Moneycorp Shared Services Limited

Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered number: 10824121

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited
Company information

Company registration number
10824121

Date of incorporation
17 June 2017

Registered office
Floor 5, Zig Zag Building
70 Victoria Street
London
SW1E 6SQ

Independent auditors
BDO LLP
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

Directors
A Harrison
M Horgan

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited

Contents

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited
Strategic report
For the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their strategic report for Moneycorp Shared Services Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, United Kingdom (UK).

Principal activities and overview

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of support services for the Moneycorp Group (see note 22 to the financial statements for the definition of the Moneycorp Group). The Company recharges these costs plus a mark-up to the revenue generating entities within the Moneycorp Group to whom support services are provided.

Operational review

In 2020, the business saw an increase in revenue and levels of profitability before tax as a result of increased expenses incurred which has subsequently been recharged to other Moneycorp Group entities. There has been no change in mark-up charged between the two reporting years.

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £1,231k (2019: £537k). The net assets of the Company at 31 December 2020 were £2,353k (2019: £1,122k).

The Company's operations were largely uninterrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company switched to remote working from mid-March 2020 and took the necessary steps to adjust to changing global conditions.

Outlook

The Directors will continue to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic based on the guidance being provided by the relevant health and government authorities, and continue to implement protocols and processes in response to the spread of the virus. As at the date of this report, the Company remains largely in a 'work from home' environment but is fully operational. Management and the Directors meet regularly to ensure any emerging developments are addressed quickly.

The Directors are not envisaging any significant changes to the business in the next 12 months.

Going concern

The Directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis and this is the basis which has been applied. The assessment of going concern has been undertaken by considering the risk factors outlined below, with particular focus given to the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's risk management, and events arising subsequent to year end. Refer to the Directors' Report for further details.

Risk management

The Company's risk management framework is designed to ensure that material business risks throughout the organisation are identified and effectively managed. The Company, and wider Moneycorp Group, operates a risk management model with three lines of defence, being management control, risk and compliance oversight functions and independent assurance.

The Directors have identified the following key areas of risk:

Operational risk

Management has identified operational risk as the business's primary risk. Operational risk includes the risk arising within the organisation from inadequate or failed internal processes, inadequately designed or maintained systems, inappropriate staff levels or inadequately skilled or managed people. Operational risk exposures are identified, managed and controlled by management at all levels of the Company. Internal controls include the organisational structures and delegation of authority within the Company. Systems are designed to manage and, as far as possible, eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can provide robust, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Company and wider Moneycorp Group has operational budgets which include appropriate investment levels to ensure that critical systems and processes are maintained, that data is protected and staff are properly trained and developed.

Cyber and technology risk
The Company, and the wider Moneycorp Group, have invested heavily in cyber security software that enables the detection of malware, viruses and phishing scams. The Moneycorp Group has in place a cyber security training programme for all staff to raise awareness of the potential threats and tactics used by cyber criminals.

Financial risks
Liquidity risk - Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its short-term financial obligations as they fall due. The Directors consider that the combination of Moneycorp Group support with other credit facilities provide sufficient liquidity to meet the funding requirements for the Company.

Credit risk - Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Given the counterparties are primarily other Moneycorp Group entities and reputable banks, the Company is not exposed to any material credit risk.

Further details regarding financial risk management are outlined in note 18 to the financial statements.

Impact of COVID-19 on the Company's risk management
The Directors continue to consider the risks faced by the Company as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic including the potential impact on the demand for the Moneycorp Group's foreign currency products, change in credit risk of clients and liquidity of financial assets. The Moneycorp Group, with the exception of its retail business unit, has not experienced any significant change in risks to date since the global pandemic was declared, however the Directors will continue to monitor any developments and respond accordingly.

The Directors have included the impact of COVID-19 on the business performance to date as part of the assessment of the going concern assumption for the Company. Refer to the Directors' Report for further details.

