

Company Registration No. 03257901

**3C Payment UK Ltd**

**Report and Financial Statements**

**31 December 2017**



# **3C Payment UK Ltd**

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## **3C Payment UK Ltd**

### **Officers and professional advisers**

#### **Directors**

Michele Ferraris

#### **Secretary**

Christian De Biasio

#### **Bankers**

Lloyds TSB Bank plc  
Butler Place  
London  
SW1H 0PR

#### **Solicitors**

Eversheds  
Senator House  
85 Queen Victoria Street  
London  
EC4V 4JL

#### **Registered office**

Regal House  
70 London Road  
Twickenham  
Middlesex  
TW1 3QS

#### **Auditors**

Ernst & Young LLP  
22 Bedford St.  
Belfast  
BT2 7DT

**Directors' report**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for 3C Payment UK Ltd (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2017.

**Principal activities**

The principal activities of the company are the offering of products and services related to card-based electronic payment transactions, especially cashless payment services and any other similar mean of payment usually used, but not only, between clients and hotels, car parks, retailers, etc.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of 3C Payment Luxembourg S.A. The ultimate parent and controlling party at 31 December 2017 was Tribus S.A.

The company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom, with a branch in Dubai, 3C Payment Middle East. The Dubai branch has been incorporated on 1 March 2017 and has currently no trading activities. All costs incurred at level of the Dubai branch are recharged to the head company 3C Payment Luxembourg S.A. which performs the operational activities in the Middle East region.

**Review of business and future developments**

The directors are satisfied with the progress of the business and hope to see an improvement in trading in the next financial year.

**Results and dividends**

The Profit and Loss Account for the year is set out on page 8. The company's profit for the current financial year is £308,110 (2016: £488,307). No dividend was paid in the year 2017 (2016: £900,000).

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

The principal risks affecting the business are set out below.

***Competitive risks***

The company operates in a competitive market which is a continuing risk to the company and could result in losing sales to its key competitors. The company manages this risk by providing strong core product together with sales of terminal and processing to its customers and by providing excellent customer service.

***Exchange rate risk***

The vast majority of the company's trade debtors and creditors are denominated in Sterling. The majority of transactions with group companies in Luxembourg are denominated in Sterling although the company is exposed to transactions in EUR from other group companies. Thus, the company's exposure to exchange rate risk is not considered significant.

***Cash flow risk***

The company's operations are fully financed from cash reserves, allowing our short term liabilities to be financed from our cash base with no need for external borrowing.

***Exposure to price, credit and liquidity risk***

The company does not hold any financial instruments and so has little or no exposure to price risk. Credit risk for the company arises only on trade debts arising in the normal course of business. The risk is limited since billing is generally quarterly in advance and the company has the sanction of discontinuing the service in the event of non-payment.

The company holds sufficient cash reserves and so there is no significant liquidity risk.

**Directors and their interests**

The directors who held office during the year and at the year end are listed on page 1.

None of the directors had beneficial interests in the share capital of the company during the year ended 31 December 2017. There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 2006.

**Directors' report (continued)**

**Company Secretary**

Christian De Biasio continued to act as the company secretary for the year ended 31 December 2017.

**Going concern**

The use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis, the directors have taken into account all relevant information available covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

**Events after Balance Sheet date**

None.

**Auditors**

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution to appoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors has been put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

**Directors' statement as to the disclosure of information to auditors**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

**Strategic report**

In accordance with section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, the company has taken the exemption not to prepare a strategic report as the company qualifies as a small company in accordance with sections 382(2) and 382(3) of the Companies Act 2006.

**Approval**

The Directors' Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 3 August 2018.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Michele Ferraris

Director

Date: 3 August 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michele Ferraris', is written over the printed name and date.

## **3C Payment UK Ltd**

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 3C Payment UK Ltd**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of 3C Payment UK Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity, the Balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 16, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work

we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

*Ernst & Young LLP*

Ruth Logan (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Belfast  
Date

*3rd of August 2018*

**Statement of Comprehensive Income**

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	5,991,449	5,402,339
Cost of sales		(4,325,503)	(3,415,291)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>1,665,946</b>	<b>1,987,048</b>
Other income		238,237	-
Administrative expenses		(1,593,544)	(1,611,558)
<b>Operating profit</b>	4	<b>310,639</b>	<b>375,490</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	6	66,439	248,808
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>377,078</b>	<b>624,298</b>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	13	(68,968)	(135,991)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>308,110</b>	<b>488,307</b>
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>308,110</b>	<b>488,307</b>

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The profit in the current year and in the prior year were derived from continuing operations.

# Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2017

	<i>Share</i>	<i>Retained Capital</i>	<i>Total Earnings</i>
	£	£	£
<b>At 1 January 2016</b>	2	1,103,833	1,103,835
Profit for the financial year	-	488,307	488,307
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	1,592,140	1,592,142
Dividends paid		(900,000)	(900,000)
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	2	692,140	692,142
Profit for the financial year	-	308,110	308,110
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	308,110	308,110
Dividends paid	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	2	1,000,250	1,000,252

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Balance Sheet**

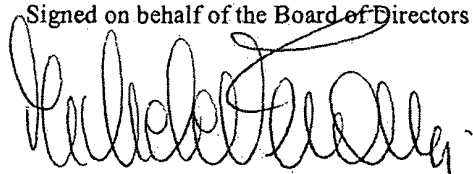
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible Assets	7	---	---
Tangible assets	8	184,133	512,857
		<u>184,133</u>	<u>512,857</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventory		32,817	7,733
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	2,950,897	2,664,938
Cash at bank and in hand		2,107,735	2,298,983
		<u>5,091,449</u>	<u>4,971,654</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(4,275,330)	(4,792,369)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>816,119</u>	<u>179,285</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,000,252</u></u>	<u><u>692,142</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	11	2	2
Profit and loss account		1,000,250	692,140
<b>Equity Shareholder's funds</b>		<u><u>1,000,252</u></u>	<u><u>692,142</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 3 August 2018.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



Michele Ferraris  
Director  
Date: 3 August 2018

## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS101

The financial statements of 3C Payment UK Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2017 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 3 August 2018. 3C Payment UK Ltd. is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the company's functional currency.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the company are set out in note 2.

#### 2. Accounting policies

##### *Basis of preparation*

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- (b) the requirements of paragraphs 91 – 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- (c) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (d) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- (e) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- (f) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*;
- (g) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - (ii) paragraph 73 € of IAS 16 Property, Plant and equipment
- (h) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

##### *Basis of measurement*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### *Going concern*

The use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The company has received a letter of support from its immediate parent company, 3C Payment Luxembourg S.A., in respect of any claims which may arise in respect of certain past transactions.

##### *Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty*

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

##### *Development costs*

Development costs are capitalised in accordance with the policy below. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economical feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the assets, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. At 31 December 2017 the carrying amount of capitalised development costs was £nil (2016 £nil).

##### *Taxation*

Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 13.

##### *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

##### *Rendering of services*

Revenue represents the value of Transac and car parking commission, all of which are earned through charge and credit cards. Revenue also includes the recharge of development and marketing services to other group companies. Revenue is recognised when the services have been provided.

##### *Interest income*

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method

## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### *Fixed assets and depreciation*

The cost of tangible and intangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided by the company to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Development costs are amortised over a 3 year period

Plant and machinery are amortised over a 5 year period

The company reviews the economic useful life of fixed assets on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying values do not exceed the recoverable amount, being the higher of net realisable values and values in use.

Development expenditure on an individual project is recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use, its intention to complete and its ability to use, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development. Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised evenly over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

##### *Leases*

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.

##### *Trade debtors*

Trade debtors are held at cost less any provision for doubtful debts. The provision for doubtful debts is calculated by estimating the non-recoverable amounts of debtors that are in arrears or have defaulted. This estimation is based upon historic loss rates for similar accounts and management's assessment of the likely recovery on each debtor.

##### *Pension costs*

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged in the Profit and Loss Account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### *Taxation*

Current taxation is based on the taxable profit for the year and is provided at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date will result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less or to receive more tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited to equity if it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

##### *Foreign currencies*

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Pound Sterling using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the Profit and Loss Account.

##### *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

##### *Financial assets and liabilities*

###### *Financial assets*

The company's financial assets comprise loans and receivables. Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance revenue in the profit or loss account. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.



## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### *Financial liabilities*

The company's financial liabilities comprise trade and other creditors. All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### *Cash at bank and in hand*

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

#### 3. Turnover

Turnover was derived from the principal activities of the company and arose solely in the United Kingdom. All turnover relates to the rendering of services

#### 4. Operating profit

	2017 £	2016 £
This is stated after charging:		
Staff costs (note 5)	2,030,992	1,165,162
Auditors' remuneration - audit services: audit of the company's financial statements	30,438	20,240
Auditors' remuneration - audit services: taxation compliance services	21,304	11,025
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 8)	421,246	169,596
Operating lease charges – minimum lease payments	56,839	5,616
Amortisation of development costs	-	127,192

## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 5. Staff costs

The payroll costs are allocated between cost of sales and administrative expense to reflect the nature of the activity undertaken. During 2017, £2,028,340 (2016: £1,159,162) has been allocated to costs of sales and £2,652 (2016: £6,000) to administrative expenses.

The staff costs included within cost of sales is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	1,725,963	976,929
Social security costs	192,306	115,539
Insurances	45,481	23,555
Pension costs	67,242	49,139
	<u>2,030,992</u>	<u>1,165,162</u>

The average number of employees employed by the company during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Executive	1	1
Sales	5	2
Delivery	15	6
Operation/IT	4	1
Business Development	2	1
	<u>27</u>	<u>11</u>

The directors' remuneration for the year was £140,000 (2016: £nil) in respect of their services to the company. No directors were members of company's pension schemes and the company made no pension contributions in respect of directors' qualifying services (2016: £nil).

