

Company registration number 09479658 (England and Wales)

**LOANPAD LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# LOANPAD LIMITED

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## LOANPAD LIMITED

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	61,055	51,216
Investments	5	100	100
		<u>61,155</u>	<u>51,316</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	255,795	130,023
Investments	7	220,093	-
Cash at bank and in hand		694,114	581,979
		<u>1,170,002</u>	<u>712,002</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>(47,305)</u>	<u>(37,864)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,122,697</u>	<u>674,138</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,183,852</u></u>	<u><u>725,454</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,695,626	1,695,626
Profit and loss reserves		(511,774)	(970,172)
		<u>1,183,852</u>	<u>725,454</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>1,183,852</u></u>	<u><u>725,454</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 January 2024

Mr L Schwartz  
Director

Company registration number 09479658 (England and Wales)

# LOANPAD LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Loanpad Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 Technology Park, Colindeep Lane, Colindale, London, United Kingdom, NW9 6BX.

#### 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 arises from the Principal activity of the Company and primarily represents commissions charged to borrowers in relation to loans issued via the online peer-to-peer lending platform, comprised of upfront loan arrangement fees and ongoing service fees.

Loan arrangement fees are recognised when the borrower accepts the loan. Ongoing service fees, which arise from the difference between the payable by the borrower and the rate receivable by the lender, are recognised in line with the loan repayment profile over 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:

Leasehold land and buildings	20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Computers	33.33% on cost

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.

#### 1.4 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.

## LOANPAD LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 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.

##### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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 and cash and bank balances, 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.

##### 1.8 Taxation

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

## LOANPAD LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 1.12 Current Investments

Current asset investments are recognised at cost and subsequently measured at fair value, where the fair value can be measured reliably, through profit and loss.

## LOANPAD LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

#### 3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	13	13

#### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2023	31,238	5,395	31,482	68,115
Additions	20,088	3,414	4,591	28,093
At 31 December 2023	51,326	8,809	36,073	96,208
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 January 2023	4,237	1,353	11,309	16,899
Depreciation charged in the year	7,921	2,337	7,996	18,254
At 31 December 2023	12,158	3,690	19,305	35,153
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2023	39,168	5,119	16,768	61,055
At 31 December 2022	27,001	4,042	20,173	51,216

#### 5 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	100

# LOANPAD LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

### 6 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	18,200	7,763
Corporation tax recoverable	-	21,465
Other debtors	237,595	100,795
	<u>255,795</u>	<u>130,023</u>

### 7 Current asset investments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other investments	220,093	-
	<u>220,093</u>	<u>-</u>

### 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,385	3,333
Amounts owed to group undertakings	100	100
Other creditors	41,820	34,431
	<u>47,305</u>	<u>37,864</u>

### 9 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
	<u>220,834</u>	<u>281,666</u>



This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.