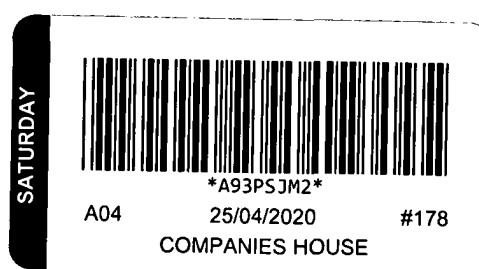


Company Registration No. 07401825 (England and Wales)

Signia Money Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 October 2019**



Signia Money Limited**Statement of financial position****As at 31 October 2019**

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		238		332
Investments	4		300		300
			<u>538</u>		<u>632</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	451,629		330,346	
Cash at bank and in hand		618,841		184,646	
		<u>1,070,470</u>		<u>514,992</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(148,381)</u>		<u>(92,972)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>922,089</u>		<u>422,020</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>922,627</u>		<u>422,652</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	2,999,836		1,999,836	
Share premium account		2,436,193		2,436,193	
Profit and loss reserves		(4,513,402)		(4,013,377)	
Total equity			<u>922,627</u>		<u>422,652</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 2019 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 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on April 24, 2020 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.

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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 2019

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.

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.

1.12 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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2018 - 9).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 October 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 November 2018 and 31 October 2019	16,725
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 November 2018	16,393
Depreciation charged in the year	94
At 31 October 2019	16,487
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2019	238
At 31 October 2018	332

4 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	300	300

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 November 2018 & 31 October 2019	300
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2019	300
At 31 October 2018	300

Signia Money Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 October 2019****5 Debtors**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	10,421	3,688
Corporation tax recoverable	286,495	150,000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	154,000	155,000
Other debtors	713	21,658
	<u>451,629</u>	<u>330,346</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	58,987	8,429
Other creditors	89,394	84,543
	<u>148,381</u>	<u>92,972</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
11,708,290 A Ordinary Shares of 10p each	1,170,829	1,170,829
18,290,068 B Ordinary Shares of 10p each	1,829,007	829,007
	<u>2,999,836</u>	<u>1,999,836</u>

There are two classes of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital. A ordinary shares rank pari passu to B ordinary shares.

During the year, 10,000,000 B Ordinary shares were issued at par of which the beneficial owner is Fawzi Kyriakos-Saad, a Director.