

Company registration number 11722222 (England and Wales)

**DIGIVALT LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# DIGIVAULT LIMITED

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# DIGIVault LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		-		96,212
Investments	4		35,445		-
			<u>35,445</u>		<u>96,212</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	139,566		461,673	
Cash at bank and in hand		294,752		30,795	
		<u>434,318</u>		<u>492,468</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(12,012,336)		(4,866,724)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(11,578,018)</u>		<u>(4,374,256)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(11,542,573)</u>		<u>(4,278,044)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		40		40
Profit and loss reserves			(11,542,613)		(4,278,084)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(11,542,573)</u>		<u>(4,278,044)</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 29 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R J Cooper  
Director

Company Registration No. 11722222

**DIGIVAULT LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 April 2020</b>	40	(1,620,080)	(1,620,040)
<b>Year ended 31 March 2021:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,658,004)	(2,658,004)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	40	(4,278,084)	(4,278,044)
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(7,264,529)	(7,264,529)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	40	(11,542,613)	(11,542,573)

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# DIGIVault LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Digivault Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 118 Piccadilly, London, W1J 7NW.

##### 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 disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in Pound 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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Going concern

Post year end the Eqonex group has gone into liquidation including parent company Diginex Limited, the provider of funding for Digivault Limited. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of the going concern basis. This basis includes, where applicable, writing the company's assets down to net realisable value. Provisions have also been made (where applicable) in respect of contracts which have become onerous at the reporting date. No provision has been made for the future costs of terminating the business unless such costs were committed at the reporting date.

##### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

##### 1.4 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:

IT equipment	20% 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.

##### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

## DIGIVault LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

#### 1.8 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.

## DIGIVault LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### ***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### ***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### ***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.

##### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

## DIGIVAULT LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

#### 1.11 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the observable market price. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding recharge from the ultimate parent company is recognised.

When the terms and conditions of equity-settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under the original terms and conditions and under the modified terms and conditions are both determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

#### 1.12 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.

## DIGIVAULT LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### 2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	20	11

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021	118,127
Additions	112,366
Cost written off	(230,493)
At 31 March 2022	-
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021	21,915
Depreciation charged in the year	35,654
Depreciation written off	(57,569)
At 31 March 2022	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	-
At 31 March 2021	96,212

#### 4 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Other investments other than loans	35,445	-

**DIGIVAULT LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**4 Fixed asset investments (Continued)**

**Movements in fixed asset investments**

	Share in unlisted companies £	Other investments £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 April 2021	-	-	-
Additions	21,330	35,445	56,775
At 31 March 2022	21,330	35,445	56,775
<b>Impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2021	-	-	-
Impairment losses	21,330	-	21,330
At 31 March 2022	21,330	-	21,330
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2022	-	35,445	35,445
At 31 March 2021	-	-	-

**5 Debtors**

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	28,854	2,112
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	398,516
Other debtors	110,712	61,045
	139,566	461,673

**6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	82,053	62,209
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11,806,818	4,619,882
Taxation and social security	65,302	78,650
Other creditors	58,163	105,983
	12,012,336	4,866,724

## DIGIVAULT LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 7 Share-based payment transactions

	Number of share options		Weighted average valuation price	
	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Outstanding at 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-
Granted	-	117,600	-	8.50
Outstanding at 31 March 2022	-	117,600	-	8.50
Valuation as at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-

During the year the share options were reversed and as such at the year end the valuation was £Nil.

Eqonex Limited (the ultimate parent company) is the equity issuing entity. The obligation to settle the share-based options lies with Eqonex Limited.

The ultimate parent company levied an intragroup recharge on Digivault Limited for the market value of the share-based payments costs which offset the capital contribution arising in Digivault Limited for the share-based payments. As a result, no equity has been recognised in the Digivault Limited accounts.

During the year, the company recognised total share-based payment expenses of £nil (2021: 290,204) which related to equity settled share based payment transactions.

#### 8 Called up share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
3,400 Class A of £0.01 each	34	34
600 Class B of £0.01 each	6	6
	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>

#### 9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

#### Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 1.2 of the financial statements, which describes the alternative basis on which the accounts were prepared (other than that of going concern). Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

The senior statutory auditor was Paul Woosey and the auditor was CBW Audit Limited.

## **DIGIVault LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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#### **10 Events after the reporting date**

After the reporting date, Eqonex Limited, the ultimate parent company, are in Judicial Management. A Judicial Manger was appointed to Eqonex Limited on 23 March 2023.

#### **11 Related party transactions**

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' from the requirement to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies on the grounds that all the group companies are wholly owned.

#### **12 Parent company**

##### **Parent company and group companies**

Eqonex Limited is the ultimate parent company and the group that prepares the consolidated accounts.

The consolidated accounts of Eqonex Limited can be obtained from:

6 Battery Road

#03-26

Singapore (049909)

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.