Materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at £2,629. This has been calculated at 6% of the benchmark of net income, which we have determined, in our professional judgement, to be one the principal benchmarks with the financial statements relevant to members of the Company in assessing the financial position and performance.

We report to the Directors all corrected and uncorrected misstatements we identified through our audit with a value in excess of £300, in addition to other audit misstatements below that threshold that we believed warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

An overview of the scope of our audit

Our audit is risk based and is designed to focus our efforts on the areas of greatest risk of material misstatement, aspects subject to significant management judgement as well as greatest complexity, risk and size.

We consider management override and related parties to be qualitatively material. Although it is not the responsibility of the auditor to discover fraud, clearly any instances of fraud which we detect are material to the users of the financial statements. We have tested journal entries as part of our audit procedures to address this fraud risk. For Related Parties, we have inquired with the client and also assessed the Company's procedures regarding related parties.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF STARTUP GIANTS PLC

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

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

As part of our planning process:

- We enquired of management the systems and controls the company has in place, the areas of the financial statements that are mostly susceptible to the risk of irregularities and fraud, and whether there was any known, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company. We determined that the following were most relevant: IFRS, Companies Act 2006 and compliance with Aquis Exchange rules.
- We considered the incentives and opportunities that exist in the company, including the extent of management bias, which present a potential for irregularities and fraud to be perpetuated, and tailored our risk assessment accordingly.
- Using our knowledge of the company, together with the discussions held with the company at the planning stage, we formed a conclusion on the risk of misstatement due to irregularities including fraud and tailored our procedures according to this risk assessment.

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF STARTUP GIANTS PLC

The key procedures we undertook to detect irregularities including fraud during the course of the audit included:

- Identifying and testing journal entries and the overall accounting records, in particular those that were significant and unusual.
- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and determining whether accounting policies have been appropriately applied.
- Reviewing and challenging the assumptions and judgements used by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to impairment of intangible assets and income recognition.
- Assessing the extent of compliance, or lack of, with the relevant laws and regulations.
- Testing key revenue for evidence of management bias
- Obtaining confirmation of material bank and loan balances.
- Documenting and verifying all significant related party balances and transactions.
- Reviewing documentation and correspondence for irregularities including fraud.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities and fraud rests with the directors.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Mark Jackson BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Jacksons Chartered Accountants

20 June 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

First Floor
Albion House
Albion Street
Hull
HU1 3TE

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Revenue	2	623,839	87,461
Gross profit		623,839	87,461
Administrative expenses		(579,368)	(234,477)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	44,471	(147,016)
Finance costs	6	(657)	(1,083)
Other gains and losses	7	-	(40,000)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		43,814	(188,099)
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income for the year		43,814	(188,099)
Earnings per share (in pence)	8		
Basic		3.88	(18.62)
Diluted		3.88	(18.62)
Earnings per share from continuing operations (in pence)			
Basic		3.88	(18.62)
Diluted		3.88	(18.62)

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STARTUP GIANTS PLC**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	10	17,084	22,084
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,147	-
		<u>19,231</u>	<u>22,084</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	97,122	16,064
Current tax recoverable		14,916	14,915
Cash and cash equivalents		1,098,838	675,958
		<u>1,210,876</u>	<u>706,937</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	498,969	241,350
Current tax liabilities		16,407	15,998
Borrowings	14	5,000	2,963
		<u>520,376</u>	<u>260,311</u>
Net current assets		<u>690,500</u>	<u>446,626</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	17,083	22,083
Net assets		<u><u>692,648</u></u>	<u><u>446,627</u></u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	16	152,405	140,510
Share premium account	17	960,102	769,790
Retained earnings		(419,859)	(463,673)
Total equity		<u><u>692,648</u></u>	<u><u>446,627</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 June 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

J Buckler
Director

Company registration number 09690364

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

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

		Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020		140,510	769,790	(275,574)	634,726
Year ended 31 December 2020:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(188,099)	(188,099)
Balance at 31 December 2020		140,510	769,790	(463,673)	446,627
Year ended 31 December 2021:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	43,814	43,814
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Issue of share capital	16	11,895	190,312	-	202,207
Balance at 31 December 2021		152,405	960,102	(419,859)	692,648

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	21		238,528		8,969
Interest paid			(657)		(1,083)
Income taxes refunded			408		1,083
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities			238,279		8,969
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,573)		-	
Payments arising from loans made		(12,116)		-	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net cash used in investing activities			(14,689)		-
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		202,207		-	
Proceeds of new bank loans		-		25,000	
Repayment of bank loans		(2,917)		-	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net cash generated from financing activities			199,290		25,000
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			422,880		33,969
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			675,958		641,989
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u>1,098,838</u>		<u>675,958</u>

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Startup Giants Plc is a public company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2H 9JQ. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the United Kingdom and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, except as otherwise stated.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is subject to an annual review for impairment.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

IT and office equipment	straight line over three years
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1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

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

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Trade Receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

The income 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 income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the 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.

