

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

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British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

Company Information

For the period ended 30 June 2025

Company Name	British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc
Company Number	138168C
Directors	D L Scott D Boylan
Auditor	Edwards Veeder (UK) Limited 4 Broadgate, Broadway Business Park, Chadderton, Oldham OL9 9XA
Registered Office	18c Carrs Lane, Tromode, Douglas, Isle of Man IM4 4RG

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

Directors' Report

For the period ended 30 June 2025

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Principal Activity

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc was incorporated during the year. Its principal activity is utilizing the Lightning network to create Bitcoin transaction revenue

Review of the Business and Future Developments

The company's administrative expenses were mostly attributable to professional fees associated with its establishment and ongoing regulatory compliance. No revenue was generated during the current period.

The directors anticipate further investment activity in future periods, subject to the identification of suitable opportunities aligned with the company's strategic focus. Financial support from related parties, including CoinCorner Ltd, will continue to underpin the company's operations during this early stage.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have received confirmation of ongoing financial support from the related parties and believe that the company will be able to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Director

The Director who have served during the year and up to the date of approval were as follows:

D L Scott (Appointed 14.06.2025)

D Boylan (Appointed 14.06.2025)

Results and Dividends

The loss for the year was £46,000

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the reporting date which require disclosure in these financial statements.

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

Directors' Report (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2025

Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the reporting date which require disclosure in these financial statements.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The company's financial instruments comprise cash and intercompany balances. Key financial risks include liquidity risk and credit risk, which are mitigated by the support of related parties. The company does not enter into complex financial instruments or derivatives.

Political Donations and Charitable Contributions

The company made no political donations or charitable contributions during the year.

Qualifying Third-Party Indemnity Provisions

No qualifying third-party indemnity provisions were in force during the year or at the date of approval of this report.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK-adopted International Financial Reporting Standards. 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 its profit or loss for that period.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates;
- state whether applicable UK-adopted IFRS 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 also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records, safeguarding the company's assets, and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

Directors' Report (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2025

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.

D L Scott

Director

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc
Independent Auditor's Report to the members

Statement of comprehensive income

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

The audited statement of comprehensive income of the Company from the date of incorporation on 12 June 2025 to 30 June 2025 is stated below:

	Notes	Period ended from 12 June 2025 to 30 June 2025 £
Continuing operations		
Administrative expenses	4	(46,000)
Loss before tax		(46,000)
Taxation	6	-
Loss for the period		(46,000)
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(46,000)
Number of shares		2
Basic and diluted loss per share (pound)	7	(23,000)

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of this historic financial information.

Statement of financial position

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

The audited statement of financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025 is stated below:

	Note	Audited as at 30 June 2025 £
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		2
		<hr/>
		2
		<hr/>
Total Assets		2
		<hr/>
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Other payable		26,000
Amount due to a related party	8	20,000
		<hr/>
		46,000
		<hr/>
Capital and reserves		
Share capital	9	2
Retained earnings		(46,000)
		<hr/>
Total Equity		(45,998)
		<hr/>
Total Liabilities and Equity		2
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of this historic financial information.

Statement of changes in equity

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

The audited statement of changes in equity of the Company from the date of incorporation on 12 June 2025 to 30 June 2025 is stated below:

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At incorporation – issue of share capital	2	-	2
Loss for the period	-	(46,000)	(46,000)
Balance at 30 June 2025	2	(46,000)	(45,998)

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of this historic financial information.

Statement of cashflow

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

The audited statement of cashflow of the Company from the date of incorporation on 12 June 2025 to 30 June 2025 is stated below:

	Period ended from 12 June 2025 to 30 June 2025 £
Cash flows from operating activities	
Loss before tax	(46,000)
Change in other payable	26,000
Net cash used in operating activities	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (20,000) <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"/>
Cash flows from financing activities	
Issue of share capital	2
Proceeds from borrowings	20,000
Net cash generated from financing activities	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> 20,002 <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"/>

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of this historic financial information.

British Bitcoin Holding Company Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

The Company was incorporated on 12 June 2025 in Isle of Man with Registered Number 138168C under the Isle of Man Companies Act.