Directors' duties under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006
The Directors are mindful of their responsibilities under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006. Whilst performing their duties the Directors have acted in a way that they consider, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members whilst taking into consideration a range of stakeholders' views/issues. This includes consideration of the following points:

- the likely consequences of any decisions in the long-term;
- the interests of the Company's employees;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, clients and others;
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly as between shareholders of the Company.

The intention of the Directors is to behave responsibly and ensure that management operate the business in an appropriate manner, operating with a high standard of conduct. The intention is to nurture the Company's reputation through the relationships that are created and managed with key stakeholders.

Important decisions that could have an impact on the stakeholders are discussed in an open and transparent manner. As an example, the decision to move to remote working from mid-March 2020 as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the subsequent implementation of this, represented a significant decision which impacted various stakeholders, in particular employees, during the year.

The Company is committed to employee involvement as it believes that its business objectives are best achieved if the Company's employees understand and support the strategy. As a Company we act with honesty and integrity and recognise that well trained, highly motivated staff are our most important asset. In addition, training is available and provided to all levels of staff, and investment in employee development is a priority. The Directors ensure communication to employees regarding any key decisions that impact the business are done regularly and openly. As noted above, the Company moved to remote working during the year. Employees were engaged throughout this process to ensure transparency and were assisted with obtaining the necessary equipment to make sure they could work from home in a comfortable and productive manner.

Director's duties under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 - continued

The Company's policy is not to discriminate against anyone, on any grounds. The Company is committed to employment policies which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex or sexual orientation, race, colour, disability or marital or civil partnership status. The Company gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate arrangements are made for the continued employment and training, career development and promotion of disabled persons employed by the Company.

Good ethics, good business and best practice are compatible and produce the best long term results. The Company's values of accountability, collaboration, determination, integrity and recognition are embedded throughout the business.

Litigation

The Company is not involved in any legal proceedings or commercial disputes.

Subsequent events

UK Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme repayment

During the year the Company received government grants from the UK Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme of £130k (see note 8 to the financial statements for further details). Whilst there was no requirement to do so, the Company voluntarily repaid all of these funds subsequent to the balance sheet date.

On behalf of the Board

Mark Horgan

M Horgan
Director
27 August 2021

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited
Directors' report
For the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Moneycorp Shared Services Limited (the 'Company') incorporated and domiciled England and Wales, United Kingdom (UK) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Controlling interest
The holding company of the Moneycorp Group (see note 22 to the financial statements for the definition of the Moneycorp Group) is Moneta Topco Limited (100% effective holding), a company incorporated and registered in Jersey, Channel Islands. The ultimate controller of Moneta Topco Limited is Bridgepoint Europe IV (Nominees) Limited.

Principal activities and outlook
The principal activity of the Company is the provision of support services for the Moneycorp Group.

A review of the business and future developments, including subsequent events, along with the Company's risk management are described within the Strategic Report on pages 3-5.

Directors
The Directors listed below have served the Company during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements unless otherwise stated:

Executive Director	A Harrison (appointed 5 October 2020)
Executive Director	M Horgan
Executive Director	N Haslehurst (resigned 5 October 2020)

None of the directors hold any interest in the shares of the Company.

Further details about the Company can be found in the Company Information on page 1.

Results and dividends
The statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out on page 12.

No interim dividends were declared during the current or prior year and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2019: nil).

Charities and political donations
No donations were made for charitable or political purposes during the year (2019: nil).

Going concern assessment
The Directors assess the Company's going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the signing of the annual report and financial statements. The assessment has been undertaken by considering the risk factors outlined in the Strategic Report, with particular focus given to the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's risk management, and events arising subsequent to year end.

In making this assessment the Directors considered:
- whether there is sufficient liquidity and financing to support the Moneycorp Group's business (including the Company), its corporate transactions and future trading;
- whether post balance sheet trading is in line with expectations;
- if the Company and Moneycorp Group would be able to trade after the impact of a reasonable downside scenario on performance (stress testing);
- the adequacy of insurance cover;
- the continued availability of financing facilities and trading lines;
- the regulatory environment in which the Moneycorp Group operates;
- the effectiveness of risk management policies, in particular, business continuity, compliance, regulatory and counterparty risks; and
- the financial support from the intermediate and ultimate holding companies to support its business.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the global economy, the Company has not been adversely impacted given the nature of its principal activities and has continued to perform consistently against prior year results.

