

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08100986

MYPINPAD LTD

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2019

MYPINPAD LTD

BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	10,747	6,353
Investments	6	2,300,000	—
		2,310,747	6,353
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	7	1,061,961	304,524
Cash at bank and in hand		163,941	1,534,657
		1,225,902	1,839,181
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	(13,139,617)	(6,962,643)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(11,913,715)	(5,123,462)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(9,602,968)	(5,117,109)
NET LIABILITIES		(9,602,968)	(5,117,109)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		187	187
Share premium account		2,951,183	2,951,183
Profit and loss account		(12,554,338)	(8,068,479)
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		(9,602,968)	(5,117,109)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

MYPINPAD LTD

BALANCE SHEET (continued)

30 June 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J R Pike

Director

Company registration number: 08100986

MYPINPAD LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 June 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3 Assembly Square, Britannia Quay, Cardiff, CF10 4PL.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The company is reliant on the continued support of the directors and its ultimate parent company. They have indicated their willingness to support the company for at least the next twelve months. Accordingly the accounts are prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	15% straight line
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Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Research & development

Research & development expenditure is not capitalised and is written off in the year of expenditure through the profit & loss account.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 23 (2018: 12).

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2018	19,651	—	19,651
Additions	—	8,272	8,272
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At 30 June 2019	19,651	8,272	27,923
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Depreciation			
At 1 July 2018	13,298	—	13,298
Charge for the year	2,948	930	3,878
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At 30 June 2019	16,246	930	17,176
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Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2019	3,405	7,342	10,747
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At 30 June 2018	6,353	—	6,353
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6. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 July 2018	—
Additions	2,300,000

At 30 June 2019	2,300,000

Impairment	
At 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	—

Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2019	2,300,000

At 30 June 2018	—

The investment in subsidiary relates to wholly owned subsidiary My Pin Pad Asia Ltd.

The investment was valued by the directors on 30 June 2019 who have the knowledge and experience that enable them to do this.

The fair value was based on a share issue that allocated a value for the subsidiary undertaking.

7. DEBTORS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	10,607	10,411
Corporation tax repayable	728,825	233,788
Other debtors	322,529	60,325
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	1,061,961	304,524
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8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	58,232	90,722
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	12,862,400	6,812,400
Social security and other taxes	123,765	40,761
Other creditors	95,220	18,760
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	13,139,617	6,962,643
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9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 33 of Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions between wholly owned members of the same group.

10. CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent company is Licentia Group Ltd, which is registered in England & Wales. Licentia Group Ltd holds 100% of the allotted share capital of the company.

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.