Registered number: 09883437

PAYRNET LIMITED

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



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

S Couttie

L M Murray (appointed 19 February 2021)

C W Mitchell (resigned 17 February 2021)
J D Morris (appointed 19 February 2021, resigned 25 May 2023)

J N R D Charteris (appointed 19 February 2021, resigned 18 October

2021)

N G S Verdon (resigned 9 March 2023)

Registered number

09883437

Registered office

The Hewett 14 Hewett Street

London EC2A 3NP

Independent auditors

BKL Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

35 Ballards Lane

London **N3 1XW**

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Introduction

Payrnet Ltd ("the Company") is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Embedded Finance Limited and is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority as an Electronic Money Institution. The directors' aim is to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of the Company's business during the year and its position at the year end. The Review is consistent with the size and nature of the business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties that the Company faces.

Business review

During the year the business growth accelerated through a combination of organic growth and acquisition. For the year of 2021 as a whole the business recorded total revenue of £7,252,727 (2020: £2,672,787) representing a 171% increase and concluded the year with issued eMoney balances of £349,321,269 (2020: £196,762,481).

On 9 March 2023 the parent of the Company, Railsbank Technology Limited, was put into administration and the Company was acquired by Embedded Finance Ltd. These financial statements do not reflect the operations as part of the Embedded Finance Ltd group.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is required to manage a broad array of risks including, but not limited to, technology risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk. The process of risk identification and management addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies are subject to Board approval and on-going review by management. Compliance with regulation, legal and ethical standards is a high priority for the company, and the Board has put in place an appropriate governance structure to monitor this. The Company manages its liquidity through detailed cash flow forecasts; these include foreseeable revenue projections, normal recurring operational costs and known capital expenditure requirements. For 2021 the Railsbank Technology Limited group, of which the Company was a part of, had to monitor very closely the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on its customer base, and quickly identify potential liquidity and other risks as markets reacted to prolonged lockdown and other isolation measures. The Company is working within a highly regulated industry; such regulation is felt through a network of compliance requirements from national regulators, payment schemes, card schemes and banking partners all of whom monitor closely the financial health of all market participants.

Financial key performance indicators

The Company concluded the year with a loss of £2,041,212 (2020: profit of £1,099,361) and total capital and reserves of £2,624,441 (2020: £2,015,653). On 9 March 2023 the parent of the Company Railsbank Technology Ltd was put into administration and the Company was acquired by Embedded Finance Ltd. As a consequence of this transaction fellow subsidiaries of Embedded Finance Ltd in Australia, Singapore, Germany and the United States were placed into administration.

Any debts owed by these group companies were deemed as uncollectible.and debts owed by them were deemed uncollectible generating an expense of £4,323,733 (2020: £nil).

Revenue:

£7,252,727 (2020: £2,672,787)

Gross Profit:

£5,018,603 (2020: £1,651,983)

Gross Margin:

69% (2020: 62%)

Operating loss:

£2,050,044 (2020 profit: £1,221,988)

Net loss:

£2,041,212 (2020 profit: £1,099,361)

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

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

The directors of the group are aware of the requirement to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefits of its shareholders, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders. In considering this duty, the Directors considers the following stakeholders:

Shareholders

The Directors have regular contact with the shareholders in order to maximise the Group's long-term growth prospects.

Customers

The Directors prioritise compliance with regulation and best practice to ensure the funds of relevant clients are protected while ensuring each client's best interest are served in accordance with their risk appetite and commercial agreements.

Regulators

The Directors prioritise compliance with revolution and best practice to ensure the funds of clients are protector. The Directors work closely in partnership with regulators to ensure a strong working relationship and adequate capital controls.

Suppliers

The Company has various key supplier relationships which work more as a partnership to ensure the smooth running of the business.

The Environment

The Company is committed to minimising the environmental impacts of the business operations.

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

S Couttie

S Couttie

Director

Date: 13/11/2023

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.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' 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 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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company'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 Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and 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 hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,041,212 (2020 - profit £1,099,361).

There were no dividends declared or paid during the year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S Couttie

L M Murray (appointed 19 February 2021)

C W Mitchell (resigned 17 February 2021)

J D Morris (appointed 19 February 2021, resigned 25 May 2023)

J N R D Charteris (appointed 19 February 2021, resigned 18 October 2021)

N G S Verdon (resigned 9 March 2023)

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

Future developments

In 2023 the Company will continue strengthening its regulatory and commercial relationships seeking to move into a period of growth in 2024.

