Company Registration No. 11391391 (England and Wales)

Earnd (UK) Limited
(formerly known as Freeup Finance Limited)

Annual report and financial statements
for the period 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2019

Earnd (UK) Limited (formerly known as Freeup Finance Limited)

Company information

Directors	Neil Garrod William Crothers Alastair Eadie Sean Robson-Hanafin
Secretary	Jonathan Lane
Company number	11391391
Registered office	One Southampton Street Covent Garden London WC2R 0LR
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

Earnd (UK) Limited (formerly known as Freeup Finance Limited)

Contents

Earnd (UK) Limited (formerly known as Freeup Finance Limited)

Directors' report

For the period 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2019.

Principal Activity

The Company was incorporated on 31 May 2018. The principal activity of the Company is developing technology to enable workers to receive early payment for earned, but unpaid, wages at zero cost to the employee.

The entire issued share capital of the Company was acquired by Greensill Capital Management Company (UK) Limited on 25 October 2019.

On 28 April 2020 the company changed its name from Freeup Finance Limited to Earnd (UK) Limited.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Directors

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

Neil Garrod	(Appointed 30 October 2019)
William Crothers	(Appointed 17 April 2020)
Alastair Eadie	(Appointed 17 April 2020)
Sean Robson-Hanafin	(Appointed 17 April 2020)
Reuben Saxon	(Resigned 30 October 2019)

Auditor

Saffery Champness LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and have expressed their willingness to remain in office.

Coronavirus pandemic

Since the start of January 2020, the outbreak of coronavirus, which is a rapidly evolving situation, has adversely impacted global commercial activities. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as its ultimate impact, which may have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The directors do not believe there is any financial impact to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 as a result of this subsequent event. The company is monitoring developments relating to coronavirus and is coordinating its operations response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, relevant governments, and general pandemic response best practices.

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 European Union. 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

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all 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 s.418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

N Garrod

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Neil Garrod

Director

Date: 22 May 2020

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Earnd (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the period 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2019 which comprise 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 2019 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; 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 we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

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 and 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 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 statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Michael Di Leto (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

26 May 2020

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

Earnd (UK) Limited (formerly known as Freeup Finance Limited)

Statement of comprehensive income

For the period 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2019

	Notes	Period ended 31 December 2019	Period ended 31 May 2019
		£	£
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Other operating income		200,000	-
Administrative expenses		(815,306)	(219,539)
Operating loss	4	(615,306)	(219,539)
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period		(615,306)	(219,539)

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

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Earnd (UK) Limited (formerly known as Freeup Finance Limited)

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 May 2019 (as restated)
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	2,968	1,858
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	14,864	-
Cash and cash equivalents		14,579	419
Current assets		29,443	419
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	(268,605)	(221,797)
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	11	(463,631)	-
Net current liabilities		(702,793)	(221,378)
Net liabilities		(699,825)	(219,520)
Equity			
Called up share capital	13	26	19
Share premium		134,994	-
Retained earnings		(834,845)	(219,539)
Total equity		(699,825)	(219,520)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

N Garrod

Neil Garrod
Director
Company Registration No. 11391391

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Earnd (UK) Limited (formerly known as Freeup Finance Limited)

Statement of changes in equity

For the period 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2019

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 31 May 2018	-	-	-	-
Period ended 31 May 2019:				
Issue of share capital	19	-	-	19
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(219,539)	(219,539)
Balance at 31 May 2019	19	-	(219,539)	(219,520)
Period ended 31 December 2019:				
Issue of share capital	7	134,994	-	135,001
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(615,306)	(615,306)
Balance at 31 December 2019	26	134,994	(834,845)	(699,825)

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Earnd (UK) Limited (formerly known as Freeup Finance Limited)

Statement of cash flows

For the period 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2019

	Notes		Period ended 31 December 2019		Period ended 31 May 2019
		£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash absorbed by operations	18		(654,423)		(136,375)
Net cash outflow from operating activities			(654,423)		(136,375)
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,749)		(2,787)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(1,749)		(2,787)
Financing activities					
Receipt of loan from fellow group undertaking		663,631		-	
Receipt of other loan		-		135,000	
Receipt of shareholder loans		57,716		4,562	
Repayment of shareholder loans		(51,016)		-	
Proceeds from issue of shares		1		19	
Net cash generated from financing			670,332		139,581
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			14,160		419
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period			419		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period			14,579		419

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Earnd (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is One Southampton Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2R 0LR.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the European Union 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.

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

The financial statements were prepared under FRS 105, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities' regime in the prior year. The Company transitioned to IFRS on acquisition by Greensill Capital Management Company (UK) Limited.

1.2 Going concern

The Company is required to assess whether it has sufficient resources to continue its operations and to meet its commitments for the foreseeable future. The directors have prepared the financial information on a going concern basis, as in their opinion the Company is able to meet its obligations as they fall due. This opinion is based on detailed forecasting, taking into account current and expected market conditions together with current performance levels, for the 12 month period from the date of signing the financial statements. Should the going concern assumption no longer remain valid the carrying value of the Company's assets will need to be assessed for impairment and the balance sheet will need to be prepared on a break-up basis.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.4 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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 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. Initial recognition is recorded at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

There are three primary measurement categories for financial assets being:
a) amortised cost;
b) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
c) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
The entity's business model objective for the relevant financial assets is the key driver for determination of classification.

Financial assets held at amortised cost
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
a) it is held in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
b) it contains contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, which 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, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses (see below). Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss. All trade and other receivables are held at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss (ECL) model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred, and when the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss (when they are held for trading).