Going concern - continued
Going concern of the Company is considered as part of the Moneycorp Group's going concern assessment. As part of this, the Directors have undertaken scenario planning to understand the impact on the EBITDA, cash flows and covenants for the Moneycorp Group including a stress scenario (25% reduction to revenue from the 2021 budget, forecasted out for at least 12 months from the signing date of this report).

The Directors have concluded that even if the stress scenario were to occur, the Moneycorp Group and the Company could continue to operate as a going concern and trade through this uncertain period after giving consideration to the following supporting factors:

- the diversity of the Moneycorp Group's operations, product offerings and client base assists in reducing the overall risk;
- the positive ongoing relationship with the wider Moneycorp Group's lenders including that shown during 2020; and
- the agreed financial support from the ultimate controller to the Moneycorp Group in the form of short term funding or increased equity funding in order to support operations.

The Directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the Moneycorp Group and Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

Brexit
Following the passing of the EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill on 31 January 2020 the UK left the European Union (EU), but was allowed to continue its current relationship until the end of the transitional period being 31 December 2020.

The Directors have considered current business plans and assessed all the risks faced by the Company as a result of Brexit however do not anticipate any material impact given the nature of the Company's operations.

The Directors do not believe that the impact of the above will have a significant effect on the Company including its ability to continue as a going concern.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements
The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU, as applied in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. 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;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as applied in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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. The Directors 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.

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited
Directors' report
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Directors' confirmations
In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:
- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors
BDO LLP were appointed as auditors for the year ended 31 December 2020 and have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution that they will be reappointed will be proposed at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

On behalf of the Board

Mark Horgan

M Horgan
Director
27 August 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MONEYCORP SHARED SERVICES LIMITED

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Moneycorp Shared Services Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity, Statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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

Independence

We remain 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MONEYCORP SHARED SERVICES LIMITED

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

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

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 the 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.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which the company operates, and considered the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to compliance with Companies Act 2006, relevant accounting standards and UK tax legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

We considered compliance with this framework through discussions with management and those charged with governance and performed audit procedures on these areas as considered necessary. Our procedures involved enquiries with Management, review of the reporting to the directors with respect to compliance with laws and regulation, review of board meeting minutes and review of legal correspondence.

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the company financial statements.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to management bias in accounting estimates. We addressed the risk of management override of internal controls through testing journals, in particular any entries posted with unusual account combinations or posted by senior management. We evaluated whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors in accounting estimates that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. We challenged assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available 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.

DocuSigned by:
Orla Reilly
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Orla Reilly (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, UK

Date: 27 August 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Continuing operations:			
Revenue	7	14,046	10,949
Administrative expenses	8	(13,139)	(10,206)
Net foreign exchange gains		12	12
Operating profit before tax		919	755
Tax credit/(charge)	9	312	(218)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of the Company		**1,231**	**537**

No other comprehensive income items were recorded during the year (2019: nil).

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes on pages 16 to 29.

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited
Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10	3,405	2,438
Property, plant and equipment	11	365	117
		3,770	**2,555**
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		118	114
Trade and other receivables	13	6,588	5,027
Prepayments		500	601
		7,206	**5,742**
Total assets		**10,976**	**8,297**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	(8,623)	(6,863)
Current tax liability		-	(312)
Total liabilities		**(8,623)**	**(7,175)**
Net assets		**2,353**	**1,122**
Equity			
Share capital	16	-	-
Retained earnings		2,353	1,122
Total equity		**2,353**	**1,122**

The financial statements of Moneycorp Shared Services Limited (registered number 10824121) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 August 2021. The Directors do not have the power to amend the financial statements after issue. They were signed on behalf of the Board by:

Mark Horgan

M Horgan
Director

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes on pages 16 to 29.