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 reporting date.

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Revenue

	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Fees from principal activity	623,839	87,461
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Operating profit/(loss)

	2021 £	2020 £
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	714	-
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	2,500	2,500
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	426	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (included within administrative expenses)	5,000	5,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Director	1	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	72,800	68,700
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5 Directors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	72,800	68,700

6 Finance costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	348	-
Other interest payable	309	1,083
Total interest expense	657	1,083

7 Other gains and losses

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other gains and losses	-	(40,000)

Other gains and losses represent impairment of the company's investments.

8 Earnings per share

	2021	2020
	£	£
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	1,129,146	1,010,200
Earnings		
Continuing operations		
Profit/loss for the period from continued operations	43,814	(188,099)
Earnings for basic and diluted earnings per share being net profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company for continued operations	43,814	(188,099)
Earnings per share for continuing operations		
Basic and diluted earnings per share	3.88	(18.62)
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	3.88	(18.62)

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	2021 £	2020 £
In respect of:		
Fixed asset investments	-	40,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Recognised in:		
Other gains and losses	-	40,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	50,000
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2020	50,000
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	50,000
	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020	22,916
Charge for the year	5,000
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2020	27,916
Charge for the year	5,000
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	32,916
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	17,084
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2020	22,084
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2019	27,084
	<u> </u>

11 Property, plant and equipment

	IT and office equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 1 January 2021	-
Additions	2,573
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	2,573
	<u> </u>

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

11 Property, plant and equipment		(Continued)
		IT and office equipment £
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
At 1 January 2020 and 1 January 2021		-
Charge for the year		426
		<u>426</u>
At 31 December 2021		<u>426</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2021		<u>2,147</u>
12 Trade and other receivables		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade receivables	91,140	12,000
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(12,500)	-
	<u>78,640</u>	<u>12,000</u>
VAT recoverable	-	2,198
Other receivables	12,116	-
Prepayments	6,366	1,866
	<u>97,122</u>	<u>16,064</u>

Trade receivables disclosed above are classified as loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost.

13 Trade receivables - credit risk

Fair value of trade receivables

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to their fair value.

No significant receivable balances are impaired at the reporting end date.

Movement in the allowances for impairment of trade receivables	2021	2020
	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021 and at 31 December 2021	12,500	-
	<u>12,500</u>	<u>-</u>

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

14 Borrowings

	Current		Non-current	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Borrowings held at amortised cost:				
Bank loans	5,000	2,917	17,083	22,083
Directors' loans	-	46	-	-
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>2,963</u>	<u>17,083</u>	<u>22,083</u>

15 Trade and other payables

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade payables	67,799	49,801
Accruals	381,835	168,243
Social security and other taxation	32,685	-
Other payables	16,650	23,306
	<u>498,969</u>	<u>241,350</u>

16 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 5p each	1,248,091	1,010,200	62,405	50,510
Deferred shares of 45p each	200,000	200,000	90,000	90,000
	<u>1,448,091</u>	<u>1,210,200</u>	<u>152,405</u>	<u>140,510</u>

Deferred shares carry no voting rights or rights to dividends.

Reconciliation of movements during the year:

	Ordinary 5p Number	Deferred 45p Number
At 1 January 2021	1,010,200	200,000
Issue of fully paid shares	237,891	-
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,248,091</u>	<u>200,000</u>

During the year, a further 237,891 Ordinary shares of £0.05 each were allotted and issued for a total cash consideration of £202,207.

STARTUP GIANTS PLC**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****17 Share premium account**

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	769,790	769,790
Issue of new shares	190,312	-
	<u>960,102</u>	<u>769,790</u>
At the end of the year	<u>960,102</u>	<u>769,790</u>

18 Capital risk management

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

19 Related party transactions**Remuneration of key management personnel**

The remuneration of key management personnel, including directors, is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Short-term employee benefits	72,800	68,700
	<u>72,800</u>	<u>68,700</u>

A proportion of the remuneration of key management personnel is accrued but not paid as at the end of the year. Total accrued remuneration at 31 December 2020 is £87,967 (2020: £87,967).

Other information

At the end of the year, the company owed £10,000 (31 December 2020: £10,000) to Pointsman Limited, a company controlled by J Buckler.

During the financial year the company paid £13,800 to rent residential premises that are used by J Buckler when he is working in the UK.

20 Directors' transactions

As at 31 December 2021, J Buckler owed £12,116 (31 December 2020: £nil) to the company.

STARTUP GIANTS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

21 Cash generated from operations

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year before income tax	43,814	(188,099)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	657	1,083
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	5,000	5,000
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	426	-
Other gains and losses	-	40,000
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(68,942)	34,560
Increase in trade and other payables	257,573	116,425
Cash generated from operations	238,528	8,969

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.