On 9 March 2023 the immediate parent company is now Embedded Finance Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The registered office of the parent company is The Hewett, 14 Hewett Street, London, England, EC2A 3NP.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

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

Post balance sheet events

During the year of 2022, the Company was issued a S166 notice by the Financial Conduct Authority, and the Company elected to undertake a Voluntary Restriction on its business (VREQ) thereby restricting its license. Whilst the restriction has minimal impact on the Company's current customer base and operations, the Company is prohibited from onboarding new clients. Under new management, the Company is in a remediation process with the FCA with the aim to remove the restriction in the near future.

On 9 March 2023 the parent of the Company Railsbank Technology Ltd was put into administration and the Company was acquired by Embedded Finance Ltd. As a consequence of this transaction a number of group companies were also placed into administration and debts owed by them were deemed uncollectible generating an expense of £4,323,733 for 2021 (2020: £nil).

Auditors

During the year, Kreston Reeves LLP resigned as auditors and BKL Audit LLP were appointed in their stead.

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, BKL Audit LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

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

S Couttie

S Couttie

Director

Date: 13/11/2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PAYRNET LIMITED

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PayrNet Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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).

Except for the possible effect of the matters described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, in our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for qualified opinion

Safeguarded Relevant Funds are automatically generated by the Company's banking ledger technology infrastructure and are supported by cash and cash equivalents held at various partner banks and financial institutions.

For the year under audit, we were not able to fully evidence that the control environment was designed and operated in such a way to identify and correct misstatements to the extent that the we could rely on these controls throughout the entire audit period.

Given the nature of the balance, which involves high volumes and low value transactions, substantive procedures alone could not provide sufficient, appropriate, audit evidence at the assertion level. Further, whilst alternative procedures such as external confirmation and contract reviews were performed, these procedures alone did not provide us with acceptable levels of assurance, considering only 3% of our external confirmation sample replied to our confirmation request.

As a result of the above, we were unable to satisfy ourselves with respect to "completeness" and "valuation and allocation" of the Safeguarded Relevant Funds valued at £349,321,269, included in the Statement of Financial Position and Notes 17 and 18 of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to this amount or related amounts were necessary. In addition, were any adjustments needed to the Safeguarded Relevant Funds balance to be required, the strategic report would also need to be amended.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PAYRNET LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that after the year end the Company was issued a S166 notice by the Financial Conduct Authority, and the Company elected to undertake a Voluntary Restriction on its business (VREQ) thereby restricting its license. Whilst the restriction has minimal impact on the Company's current customer base and operations, the Company is prohibited from onboarding new clients. Under new management, the Company is in a remediation process with the FCA with the aim to remove the restriction in the near future. In addition, in 2021 the Company's regulatory capital fell below the minimum level required by FCA. These events indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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, but a material uncertainty exists.

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.

As described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, we were unable to satisfy ourselves concerning the Safeguarded Relevant Funds of £349,321,269 held at 31 December 2021. We have concluded that where the other information refers to the Safeguarded Relevant Funds, it may be materially misstated for the same reason.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Except for the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, in our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PAYRNET LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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, except for the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, 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 set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PAYRNET LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiring of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries
 and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions
 outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias;
- Enquiring of company staff in finance and compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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.
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PAYRNET LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

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.

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Geeta Morgan FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of **BKL Audit LLP**

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

London

Date:

13/11/2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	7,252,727	2,672,787
Cost of sales		(2,234,124)	(1,020,804)
Gross profit		5,018,603	1,651,983
Administrative expenses		(2,744,914)	(429,995)
Impairment of intercompany balances		(4,323,733)	-
Operating (loss)/profit	6	(2,050,044)	1,221,988
Interest receivable and similar income	10	465	337
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(8,751)	-
(Loss)/profit before tax		(2,058,330)	1,222,325
Tax on (loss)/profit	12	17,118	(122,964)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(2,041,212)	1,099,361
Total comprehensive income for the year		(2,041,212)	1,099,361

