

Company Registration No. 07401825 (England and Wales)

**Signia Money Limited**

**Unaudited financial statements  
for the year ended 31 October 2018**



# **Signia Money Limited**

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**Signia Money Limited**

**Statement of financial position  
As at 31 October 2018**

	Notes	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		332		3,817
Investments	4		300		300
			<u>632</u>		<u>4,117</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	330,346		500,940	
Cash at bank and in hand		184,646		68,756	
		<u>514,992</u>		<u>569,696</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(92,972)		(531,836)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>422,020</u>		<u>37,860</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>422,652</u>		<u>41,977</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		1,999,836		955,936
Share premium account			2,436,193		2,436,193
Profit and loss reserves			(4,013,377)		(3,350,152)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>422,652</u>		<u>41,977</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

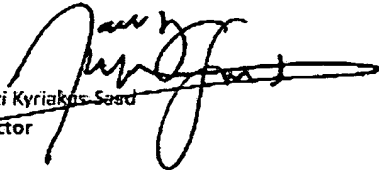
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

**Signia Money Limited**

**Statement of financial position (continued)**  
**As at 31 October 2018**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 July 2019  
and are signed on its behalf by:

  
Fawzi Kyriakos Saad  
Director

Company Registration No. 07401825

## 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

Signia Money Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is FKS House, 40-44 Newman Street, Floor 5, London, W1T 1QD.

### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Turnover is recognised as the loan servicing fees from borrowers, for obtaining a loan on the online platform (exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts). These fees are recognised on an accruals basis throughout the life of the loan.

### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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:

Plant and machinery	25% per annum on cost
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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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 October 2018**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.4 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

**1.5 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period 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.

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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)  
For the year ended 31 October 2018

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.6 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and 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.

**1.7 Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

***Basic financial assets***

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

***Classification of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

***Basic financial liabilities***

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 October 2018

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.8 Equity instruments**

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

**1.9 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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or 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.

**1.10 Employee benefits**

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

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

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

**1.11 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.



**Signia Money Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**For the year ended 31 October 2018**

**2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 9 (2017 - 9).

**3 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 November 2017	16,389
Additions	336
	<hr/>
At 31 October 2018	16,725
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 November 2017	12,572
Depreciation charged in the year	3,821
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At 31 October 2018	16,393
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 October 2018	332
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At 31 October 2017	3,817
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**4 Fixed asset investments**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Investments	300	300
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)  
For the year ended 31 October 2018

4 Fixed asset investments (continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 November 2017 & 31 October 2018	300
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 October 2018	300
At 31 October 2017	300

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	3,688	4,704
Corporation tax recoverable	150,000	280,504
Amounts owed by group undertakings	155,000	-
Other debtors	21,658	215,732
	<u>330,346</u>	<u>500,940</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	8,429	215,136
Other creditors	84,543	316,700
	<u>92,972</u>	<u>531,836</u>

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 October 2018**

**7 Called up share capital**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
11,708,290 A Ordinary Shares of £0.10 each	1,170,829	426,929
8,290,068 B Ordinary Shares of £0.10 each	829,007	529,007
	<u>1,999,836</u>	<u>955,936</u>

During the year, 7,439,000 A Ordinary shares and 3,000,000 B Ordinary shares were issued at par of which the beneficial owner is Fawzi Kyriakos-Saad, a Director.

On 25 March 2019, after the reporting period, a further 10,000,000 B Ordinary shares were issued at par of which Mr Kyriakos-Saad is the beneficial owner.