The address of its registered office is 18c Tromode, Douglas, Isle of man, IM4 4RG.

The Company is engaged in provision of B2B Bitcoin advisory services, Bitcoin yield generation and treasury.

The Company did not trade during the period under review.

2. Basis of preparation

The historic financial information has been prepared for the sole purpose of publication within this Admission documents. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the AQSE Growth Market Access Rulebook and in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards.

The historic financial information does not constitute statutory accounts within the meaning of section 434 of the Companies Act 2006.

The historic financial information is presented in Sterling (£) unless otherwise stated, which is the Company's functional and presentational currency, and has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of intangible assets.

Comparative figures

No comparative figures have been presented as the Company historic financial information covers the period from incorporation on 12 June 2025 to 30 June 2025.

Going concern

The Company historic financial information has been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company has not yet commenced trade from which to generate revenue. Future capital resources are expected to come from the listing of the Company on the Aquis Stock Exchange Growth Market in 2025. The Company is reliant on this capital raising to pursue its principal activities.

The Directors have considered the likelihood of raising additional capital in conjunction with the Company's budget and remain confident that such capital financing will become available in due course. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company historic financial information.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of this historic financial information are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied.

Segment reporting

Operating segments and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Company's most senior executive management for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing the performance of the Company's various lines of business.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer with reference to the customary business practices and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised product or service exceeds one year, the consideration is adjusted for the effect of a significant financing component.

The Company recognises revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control over a product or service to a customer. Depending on the terms of a contract and the laws that apply to that contract, a performance obligation can be satisfied over time or at a point in time. A performance obligation is satisfied over time if:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance;
- the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

If a performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the product or service

Expenditure

Expenses are recognised on the accrual basis.

Intangible assets – Computer software

Computer software development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of computer software less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software 4 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such costs include costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is calculated at the following annual rates so as to write off the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives using the reducing balance method:

Computer equipment	25%
Furniture and fittings	15%

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item sold is recognised in statement of comprehensive income and included in other operating income. The carrying values of the tangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

All subsequent repairs, renewals and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by

impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. During the year, the right-of-use asset was depreciated over 6 years, which represented the unexpired portion of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the expected future lease payments as at the commencement date of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following: – fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments; – variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; – amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and – the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment, including right of use assets and lease liabilities as disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Crypto assets

Cryptoassets owned by the Company are derecognized when the Company has transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership by selling to verified third parties or through exchanges to obtain fiat currency delivered to its banking accounts, utilized by paying its vendors and personnel who accept this form of payment, or otherwise, losing control and therefore, access to the economic benefits associated with ownership of cryptoassets.

The IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") published a tentative agenda decision: Holding of Cryptocurrencies - Agenda Paper 12, in 2019, which clarifies how to apply the holdings of cryptocurrencies' classification, recognition and measurement within issued IFRS Standards.

The IFRIC observed that a holding of cryptocurrency meets the definition of an (1) intangible asset in IAS 38 on the grounds that (a) it is capable of being separated from the holder and sold or transferred individually; and (b) it does not give the holder a right to receive a fixed or determinable

number of units of currency; or (2) in certain circumstances, inventory in accordance with IAS 2. Based on this conclusion, the classification, recognition and measurement, and disclosure requirements of IAS 38 or IAS 2 should be applied in regards to Bitcoin. Management has assessed the impact of the IFRIC's agenda decision and determined that the Company's policies are consistent with the IFRIC decision.

The Company's cryptoassets held for trading are accounted under IAS 2 Inventories under the guidance for broker-traders since the Company holds cryptocurrencies for sale in the ordinary course of business. The cryptoassets held for trading is initially measured at fair value less cost to sell and subsequently being remeasured using fair value less cost to sell with the changes in profit or loss. The Company has determined that costs to sell are negligible and immaterial to the financial statements.

Cryptoassets is considered Level 1 in accordance with the fair value hierarchy as it is based on a quoted (unadjusted) market price in an active market for identical assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents represent cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Financial instruments

The Company enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivables and payables.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of 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 statement of comprehensive income.