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

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

PAYRNET LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 09883437

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

Fixed assets	Mass		2021		2020
Fixed assets	Note		£		£
i ixcu usscis					
Intangible assets	13		522,677		695,177
Investments	14		-		10,647
			522,677		705,824
Current assets					
Stocks	15	•		30,670	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	11,174,759		3,319,204	
Safeguarded relevant funds		349,321,269		196,762,481	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,440,579		3,018,964	
		364,936,607		203,131,319	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	•				
year		(12,076,619)		(3,556,937)	
Safeguarded relevant funds liability		(349,321,269)		(196,762,481)	
Net current assets			3,538,719		2,811,901
Total assets less current liabilities			4,061,396		3,517,725
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	00		(4.004.400)		(4 004 400)
than one year	20		(1,331,109)		(1,331,108)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	21	(105,846)		(122,964)	
Other provisions	22	-		(48,000)	
			(105,846)		(170,964)
Net assets			2,624,441		2,015,653

PAYRNET LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 09883437

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

Capital and reserves	Note	2021 £	As restated 2020 £
Called up share capital	23	2,675	1,350
Share premium account	24	3,258,225	609,550
Profit and loss account	24	(636,459)	1,404,753
		2,624,441	2,015,653

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

S Couttie

S Couttie

Director

Date: 13/11/2023

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

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	1,250	409,650	305,392	716,292
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,099,361	1,099,361
Total comprehensive income for the year	•		1,099,361	1,099,361
Shares issued during the year	100	199,900	-	200,000
Total transactions with owners	100	199,900	•	200,000
At 1 January 2021	1,350	609,550	1,404,753	2,015,653
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year	-	-	(2,041,212)	(2,041,212)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(2,041,212)	(2,041,212)
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Shares issued during the year	1,325	2,648,675	-	2,650,000
Total transactions with owners	1,325	2,648,675	•	2,650,000
At 31 December 2021	2,675	3,258,225	(636,459)	2,624,441

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
ash flows from operating activities	_	~
oss)/profit for the financial year	(2,041,212)	1,099,361
djustments for:		
mortisation of intangible assets	172,500	54,823
nterest paid	8,751	-
nterest received	(465)	(337)
axation charge	(17,118)	122,964
ecrease in stocks	30,670	5,590
ncrease) in debtors	(7,736,992)	(2,716,835)
ncrease)/decrease in amounts owed by groups	(118,563)	14,085
ncrease in creditors	2,521,694	673,937
crease in amounts owed to groups	6,167,932	227,882
Decrease)/increase in provisions	(48,000)	48,000
et cash generated from operating activities	(1,060,803)	(470,530)
ash flows from investing activities		
urchase of intangible fixed assets	-	(750,000)
ale of fixed asset investments	10,647	1
sterest received	465	337
et cash from investing activities	11,112	(749,662)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of ordinary shares Interest paid	2,650,000 (8,751)	200,000
Net cash used in financing activities	2,641,249	200,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,591,558	(1,020,192)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,849,021	3,869,213
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	4,440,579	2,849,021
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	4,440,579	3,018,964
Bank overdrafts	-	(169,943)
	4,440,579	2,849,021

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

The principal activity of Payrnet Limited ("The Company") is the provision of electronic money services.

The Company is a private company, limited by shares, and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is The Hewett, 14 Hewett Street, London, EC2A 3NP and its principal place of business is Elm Yard, Elm Street, London, WC1X OBJ.

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 management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue to trade for the foreseeable future, being at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Payrnet is currently going through a process of review with the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). At the time of reporting, the Company's licence to operate has been restricted. The details of the restrictions are:

- The Firm must not onboard any agents or distributors without prior written consent from the FCA; and
- The Firm must place a statement in a prominent place on its website within 48 hours of these requirements taking effect stating that the Firm is currently unable to onboard any new agents or distributors.

Since the acquisition of Payrnet on 9 March 2023, meetings with the FCA have been constructive. In June 2023, the Company was presented with Voluntary Requirements (VREQ) covering:

- Implementing the findings from the skilled persons review, for which the Company is working to address the concerns raised in the reports
- The Company was also mandated to carry out an audit of their safeguarding of customer funds and work covering operational resilience and new Consumer Duty requirements. This work is ongoing.

Payrnet is also required to hold at least 2% of the average Safeguarded Relevant Funds. In 2021 the Company's capital fell below the minimum level required.

As a result of the above, the Company has modelled the following possible scenarios:

Plan A

- · New business delay following restriction on licence
- Loss of 3 major customers
- No budget upside
- · A related entity of the group customers ported to Payrnet.