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	585	585
Profit for the year	-	537	537
Total comprehensive income	-	537	537
Balance at 31 December 2019	**-**	**1,122**	**1,122**
Balance at 1 January 2020	-	1,122	1,122
Profit for the year	-	1,231	1,231
Total comprehensive income	-	1,231	1,231
Balance at 31 December 2020	**-**	**2,353**	**2,353**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes on pages 16 to 29.

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash generated from operations	17	2,262	1,468
Net cash inflow from operating activities		2,262	1,468
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(310)	(91)
Purchases of intangible assets		(1,948)	(1,755)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(2,258)	(1,846)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**4**	**(378)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		114	492
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**118**	**114**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes on pages 16 to 29.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Moneycorp Shared Services Limited (the 'Company') is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, United Kingdom (UK) under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given in the company information on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 3 to 5.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Compliance with IFRS
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRSs), as applied in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies in note 5. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Going concern basis
The Directors assess the Company's going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the signing of the annual report and financial statements. The assessment has been undertaken by considering the risk factors outlined in the Strategic Report, with particular focus given to the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's risk management, and events arising subsequent to the balance sheet date.

In making this assessment the Directors considered:
- whether there is sufficient liquidity and financing to support the Moneycorp Group's business (including the Company), its corporate transactions and future trading;
- whether post balance sheet trading is in line with expectations;
- if the Company and Moneycorp Group would be able to trade after the impact of a reasonable downside scenario on performance (stress testing);
- the adequacy of insurance cover;
- the continued availability of financing facilities and trading lines;
- the regulatory environment in which the Moneycorp Group operates; and
- the effectiveness of risk management policies, in particular, business continuity, compliance, regulatory and counterparty risks; and
- the financial support from the intermediate and ultimate holding companies to support its business.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the global economy, the Company has not been adversely impacted given the nature of its principal activities and has continued to perform consistently against prior year results.

Going concern of the Company is considered as part of the Moneycorp Group's going concern assessment (see note 22 for the definition of the Moneycorp Group). As part of this, the Directors have undertaken scenario planning to understand the impact on the EBITDA, cash flows and covenants for the Moneycorp Group including a stress scenario (25% reduction to revenue from the 2021 budget, forecasted out for at least 12 months from the signing date of the financial statements).

The Directors have concluded that even if the stress scenario were to occur, the Moneycorp Group and the Company could continue to operate as a going concern and trade through this uncertain period after giving consideration to the following supporting factors:
- the diversity of the Moneycorp Group's operations, product offerings and client base assists in reducing the overall risk;
- the positive ongoing relationship with the wider Moneycorp Group's lenders including that shown during 2020; and
- the agreed financial support from the ultimate controller to the Moneycorp Group in the form of short term funding or increased equity funding in order to support operations.

The Directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the Moneycorp Group and Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

3. NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS ADOPTED IN THE CURRENT YEAR

The Company has adopted the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting year commencing 1 January 2020:

Standard	New standard / amendment:
- IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* - Definition of Material	Amendment
- IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* - Definition of a Business	Amendment
- IFRS 16 *Leases* - COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions	Amendment
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	Amendment
- IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures,* IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IAS39 *Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement* - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	Amendment

None of these developments have had a material effect on how the Company's statement of comprehensive income or balance sheet for the current or prior year have been prepared or presented.

4. NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS NOT YET ADOPTED

On 31 January 2020 the UK exited the European Union (EU). During the transition period, which ended on 31 December 2020, companies continued to apply IFRS as adopted by the EU. For financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, companies are to apply IFRS Standards as adopted by the UK (IFRS UK). The Company's 2021 financial statements will therefore be prepared under IFRS UK. Currently the UK-adopted IFRS are identical to EU-adopted IFRS.

Certain new standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 31 December 2020 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Company.