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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:

Computer equipment over 3 years

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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated 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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the 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. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

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 balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to 'other comprehensive income', in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in 'other comprehensive income'. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Leases

At inception, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are included within property, plant and equipment, apart from those that meet the definition of investment property.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs and an estimate of the cost of obligations to dismantle, remove, refurbish or restore the underlying asset and the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of other property, plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the cost of any options that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, such as the exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period, or penalties for early termination of a lease.

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets including IT equipment. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are benefits, other than termination benefits, that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. Examples of such benefits include wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company pays into a defined contribution group personal pension plan. The company has statutory obligations to pay contributions but offers an enhancement by matching employee contributions; these payments are recognised as an expense in the period that relevant employee

1.14 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 are included in the income statement for the period.

2 Standards which are in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations, which have not yet been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU):

Standard	Effective date
Conceptual Framework and Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards	1 January 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3 - Business Combinations	1 January 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 - Definition of Material	1 January 2020
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7	1 January 2020
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021

The directors do not consider that these standards will have a material impact on the financial statements.

3 Critical accounting judgements 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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain equipment.

4 Operating loss

	Period ended 31 December 2019	Period ended 31 May 2019
	£	£
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	-	-
Short-term lease expense	48,171	5,215
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	639	929

Audit fees were borne by another group company and not recharged.

5 Income tax expense

	Period ended 31 December 2019	Period ended 31 May 2019
Current tax	£	£
UK corporation tax on losses for the current period	-	-

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the income statement as follows:

	Period ended 31 December 2019	Period ended 31 May 2019
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(615,306)	(219,539)
Expected tax credit based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00%	(116,908)	(41,712)
Losses not recognised	116,908	41,712
Taxation charge for the year	-	-

6 Employees

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

	Period ended 31 December 2019	Period ended 31 May 2019
	Number	Number
	4	5

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Period ended 31 December 2019	Period ended 31 May 2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	77,869	166,966
Social security costs	9,608	19,258
Pension costs	3,880	3,593
	91,357	189,817

All employees were transferred to Greensill Capital Management Company (UK) Limited on acquisition of the Company on 25 October 2019.

7 Directors' remuneration

	Period ended 31 December 2019	Period ended 31 May 2019
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	20,000	55,000

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	20,000	55,000

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer
	£
Cost	
At 31 May 2018	-
Additions	2,787
As at 31 May 2019	2,787
Additions	1,749
At 31 December 2019	4,536
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
At 31 May 2018	-
Charge for the period	929
As at 31 May 2019	929
Charge for the period	639
At 31 December 2019	1,568
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	2,968
At 31 May 2019	1,858

9 Trade and other receivables

	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 May 2019
	£	£
Deposits paid	11,700	-
Advances paid	3,164	-
	14,864	-

10 Trade and other payables

	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 May 2019 (as restated)
	£	£
Accruals	245,916	3,600
Social security and other taxation	19,511	41,295
Other payables	3,178	37,340
Other loan	-	135,000
Directors loans	-	4,562
	268,605	221,797

11 Amounts due to fellow group undertaking

	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 May 2019
	£	£
Amounts due to fellow group undertaking	463,631	-

12 Retirement benefit schemes

The company operated a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The total costs charged to income in respect of defined contribution plans for the period ended 31 December 2019 is £3,880 (period ended 31 May 2019: £3,593).

All employees were transferred to Greensill Capital Management Company (UK) Limited on acquisition of the Company on 25 October 2019 and thus employer pension contributions ceased from this date.

13 Share capital

	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 May 2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
261,104 (31 May 2019: 192,905) Ordinary shares of £0.0001	26	19

On 1 July 2019, the Company allotted 11,756 Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each at par. On 31 July 2019, the Company allotted 57,443 Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each at £2.35 per share. On 25 October 2019 the entire issued share capital of the Company was acquired by Greensill Capital Management Company (UK) Limited.

14 Capital risk management

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

15 Related party transactions

At 31 December 2019 the company owed £463,633 (31 May 2019: £nil) to the immediate parent company and another group undertaking. £200,000 owing to a group undertaking was waived during the year.

The directors and key management personnel remuneration is disclosed in note 6.

16 Controlling party

Earnd (UK) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Greensill Capital Management Company (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales (08037769). The ultimate parent is Greensill Capital Pty Limited, a company registered in Queensland, Australia (154 088 132). In the opinion of the directors the ultimate controlling party is Alexander Greensill.

17 Financial risk management

The directors review and agree policies for managing financial risks and these are summarised below. Short-term debtors and creditors have been excluded from all the following disclosures:

(a) Liquidity risk

The main risk arising from the company's financial instruments is liquidity risk. The company seeks to manage financial risk, to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

(b) Currency risk

The company is exposed to minimal foreign exchange risk.

(c) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to no material credit risk.

(d) Fair values

The fair values of the company's financial instruments are considered to be equal to their book value.

18 Cash generated from operations

	Period ended 31 December 2019	Period ended 31 May 2019
	£	£
Loss for the period/year after tax	(615,306)	(219,539)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	639	929
Loan from fellow group undertakings waived	(200,000)	-
Shareholder loans waived	(11,262)	-
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(14,864)	-
Increase in trade and other payables	186,370	82,235
Cash absorbed by operations	(654,423)	(136,375)

19 Restatement

The statement of financial position as at 31 May 2019 has been restated to include a loan balance of £135,000 in Trade and other payables and a corresponding reduction in equity of £135,000. This loan was settled in the period ended 31 December 2019 through the issue of 57,443 Ordinary shares in the company.