Company registration number: 10259575

SAFENETPAY SERVICES COMPANY LTD

Financial statements

30 June 2020

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Directors and other information

Directors Sanjar Mavlyanov

Dilshod Mikhmanov

Company number 10259575

Registered office 18 King William Street

London England EC4N 7BP

Auditor EXSUS UK LTD

Capital Tower, Office 9.17 9th Floor, 91 Waterloo Road

London England SE1 8RT

Directors report Year ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Sanjar Mavlyanov Dilshod Mikhmanov

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Auditor

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

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
 and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Directors report (continued) Year ended 30 June 2020

This report was approved by the board of directors on 14 October 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Dilshod Mikhmanov ·

Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of SAFENETPAY SERVICES COMPANY LTD Year ended 30 June 2020

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SAFENETPAY SERVICES COMPANY LTD (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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 the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 14 to the financial statements, and We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence We have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of SAFENETPAY SERVICES COMPANY LTD (continued) Year ended 30 June 2020

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, We have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 the returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · We have not received all the information and explanations We require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from
 the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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 on the effectiveness of
 the internal control.

Independent auditor's report to the members of SAFENETPAY SERVICES COMPANY LTD (continued) Year ended 30 June 2020

- 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Avraam Kapiri (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of EXSUS UK LTD Chartered Accountant and Statutory Auditor Capital Tower, Office 9.17 9th Floor, 91 Waterloo Road London England SE1 8RT

14 October 2020

Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover Cost of sales		2,875,884 (1,187,264)	748,052 (220,035)
Gross profit		1,688,620	528,017
Administrative expenses		(1,433,670)	(406,703)
Operating profit		254,950	121,314
Other interest receivable and similar income		713	-
Profit before taxation	5	255,663	121,314
Tax on profit		(23,968)	(7,699)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		231,695 ———	113,615

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position 30 June 2020

		202	20	201	9
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	·				
Intangible assets	6	7,092		10,985	
Tangible assets	7	141,467		8,986	
Investments	8	14,306		-	
			162,865		19,971
Current assets					
Debtors	9	28,806		25,311	
Cash at bank and in hand		429,702		415,760	
		458,508		441,071	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	10	(172,869)		(244,233)	
Net current assets			285,639		196,838
Total assets less current liabilities			448,504		216,809
Net assets			448,504		216,809
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			175,000		175,000
Profit and loss account			273,504		41,809
Shareholders funds			448,504		216,809

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Statement of financial position (continued) 30 June 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 October 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Dilshod Mikhmanov

Director

Company registration number: 10259575

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 30 June 2020

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 July 2018	175,000	(71,806)	103,194
Profit for the year		113,615	113,615
Total comprehensive income for the year		113,615	113,615
At 30 June 2019 and 1 July 2019	175,000	41,809	216,809
Profit for the year		231,695	231,695
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	231,695	231,695
At 30 June 2020	175,000	273,504	448,504

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is 18 King William Street, London, England, EC4N 7BP.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

The company's revenue derived from two business segment, being consumer money transfer transaction fees and foreign exchange revenues that are based on the principal amount of the money transfer and the location from and to which are transferred.

From the exchange, revenue is margin made by the company between the rate sold to a customer and the rate at which the company acquires the currency. Margins are adjusted to reflect the volatility of the currencies concerned.

Revenue is recognised when the funds received by the agent and hence Safenetpay Services Company Ltd has an obligation to deliver.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2020

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Website

- 33.33% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery - 20% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2020

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 9 (2019: 2).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	5,492	5,492
Depreciation of tangible assets	35,928	2,247
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	8,000	8,000

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2020

6.	Intangible assets			
			Other	Total
			intangible assets	
			£	£
	Cost		_	_
	At 1 July 2019		16,477	16,477
	Additions		1,599	1,599
	At 30 June 2020		18,076	18,076
	Amortisation			
	At 1 July 2019		5,492	5,492
	Charge for the year		5,492	5,492
	At 30 June 2020		10,984	10,984
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 June 2020		7,092	7,092
	At 30 June 2019		10,985	10,985
7.	Tongible accets			
1.	Tangible assets	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and	Total
		machinery	equipment	
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 July 2019	11,233	-	11,233
	Additions	168,363	46	168,409
	At 30 June 2020	179,596	<u>46</u>	179,642
	Depreciation			
	At 1 July 2019	2,247	-	2,247
	Charge for the year	35,919	9	35,928
	At 30 June 2020	38,166	9	38,175
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 June 2020	141,430	37	141,467
	At 30 June 2019	8,986		8,986

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2020

8.	Investments		
		Shares in	Total
		group	
		undertakings	
		and	
		participating	
		interests	
		£	£
	Cost		
	At 1 July 2019	-	-
	Additions (Note 15)	14,306	14,306
	At 30 June 2020	14,306	14,306
	Land to the same		
	Impairment		
	At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	<u> </u>	
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2020	14,306	14,306
	At 30 June 2019	-	-
9.	Debtors		
٠.		2020	2019
		£	£
	Prepayments and accrued income	21,557	_
	Other debtors	7,249	25,311
	Other debtors		
		28,806	25,311
			 .
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	•	230
	Corporation tax	23,968	7,699
	Social security and other taxes	34,760	4,222
	Other creditors (Note 13)	114,141	232,082
		172,869	244,233

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2020

11. Operating leases

The company as lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	32,228	38,038
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		31,122
	32,228	69,160

On 1 August 2019, the company entered into a non-cancelable operating lease for 20 months with a total commitment of £69,160. Due to an increase in rent from 1 August 2020, the total commitment was increased to £70,267. The outstanding lease payments under the non-cancellable operating lease is £32,228, which is due within 1 year.

12. Events after the end of the reporting period

On 5 August 2020, the company issued 175,000 ordinary shares at par with a nominal value of £1.00 each. The new issue comprises bonus shares financed by the company's retained earnings.

13. Related party transactions

Amounts owed to directors included in Other creditors of £54,111 (2019: £150,149) are interest free and repayable on demand.

14. Ethical standards

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

15. Investment In Subsidiaries

The following investments were made by the company during the year:

100% in Safnetpay Aps - 40,000 Ordinary Shares of DKK 1 each at a cost of GBP 4,896.

100% in Safnetpay IT Services limited liability company - 98.2m Ordinary Shares at a cost of GBP 9.410.