Plan B

- · New Partner for EU licence
- · New business delay following restriction on licence
- · Loss of 3 major customers
- · Revenue share arrangement with a new partner

Plan C

- · Loss of EU licence without replacement
- No EU volumes
- New business delay following restriction on licence
- · Loss of 3 major customers
- No Budget upside

Having considered these options, in both Plan A and Plan B, Management had positive cashflows beyond the lookout period, November 2024.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Going concern (continued)

The directors acknowledge that there is uncertainty around the timing of when the restriction will be lifted and therefore the investors have committed to make additional capital injection of £6.9m (\$8.5m) and whatever it takes to support the business as a going concern.

The directors also believe that they will have sufficient capital to meet its safeguarding requirements into the future and so has forecasted the estimated position of capital throughout the lookout period to November 2024, which demonstrates that at no point will capital requirements be in breach of the FCA requirements.

The directors believe that the conversations with FCA have been constructive, and so most of the compliance and risk team are in the process of addressing the findings raised.

Despite the material uncertainties associated with the forecast assumptions, the directors believe that the investors are supportive of the proposed additional funding and have signed a comfort letter to Payrnet acknowledging this as a fact.

Therefore, the directors consider the use of the going concern basis appropriate.

2.3 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Turnover

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

Rendering of services

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

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

Turnover comprises the commission earned on FX transactions, fees for provision of local and global payment services and agency services to clients. Commissions are recognised as soon as a contractual obligation to execute a transaction has been enacted with a customer. All revenues are net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Interest income

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

2.7 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income 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 Company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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.

Amortisation of intangible assets commences once the asset is ready for use.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Computer software

23 % straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation 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.

2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting 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.

2.13 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 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 Company's cash management.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments and 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 and from related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including the Safeguarded Relevant Funds liability, trade and other creditors and accruals, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the

financial statements:

Going concern

As outlined in further detail in accounting policy note 2.2, going concern is considered to be a key judgement area due to (1) the assumption of the lifting of the S166 restriction and (2) the timing of future cashflows.

4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating expenses

·	2021	2020
	£	£
Impairment of intercompany debts	4,323,733	-

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

6.	Operating (loss)/profit		
	The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Amortisation	172,500	54,823
	Exchange differences	693,968	(60,831
	Other operating lease rentals	11,423	33,499 ————
7.	Auditors' remuneration		
	During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Cassociates:	ompany's audito	rs and thei
		2021 £	2020 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates for the audit of the Company's financial statements	105,000	45,640
	Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates in respect of:		
	Audit-related assurance services	15,000	-
	All non-audit services not included above	4,000	
8.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Wages and salaries	-	20,000
	Social security costs		1,547
		•	21,547
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during th	e year was as fol	lows:
		2021 No.	2020 No.
	Directors	5	3

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

9.	Directors' remuneration		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Directors' emoluments	<u>. </u>	20,000
10.	Interest receivable		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Other interest receivable	465	337
11.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank interest payable	8,751 ====================================	-
12.	Taxation		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Total current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(17,118)	122,964
	Total deferred tax	(17,118)	122,964
	Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(17,118)	122,964

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

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	2021 £	2020 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(2,058,330)	1,222,325
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) Effects of:	(387,093)	232,242
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	1,574	•
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	32,775	(132,084)
Changes in provisions leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	•	9,120
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	361,863	-
Deferred tax movement	(26,237)	122,964
Group relief	-	(109,278)
Total tax charge for the year	(17,118)	122,964

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK Government announced its intention to increase the rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. The increase in the rate of UK corporation tax was enacted in the Finance Act 2021, which received Royal Assent on 10 June 2021.

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

13. Intangible assets

	Computer software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	750,000
At 31 December 2021	750,000
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2021	54,823
Charge for the year on owned assets	172,500
At 31 December 2021	227,323
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	522,677
At 31 December 2020	695,177

14. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
At 1 January 2021 Disposals	10,647 (10,647)
At 31 December 2021	-

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Payrnet S.A.R.L, incorporated in Luxembourg, was liquidated on 31 December 2021.

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

15.	Stocks		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Prepaid cards	<u>-</u>	30,670
		 	
16.	Debtors		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors	824,287	68,757
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	414,612	296,049
	Other debtors	9,917,583	2,923,064
	Prepayments and accrued income	18,277	31,334
		11,174,759	3,319,204

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest-free and repayable on demand.

17. Safeguarded relevant funds

	2021	2020
	£	£
Safeguarded relevant funds	349,321,269	196,762,481
		

The Company holds monies on behalf of clients in accordance with the Electronic Money Regulations of its regulator, the Financial Conduct Authority. Included within other creditors is the corresponding liability of monies owed back to clients of the Company.

