

TokenCard Limited

(trading as Monolith)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Company Registration No. 10824898 (England and Wales)

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Company Information

Directors	D Hoggard M Gelderman
Company number	10824898
Registered office	One St Peter's Square Manchester M2 3DE
Auditor	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 6th Floor 9 Appold Street London EC2A 2AP

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
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TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of a cryptocurrency payment card provider.

Directors

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

D Hoggard
M Gelderman

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Moore Kingston Smith LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

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.

Going concern

The directors have considered the potential impact of the coronavirus, and the various measures taken to contain it, on the operations of the company in the near future. While the company is still in its development phase, disruptive technology and alternative finance have shown strong performance during the pandemic with digital adoption in the UK high. The company and group also carefully monitors its cryptocurrency balances to ensure market forces are taken into account when dealing with the treasury function. At this current time the directors do not envisage that the ongoing global pandemic will impact the carrying value of the group's assets or the ongoing trading activities and therefore, the going concern status of the company.

The company has also received written assurance from a fellow group undertaking, Monolith Limited, that it continue to provide financial support the company for at least one year from the date of the approving of the financial statements. As such the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

D Hoggard
Director
29 September 2022

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Directors' Responsibilities Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2021

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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.

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of TokenCard Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TokenCard Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2021 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
To the Members of TokenCard Limited

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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has 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 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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.

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
To the Members of TokenCard Limited

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
To the Members of TokenCard Limited

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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.

Thomas Moore (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP

29 September 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Profit and loss account

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	163,508	21,808
Cost of sales	(725,964)	(266,352)
Gross loss	(562,456)	(244,544)
Administrative expenses	(3,154,316)	(4,156,061)
Operating loss	(3,716,772)	(4,400,605)
Interest receivable and similar income	3,569	10
Loss before taxation	(3,713,203)	(4,400,595)
Taxation	510,298	517,480
Loss for the financial year	(3,202,905)	(3,883,115)

The Profit and Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		44,061		36,250
			<u>44,061</u>		<u>36,250</u>
Current assets					
Stock	8	635,801		261,979	
Debtors	9	3,717,919		3,573,217	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,247,391		339,831	
		<u>5,601,111</u>		<u>4,175,027</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(21,445,911)		(16,809,111)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(15,844,800)</u>		<u>(12,634,084)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(15,800,739)</u>		<u>(12,597,834)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(15,800,740)</u>		<u>(12,597,835)</u>
Total equity			<u>(15,800,739)</u>		<u>(12,597,834)</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Hoggard
Director

Company Registration No. 10824898

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

TokenCard Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is One St Peter's Square, Manchester, United Kingdom, M2 3DE.

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 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At 30 June 2021 the company had net liabilities of £15,800,739, including £21,007,371 owed to Monolith Limited, a fellow group undertaking. The company was also owed £2,442,062 by its parent company, Token Group Limited. The directors have received written assurances that Monolith Limited will not seek repayment of the owed to them, that they will guarantee the amount owed by Token Group Limited, and will continue to provide financial support the company for at least one year from the date of the approving of the financial statements. As such the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors have considered all available information, including the impact of the coronavirus pandemic and volatility in cryptocurrency markets, when assessing going concern. While the company is still in its development phase, disruptive technology and alternative finance have shown strong performance with digital adoption in the UK high. The company and group also carefully monitors its cryptocurrency balances to ensure market forces are taken into account when dealing with the treasury function. The directors have considered a number of forecasted outcomes, including a worst case scenario, where expected revenues are not achieved and are confident that the company and group will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is derived from cryptocurrency transactional services where a user of the company's services can buy and sell cryptocurrencies and exchange fiat currencies. The company charges fixed transaction fees to provide this service. Turnover is recognised at the point of trade and settlement is instantly transferred into the company bank account from the client account.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Domain names

3 year straight line

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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 equipment	3 year straight line
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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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.7 Stock

Stocks relate to cryptocurrencies which are being purchased and sold as part of the ordinary course of the company's business. They are carried at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

1.8 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 and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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 balance sheet 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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially measured at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction which includes transactions costs for financial instruments not subsequently measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as set out below.

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.

1.10 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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 profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account, 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.15 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

TokenCard Limited
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 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 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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition - principal versus agent

The company provides a Visa debit card and Ethereum smart wallet via its platform to allow users to conveniently secure and spend tokens anywhere. The company charges users fees to top-up cards, to make purchases on their cards, to withdraw fiat currency, and for certain other account fees. The directors are of the opinion the revenue generated relates solely to these transactional services which occur at the point of trade. The gross amount of currency that users choose to exchange on the platform is not recognised as revenue.

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	26	19

4 Directors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration paid to directors	262,726	321,499

TokenCard Limited
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

5 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
In respect of:			
Intangible assets	6	-	3,633
Stock	8	100,574	-
		<u>100,574</u>	<u>3,633</u>
Recognised in:			
Administrative expenses		100,574	3,633
		<u>100,574</u>	<u>3,633</u>

6 Intangible fixed assets

	Domian names £
Cost	
At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021	42,241
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021	42,241
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2021	-
At 30 June 2020	-

TokenCard Limited
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 July 2020	97,940
Additions	36,170
Disposals	(9,044)
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2021	125,066
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2020	61,690
Depreciation charged in the year	25,680
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(6,385)
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2021	81,005
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2021	44,061
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 30 June 2020	36,250
	<hr/> <hr/>

8 Stock

	2021 £	2020 £
Stock of digital assets	635,801	261,979
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

9 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	1,176,614	666,316
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,497,919	2,423,014
Other debtors	43,386	483,887
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,717,919	3,573,217
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

TokenCard Limited
(trading as Monolith)
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	105,793	148,270
Amounts due to group undertakings	21,007,371	16,379,398
Other taxation and social security	74,658	60,403
Other creditors	258,089	221,040
	<u>21,445,911</u>	<u>16,809,111</u>

11 Called up share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary Share of £1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

12 Contingent liability

Creditors includes a VAT liability of £74,658 which has arisen on overseas goods and services incurred by the company. The directors are in the process of registering the company for VAT and settling the liability and any penalties levied for late registration. An accrual has been made for penalties at 15% in line with HM Revenue & Customs guidance for late registration but the final liability cannot be accurately determined until the registration process and disclosures are complete.

13 Related party transactions

Included within other debtors at the year end is a balance of £7,208 (2020: £466,271) due from the directors. This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

The company has taken advantage of exemption available in FRS Section 33.1A not to disclose transactions with any fellow wholly owned group companies.

14 Control

The immediate parent company is Token Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The registered address is One St Peter's Square, Manchester, United Kingdom, M2 3DE. There is no single controlling party.

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.