# Leanpay Ltd

## **Amended Unaudited Financial Statements**

For The Year Ended

31 December 2021



**Leanpay Ltd** 

Registered number:

10474711

**Statement of Financial Position** 

| 12 months   | 13 months |
|---|-----------|
| Notes 2021<br>£   | 2020<br>£ |
| Fixed assets  |           |
| Intangible assets 3 1,615,745                                       | 748,646   |
| Investments 41,357,190  | 506,168   |
| 2,972,935   | 1,254,814 |
| Current assets  |           |
| Debtors 5 1,539,166 135,757   |           |
| Cash at bank and in hand 1,221,662 5,320                            |           |
| 2,760,828 141,077   |           |
| Creditors: amounts falling due                                      |           |
| within one year 6 (2,224,437) (885,762)                             |           |
| Net current assets/liabilities 536,391                              | (744,685) |
| Total assets less current [liabilities 3,509,326]                   | 510,129   |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 7 (152,843) | (254,719) |
| Net assets 3,356,483  | 255,410   |
| Capital and reserves  |           |
| Called up share capital 25,303                                      | 13,765    |
| Share premium 3,718,406   | 273,542   |
| Profit and loss account (387,226)                                   | (31,897)  |
| Shareholders' funds 3,356,483                                       | 255,410   |

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

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Misa Zivic

Misa Zivic Director

Approved by the board on 18./.09./.2023

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

The presentation currency of the financial statements is Pound Sterling (£).

#### Amended Financial Statements

These accounts are amended accounts for the year ending 31 December 2021, they:

- replace the original accounts
- are now the statutory accounts
- are prepared as they were at the date of the original accounts

#### Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Leanpay Ltd as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 399(2A) of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements.

### Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

#### Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the income statement.

#### Intangible assets

Intellectual property comprising capitalised Research and Development expenditure is initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intellectual property is measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The assets are reviewed for impairment if there are factors indicating that the carrying amount may be impaired.

The assets are amortised over 5 years

#### Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

The tax credit disclosed in the income statement represents the surrender of corporation tax losses for research and development tax credits.

#### Research and development

Revenue expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred. The company's revenue expenditure on research and development often qualifies for relief under various R&D tax relief schemes, including the SME R&D tax relief scheme and the Research and Development Expenditure Credit (RDEC) scheme. Benefits arising from successful claims under the SME R&D tax relief scheme are reflected 'below the line' as a reduction in the Corporation Tax charge.

### Critical estimates and judgements

There are no significant judgements or estimates that have been applied in the preparation of these accounts.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk to changes in value.

#### Financial Instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

#### (i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in, the Income Statement, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, loans from fellow Group companies 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.

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. Creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year. 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to income statement.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The company has made a loss during the year but the directors believe that it has sufficient resources available to meet its obligations, if and when, they become due. It is on this basis, the directors are therefore of the the opinion that they should continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

| 2 | Employees   | 2021<br>Number | 2020<br>Number |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|
|   | Average number of persons employed by the company | 5              | 3              |

| 3 | Intangible fixed assets  |   | £  |
|---|--|---|--|
|   | Cost At 1 January 2021 Additions At 31 December 2021   |   | 761,335<br>1,082,617<br>1,843,952            |
|   | Amortisation At 1 January 2021 Provided during the year At 31 December 2021  |   | 12,689<br>215,518<br>228,207                 |
|   | Net book value At 31 December 2021 At 31 December 2020   |   | 1,615,745<br>748,646                         |
| 4 | Investments  |   | Investments in<br>subsidiary<br>undertakings |
|   | Cost<br>At 1 January 2021<br>Additions   |   | £<br>506,168<br>851,022                      |
|   | At 31 December 2021<br>At 31 December 2020   |   | 1,357,190<br>506,168                         |
| 5 | Debtors  | 12 months<br>2021<br>£                      | As restated<br>13 months<br>2020<br>£        |
|   | Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest Other debtors            | 17,650<br>1,331,836<br>189,680<br>1,539,166 | 2,403<br>133,354<br>135,757                  |
|   | The Trade Debtors figure of £17,650 disclosed above is due from a gro  | oup undertaking.                            |  |
| 6 | Creditors: amounts falling due within one year   | 2021<br>£                                   | As restated<br>2020<br>£                     |
|   | Trade creditors Amounts owed by group undertakings - Fintech Solutions Amounts owed by group undertakings - Leanpay Slovenia Other creditors | 343,217<br>1,353,736<br>527,484<br>         | 882,762<br>-<br>3,000<br>885,762             |
|   |  | 2,227,701                                   |  |

Included in Trade creditors of £343,217 is an amount of £281,587 payable to a group undertaking.

|   |   |         | As restated |
|---|---|---------|-------------|
| 7 | Creditors: amounts falling due after one year | 2021    | 2020        |
|   | •   | £       | £           |
|   | Amounts owed to group undertakings            | 152,843 | 254,719     |
|   |   | 152,843 | 254,719     |

## 8 Prior period restatements

During the preparation of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2021 it became apparent that the prior period financial statements contained errors. Intangible Assets as at 31 December 2020 were overstated by £119,403 and the profit for the year overstated by £119,403. Creditors falling due within one year were overstated by £3,615 and creditors falling due after one year were understated by £3,615. The comparative figures in these financial statements have been restated to show the correct position.

### 9 Related party transactions

#### Directors

At the end of the financial year the directors owed the company £nil (2020 - £2,403) The loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

#### 10 Other information

Leanpay Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

9th Floor, 107 Cheapside London EC2V, 6DN

## 11 Ultimate controlling party

The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party.