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 statement of financial position 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Foreign Currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the “functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in GBP, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances in each entity’s financial statements

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency on initial recognition using the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses resulting from this translation policy are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the dates when the fair values are determined.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. When a

gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reserves

Other reserves – the foreign currency reserve which represents the cumulative translation difference on the translation of the Company trial balance to the functional currency.

Retained earnings – the retained earnings reserve includes all current and prior periods retained profit and losses.

Share premium – represents the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.

Trade payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost

Share based payments

The Company intends to operate a number of equity-settled, share-based schemes, under which the entity receives services from employees or third-party suppliers as consideration for equity instruments (options and warrants) of the Company. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense in the income statement or charged to equity depending on the nature of the service provided. The total amount to be expensed or charge is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions;
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability or sales growth targets, or remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period); and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save).

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense or charge is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each reporting period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement or equity as appropriate, with a corresponding adjustment to a separate reserve in equity.

When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company.

A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

1. has control or joint control over the Company;
2. has significant influence over the Company; or
3. is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

1. The entity and the Company are members of the same Company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
2. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Company of which the other entity is a member).
3. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
4. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
5. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
6. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (A). A person identified in (A)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

4. Expenses by nature

	For the period ended 30 June 2025 £
Professional fee	<u>46,000</u>

5. Employees and directors' remuneration

There were no employees of the Company in the period under review, other than the two executive directors. Total directors' remuneration was £Nil.

6. Income tax

	For the period ended 30 June 2025 £
Current tax	-
Deferred tax	-
Income tax expense	-

The company is incorporated in the Isle of Man and is subject to the Isle of Man tax regime.

Under the current Isle of Man tax laws:

- The standard rate of corporate income tax is 0%.
- A 10% tax rate applies to income derived from certain banking business and land/property in the Isle of Man.
- A 20% tax rate applies to income from retail business (with profits above £500,000 per annum).

Based on the nature of the company's activities, the applicable rate of tax on its profits is 0%

As such, no provision for corporate income tax has been made in historic financial information.

No deferred tax asset has been recognised on the losses in the period as a result of uncertainty over future profits in the Company. Tax losses of £46,000 are available to carry forward against future profits.

7. Loss per share

Basic loss per share

The calculation of basic loss per share of the Company is based on the loss for the period of the Company of £46,000 and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 2 in issue during the period.

Diluted loss per share

No diluted earnings per share are presented as the Company did not have any dilutive potential ordinary share for the period ended 30 June 2025.

8. Amount due to a related party

The advance is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no fixed repayment term

9. Share capital

	Number of ordinary shares	Share capital £	Total £
On incorporation (of £1 each)	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

On incorporation, the Company issued 2 ordinary shares of £1 at their nominal value of £1. These shares are fully paid up as at 30 June 2025.

10. Capital management policy

The Directors' objectives when managing the Company's capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued share capital and reserves.

11. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: foreign currency risk, price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has minimal exposure to foreign currency risk as most of its business transactions, assets and liabilities are principally denominated in the functional currencies of the Company entities Sterling (£). The Company currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy in respect of foreign currency transactions, assets and liabilities. The Company will monitor its foreign currency exposure closely and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

Credit risk

The carrying amount of the cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of financial position represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to the Company's financial assets.

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The maturity analysis, based on undiscounted cash flows, of the Company's financial liabilities is as follows:

	Less than 1 year £
Other payable	26,000
Borrowings	<u>20,000</u>
	<u><u>46,000</u></u>
Interest rate risk	

As the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities, the Group's operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Categories of financial instruments

	2025 £
Financial assets:	
Financial assets at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents)	<u>2</u>
Financial liabilities:	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>46,000</u>

Fair values

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as reflected in the statement of financial position approximate their respective fair values.

12. Related party transactions

Included in current liabilities, the amount due to related party is an amount of £20,000 payable to CoinCorner Ltd, a Company which D L Scott is director.

13. Ultimate controlling party

The Directors consider that there is no ultimate controlling party.

14. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the reporting date which requires disclosure in these financial statements.

15. Nature of the Company Financial Information

The historic financial information presented above does not constitute statutory accounts for the period under review.