

Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31st December 2016

for

Glint Pay UK Limited

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Glint Pay UK Limited

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for the Year Ended 31st December 2016

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Glint Pay UK Limited

Company Information  
for the Year Ended 31st December 2016

**DIRECTORS:**

J D Cozens  
B P M Davies  
M S Mahaffey

**NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:**

O Bolitho  
H Fukuda OBE  
M Grubb

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

Unit 4.01 Tea Building  
56 Shoreditch High Street  
London  
E1 6JJ

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

09696898 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:**

Meyer Williams  
Chartered Accountants  
& Statutory Auditors  
Stag House  
Old London Road  
Hertford  
Hertfordshire  
SG13 7LA

Balance Sheet  
31st December 2016

	Notes	31.12.16		31.12.15	
		£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Intangible assets	4		741,135		65,454
Tangible assets	5		<u>5,076</u>		<u>-</u>
			746,211		65,454
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	6	269,442		16,766	
Cash at bank		<u>1,467,813</u>		<u>-</u>	
			1,737,255		16,766
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>2,689,262</u>		<u>87,188</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(952,007)</u>		<u>(70,422)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			(205,796)		(4,968)
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>	8		<u>62,195</u>		<u>9,455</u>
<b>NET LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(267,991)</u>		<u>(14,423)</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			1		1
Retained earnings			<u>(267,992)</u>		<u>(14,424)</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>(267,991)</u>		<u>(14,423)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24th April 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:



B P M Davies - Director

## Glint Pay UK Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st December 2016

#### 1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Glint Pay UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

#### 2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

##### **Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

##### **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors believe that with the continued support of its parent, the company will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

At the period end the company's liabilities exceeded its assets. The company's projections forecast a significant outflow of cash during 2017 to fund the completion of the product's development and its launch.

The firm has entered into third party agreements with a number of financial institutions which will enable transactions on the firm's platform. The directors are confident of securing any additional financial support that is required and consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

##### **Intangible assets**

###### **Patents and licences**

Costs directly attributable to trademark licences are capitalised as intangible fixed assets and amortised over the life of the licence once the application is approved.

###### **Development costs**

Research and development costs and other development costs are initially recognised at cost and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. These costs will be amortised to the profit or loss account over the asset's estimated useful life following the product's full launch.

##### **Foreign currencies**

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

##### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using either a straight line or reducing balance method, as indicated below.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	- 33% Straight line
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31st December 2016

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Taxation**

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

- Current tax

Current tax is the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

- Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in the periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when 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 tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing differences.

**Financial instruments**

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method; Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade creditors or trade debtors are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31st December 2016

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Debtors**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, 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, less any impairment.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in hand and other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**Creditors**

Basic short term financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, loans from third parties and loans from related parties, are initially recognised at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 4.

4. **INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	<b>Patents and licences £</b>	<b>Research &amp; development costs £</b>	<b>Other development costs £</b>	<b>Totals £</b>
<b>COST</b>				
At 1st January 2016	567	65,000	-	65,567
Additions	-	<u>614,399</u>	<u>61,396</u>	<u>675,795</u>
At 31st December 2016	<u>567</u>	<u>679,399</u>	<u>61,396</u>	<u>741,362</u>
<b>AMORTISATION</b>				
At 1st January 2016	113	-	-	113
Amortisation for year	<u>114</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>114</u>
At 31st December 2016	<u>227</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>227</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>				
At 31st December 2016	<u>340</u>	<u>679,399</u>	<u>61,396</u>	<u>741,135</u>
At 31st December 2015	<u>454</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,454</u>

The company has created and is developing a savings and payments application focused on gold and other currencies which uses real-time market prices to allow any business or consumer to mobilise gold as money. Clients can buy, sell and store vaulted gold, trade between currencies and send all securely person-to-person and use them in transactions with a standard bank account number and emerging digital wallet standards. Development costs have been categorised between those that qualify for research and development tax credits and those that do not.

Glint Pay UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31st December 2016

5. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

		<b>Computer equipment £</b>
<b>COST</b>		
Additions		<u>5,826</u>
At 31st December 2016		<u>5,826</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>		
Charge for year		<u>750</u>
At 31st December 2016		<u>750</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>		
At 31st December 2016		<u><u>5,076</u></u>

6. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,489	-
Other debtors	100,686	2,676
Tax	<u>165,267</u>	<u>14,090</u>
	<u><u>269,442</u></u>	<u><u>16,766</u></u>

7. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Trade creditors	94,069	9,648
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,526,225	72,533
Other creditors	33,940	-
Accrued expenses	<u>35,028</u>	<u>5,007</u>
	<u><u>2,689,262</u></u>	<u><u>87,188</u></u>

8. **PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	135,880	13,000
Tax losses carried forward	<u>(73,685)</u>	<u>(3,545)</u>
	<u><u>62,195</u></u>	<u><u>9,455</u></u>

		<b>Deferred tax £</b>
Balance at 1st January 2016		9,455
Movement for the year		<u>52,740</u>
Balance at 31st December 2016		<u><u>62,195</u></u>



Glint Pay UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31st December 2016

**9. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

Stuart Heaney, as Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Meyer Williams, issued a Report of the Auditors which was unqualified but included the following emphasis of matter on going concern:

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made on page seven of the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The company's projections indicate that additional funding will be required, however, at the time of approving the financial statements future funding facilities have not been confirmed.

The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be required if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

**10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 1A from disclosing transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

The smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared which include the results of this company is that headed by Glint Pay Ltd whose registered office is at Unit 4.01 Tea Building 56 Shoreditch High Street, London, England, E1 6JJ.

Included in other debtors are amounts owed by directors of the company, £1,500 (2015:Nil) by B Davies and £1,500 (2015:Nil) J Cozens. No interest has been charged on the amounts advanced.

**11. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

J D Cozens was the ultimate controlling party up to 12th July 2016 by virtue of his shareholding in the parent company, Glint Pay Limited. Since 12th July 2016 no single party has had ultimate control. Glint Pay Limited has remained the parent company.

**12. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION**

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under UK GAAP were for the period ended 31 December 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 21 July 2015. There are no transitional adjustments arising from the first time adoption of FRS 102.