

KANI PAYMENTS LIMITED

Financial Statements

For the financial period from 22 October 2018 to 31 December 2019

KANI PAYMENTS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial period from 22 October 2018 to 31 December 2019

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**KANI PAYMENTS LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION**

For the financial period from 22 October 2018 to 31 December 2019

DIRECTORS

C S Dewar

R A Holmes

A Kerr

REGISTERED OFFICE

Suite 1B

2 Collingwood Street

Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE1 1JF

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER

11634828(England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANT

Deloitte LLP

1 New Street Square

London

EC4A 3HQ

United Kingdom

**ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF
THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KANI PAYMENTS LIMITED
For the financial period from 22 October 2018 to 31 December 2019**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Kani Payments Limited for the financial period ended 31 December 2019 which comprises the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 9 from the Company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

We are subject to the ethical and other professional requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) which are detailed at [_http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/_](http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/).

It is your duty to ensure that Kani Payments Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Kani Payments Limited. You consider that Kani Payments Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the financial period.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Kani Payments Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Kani Payments Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 12 May 2020. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Kani Payments Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Kani Payments Limited and its Board of Directors as a body for our work or for this report.

Deloitte LLP
Accountant

1 New Street Square
London
EC4A 3HQ
United Kingdom

29 July 2020

KANI PAYMENTS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2019

	Note		31.12.2019
			£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3		257
			257
Current assets			
Debtors	4		58,574
Cash at bank and in hand			683,951
			742,525
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	5		(33,816)
			708,709
Net current assets			708,709
Total assets less current liabilities			708,966
Net assets			708,966
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital			3
Share premium account			999,999
Profit and loss account			(291,036)
Total shareholders' funds			708,966

For the financial period ending 31 December 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 financial period 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; and
- these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Kani Payments Limited (registered number: 11634828) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 July 2020. They were signed on its behalf by:

R A Holmes
Director

KANI PAYMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial period.

General information and basis of accounting

Kani Payments Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is Suite 1b, 2 Collingwood Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 1JF, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Kani Payments Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have prepared projected cash flow information for the period in excess of 12 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements. The detailed projections demonstrate the Company is forecast to remain cash positive and accordingly the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Since the period end, the rapid spreading of Covid-19 has become a significant emerging risk to the global economy. The directors continue to monitor the impact of the virus on the business as more information about the epidemic emerges. At the time of signing, given the sufficient resources in the Company, the directors do not consider Covid-19 to significantly impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the Balance Sheet date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the Balance Sheet date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

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Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment (included in office equipment) - 3 years on cost

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through the Profit and Loss Account, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the Company is presented as equity.

2. Employees

	Period from 22.10.2018 to 31.12.2019
	Number
Average number of persons employed by the Company during the period, including directors	8

3. Tangible assets

	Office equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost/Valuation		
At 22 October 2018	0	0
Additions	386	386
At 31 December 2019	386	386
Accumulated depreciation		
At 22 October 2018	0	0
Charge for the financial period	129	129
At 31 December 2019	129	129
Net book value		
At 31 December 2019	257	257

4. Debtors

	31.12.2019
	£
Trade debtors	43,739
Other debtors	14,835
	58,574

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5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31.12.2019
	£
Trade creditors	16,111
Other creditors	5,376
Other taxation and social security	12,329
	33,816

6. Financial commitments

Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31.12.2019
	£
- within one year	18,400
- between one and five years	60,375
	78,775

7. Related party transactions

The number of directors in the Company throughout the period was 3 and there were 5 other employees. The total aggregate directors' remuneration for the period was £67,500. The directors are the only key management personnel of the Company.

8. Post Balance Sheet events

In late 2019, individuals in Wuhan, China, were exposed to a new type of Coronavirus, Covid19, a highly contagious respiratory illness. The virus quickly spread worldwide, causing Kani Payments Limited to implement an indefinite work from home policy for most employees. These unique and unprecedented conditions have resulted in a volatile economic environment.

The directors consider the Covid-19 outbreak to be a non-adjusting post Balance Sheet event due to the worldwide spread of the virus, together with the corresponding economic impact and public health measures, occurring after the Balance Sheet date, rather than reflecting events or conditions in place as at 31 December 2019.

9. Ultimate controlling party

There is no ultimate 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.