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

18. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand Less: bank overdrafts	4,440,579 -	3,018,964 (169,943)
	4,440,579	2,849,021

The Company holds monies on behalf of clients in accordance with the Electronic Money Regulations of its regulator, the Financial Conduct Authority. Included within creditors due within one year is the corresponding liability of monies owed back to clients of the Company.

The Company has an off balance sheet arrangement for bank accounts held in trust and controlled by VISA. The trust accounts are not included within cash and cash equivalents in these financial statements.

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

		As restated
	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	-	169,943
Safeguarded relevant funds liability	349,321,269	196,762,481
Trade creditors	209,926	404,452
Amounts owed to group companies	8,830,636	2,662,704
Corporation tax	24,438	24,438
Other taxation and social security	181,577	151,341
Other creditors	2,284,492	2,772
Accruals and deferred income	545,550	141,287
	361,397,888	200,319,418

The Company holds monies on behalf of clients in accordance with the Electronic Money Regulations of its regulator, the Financial Conduct Authority. Included within debtors is the corresponding cash of monies owed back to clients of the Company.

20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

		2021	2020
		£	£
Other creditors	•	1,331,109	1,331,108

As restated

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

21.	Deferred taxation		
			2021 £
	At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss		(122,964) 17,118
	At end of year		(105,846)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Fixed asset timing differences	(105,846)	(122,964)
		(105,846)	(122,964)
22.	Provisions		
			FCA compliance costs £
	At 1 January 2021		48,000
	Charged to profit or loss		(48,000)
	At 31 December 2021	:	·
23.	Share capital		,
		2021 £	2020 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 1,000,000 (2020 - 1,000,000) Ordinary shares shares of £0.001 each	1,000	1,000
	1,675,000 (2020 - 350,000) Regulatory preference shares of £0.001 each	1,675	350
		2,675	1,350

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

23. Share capital (continued)

On 28 January 2021, the Company issued 1,000,000 Regulatory Capital Preference shares for a nominal value of £0.001 each at a premium of £2 per share.

On 28 May 2021, the Company issued 325,000 Regulatory Capital Preference shares for a nominal value of £0.001 each at a premium of £2 per share.

Regulatory Capital Preference shares carry rights to voting, dividends and distribution (including on winding up). The Regulatory Capital Preference shares rank in priority to Ordinary shares on a distribution upon winding up.

24. Reserves

Share premium account

Includes amounts paid for shares in excess of their nominal value.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

25. Prior year adjustment

The comparative information in these financial statements has been restated from the figures previously reported in the prior year financial statements to reflect a presentational change of client assets and liabilities.

For the Company this means disclosing client funds on its balance sheet, and statement of cashflows and the liability associated with it. These represent client funds to which the company has no claim and are held as part of treasury settlement processes.

The impact of this prior year adjustment has resulted in the recognition of safeguarding assets of £196,762,481 and an increase in creditors due within one year of the same amount.

There has been no impact on net assets or profits as previously reported.

26. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 Section 33.1A not to disclose transactions between wholly owned group undertakings.

Included in amounts owed by group undertakings is a balance of £414,612 (£296,049) owed by companies under common control.

Included in amounts owed to group undertakings is a balance of £8,630,636 (2020: £2,416,971) owed to companies under common control.

Included within expenses is an amount of £4,323,733 (2020: £nil) representing a write off of balances owed by group undertakings during the year.

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

27. Post balance sheet events

During the year of 2022, the Company was issued a S166 notice by the Financial Conduct Authority, and the Company elected to undertake a Voluntary Restriction on its business (VREQ) thereby restricting its license. Whilst the restriction has minimal impact on the Company's current customer base and operations, the Company is prohibited from onboarding new clients. Under new management, the Company is in a remediation process with the FCA with the aim to remove the restriction in the near future.

On 9 March 2023 the parent of the Company Railsbank Technology Ltd was put into administration and the Company was acquired by Embedded Finance Ltd. As a consequence of this transaction a number of group companies were also placed into administration and debts owed by them were deemed uncollectible generating an expense of £4,323,733 for 2021 (2020: £nil).

28. Controlling party

During the year, the immediate parent company and ultimate controlling party was Railsbank Technology Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

On 9 March 2023 the immediate parent company is now Embedded Finance Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The registered office of the parent company is The Hewett, 14 Hewett Street, London, England, EC2A 3NP.

The ultimate controlling party is D Squared Capital Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The registered office of the parent company is 15 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R 0BD.