#### 6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank interest	307	4,458
Loan interest from group undertakings	40,392	29,984
Foreign exchange gain	25,740	214,366
	<u>66,439</u>	<u>248,808</u>

## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 7. Intangible fixed assets

Currency : £	Development costs.	
	2017	2016
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 January	440,478	438,213
Additions in the year	-	2,265
At 31 December	440,478	440,478
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
At 1 January	440,478	313,286
Charge for the year	-	127,192
At 31 December	440,478	440,478
<b>Net book value</b>		
At 31 December	-	-

Development costs are amortised over a 3 year period.

#### 8. Tangible fixed assets

Currency : £	Machinery & Equipment	Terminals for rent	Office Equipment	Software	Total	Total
					2017	2016
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 January	177,134	91,745	115,874	429,469	814,222	173,792
Additions in the year	7,031	40,602	37,252	7,637	92,522	640,430
At 31 December	184,165	132,347	153,126	437,106	906,744	814,222
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
At 1 January	74,904	76,170	40,163	110,128	301,365	131,769
Charge for the year	46,020	17,012	38,333	319,881	421,246	169,596
At 31 December	120,924	93,182	78,496	430,009	722,611	301,365
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 31 December	63,241	39,165	74,630	7,097	184,133	512,857

## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 9. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amount owed by group undertakings	1,503,605	1,523,624
Trade debtors	1,329,779	1,068,245
Prepayments and accrued income	117,513	73,069
	<u>2,950,897</u>	<u>2,644,938</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are composed of current accounts with 3C Group entities and a short-term loans to Tribus S.A..

Current accounts with 3C Group entities are interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

Loans to Tribus S.A. are respectively composed of a short-term loan of 1,000,000 EUR, dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 2016 and bearing monthly interest of 0.25%, and a short-term loan of 469,000 EUR, dated 18<sup>th</sup> July 2016 and bearing interest of 0.25%. These loans and interests are respectively reimbursable in full by no later than 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and no later than 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019.

#### 10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amount due to group undertakings	766,482	1,323,335
Trade creditors	2,825,521	2,875,039
Other taxation and social security	449,689	361,403
Accruals and deferred income	217,810	205,228
Corporation tax liability	4,223	16,609
Deferred tax liability	11,605	10,695
	<u>4,275,330</u>	<u>4,792,369</u>

Trade creditors are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms. Other creditors are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 90 days.

Amount due to group undertakings are composed of current accounts with 3C Group entities, which are interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 11. Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Authorised:</b>		
100 (2016: 100) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>Called up, allotted and fully paid</b>		
2 (2016: 2) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

#### 12. Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Dividend paid in the year on ordinary shares	<u>-</u>	<u>900,000</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>900,000</u>

#### 13. Taxation

##### a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

##### *Current tax*

UK corporation tax charge	71,896	124,860
Adjustment in respect of previous period	(3,838)	4,453
Total current tax charge	<u>68,058</u>	<u>129,313</u>

##### *Deferred tax*

Originating and reversal of timing difference	7,237	12,565
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(6,242)	(4,000)
Effects of changes in tax rates	(85)	(1,887)
Total deferred tax charge	<u>910</u>	<u>6,678</u>

Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	<u>68,968</u>	<u>135,991</u>
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## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 13. Taxation (Continued)

##### b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax (UK)	377,078	624,298
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	72,497	124,860
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,636	12,565
Effect of changes in tax rate	(85)	(1,887)
Adjustment in respect of prior period	(10,080)	453
Total tax expense (note 13(a))	68,968	135,991

##### c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom reduced to 20% on 1 April 2015 and, through the enactment of the Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 on 18 November 2015, this was reduced to 19% from 1 April 2017. Further, the Finance Act 2016, which was enacted on 15 September 2016, reduces the standard rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. The company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at the applicable rate of 19.25% (2016: 20%).

##### d) Deferred tax

Deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Current liabilities		
Accelerated capital allowances	(13,063)	(10,695)
Unpaid pension liability	1,458	-
Total deferred tax (liability) (note 10)	(11,605)	(10,695)
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)		
At 1 January 2017	(10,695)	(4,017)
Originating and reversal of timing differences	(7,237)	(12,565)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	6,242	4,000
Effect of changes in tax rate	85	1,887
At 31 December 2017	(11,605)	(10,695)

## 3C Payment UK Ltd

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2017

#### 13. Taxation (Continued)

Under FRS 101, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Accordingly, the deferred tax balance at 31 December 2017 has been reflected at the tax rate expected to be realised.

#### 14. Capital and other commitments

There were no capital commitments at the end of the financial year (2016: £nil).

Future minimum rentals under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	56,839	5,616
	<u>56,839</u>	<u>5,616</u>

#### 15. Post balance sheet events

None.

#### 16. Ultimate parent undertaking

At 31 December 2017 the company's immediate parent company was 3C Payment Luxembourg S.A., a company incorporated in Luxembourg.

The smallest and largest group in which the company's results are consolidated is 3C Payment Luxembourg S.A.

The group financial statements of 3C Payment Luxembourg S.A. are available to the public from 3C Payment Luxembourg S.A., Rue Leon Laval 15 L-3372 Leudelange, Luxembourg.

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