Standard	New standard / amendment:	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after:
- IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*	New	1 January 2023
- IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*	Amendment	1 January 2023
- IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*	Amendment	1 January 2022
- IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*	Amendment	1 January 2022
- IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*	Amendment	1 January 2022
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IFRS 16 *Leases,* IFRS 1 *First time Adoption of IFRS* and IFRS 4 *Agriculture*	Amendment	1 January 2022
- IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*	Amendment	Yet to be advised
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*	Amendment	Yet to be advised

None of the above standards that are not yet effective are expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods or on foreseeable future transactions.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to the current and prior year presented unless otherwise stated.

Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (GBP), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency, and have been rounded to the nearest thousand pounds, except when otherwise indicated.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Foreign currencies
Trading transactions denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at year end exchange rates. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates to the functional currency, are recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets
Computer software
Costs associated with the research phase of internally developed software are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products are recognised as intangible assets when they meet the recognition criteria in IAS 38 *Intangible assets.*

Externally acquired computer software and configuration costs are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring the assets to use.

Capitalised software costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives from the point in which the asset is ready for use. Estimated useful life is as follows:

- Computer software 4-5 years

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, such as maintenance of software programmes, is expensed as incurred.

Impairment of intangible assets
For intangible assets with finite lives, assets are tested for impairment when there are any indicators that the carrying amount of the assets cannot be recovered. If an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. If the recoverable amount of an intangible asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised to write down the cost or valuation less the residual value of assets over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	4-10 years
Computer equipment	4 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or scrappage of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Property, plant and equipment - continued

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

At each balance sheet 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 to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent 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 in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, 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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments, and are initially recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Classification:

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and derecognition:

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

The Company classifies its instruments based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and liabilities and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash, including short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying amount of these assets is approximately equal to their fair value. Any overdrawn bank accounts are presented separately on the balance sheet.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables, primarily related party receivables, are recognised at original invoice or contract value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost
At the reporting date the Company measures a loss allowance on financial assets other than those at fair value through profit or loss. The Company applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all financial assets at amortised cost regardless of if the risk has increased significantly since initial recognition or not. The amount of the loss allowance on financial assets is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within administrative expenses.

For trade and other receivables, balances are written off against the net impairment loss where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a counterparty to engage in a repayment plan with the Company or the counterparty entering bankruptcy or financial reorganisation. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item within administrative expenses.

Given the high credit quality and short term nature of the financial assets measured at amortised cost, the Company does not anticipate any material expected credit losses to be applicable for these assets.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payables
Trade and other payables, including accruals, represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid or have been paid on the behalf of the Company by another Moneycorp Group entity. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the balance sheet date. They are recognised initially at original invoice or contract value, or expected contract value, being the best estimate of fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital
Ordinary share capital is classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Revenue
Revenue comprises the support costs incurred plus a mark-up charged to revenue generating entities within the Moneycorp Group. There is only one performance obligation associated with support services revenue which is recognised at the point in time when the support costs are incurred.

Employee entitlements
Employee entitlements for salaries and wages, bonuses, annual leave and other similar benefits are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when they accrue to employees.

Liabilities for salaries and wages, including non-monetary benefits, which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured using the amounts expected to be paid. The liabilities are presented as current employee related payables within trade and other payables on the balance sheet.

Pensions defined contribution scheme
The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as they fall due. The liability for contributions owing by the Company to the fund at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 15 and included within trade and other payables on the balance sheet.

Government grants
Grants received from governments are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. As permitted under IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, the Company presents government grants in the statement of comprehensive income as a deduction from the related expense within administrative expenses.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Taxation
The income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable profit, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current taxation
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income 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 balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised where the carrying amount of an asset or liability on the balance sheet differs from its tax base. Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. The amount of the asset or liability is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred liability is settled.

6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 5, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies
In the course of preparing the financial statements, no critical judgements have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, other than those involving estimations (refer to the below) that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Capitalisation of intangible assets
Development expenditure represents costs incurred in relation to the internal development of various computer software projects to support the services and products of the Moneycorp Group. Management exercises judgement in determining which development costs meet the IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* criteria for capitalisation and lead to future economic benefits sufficient to recover the costs capitalised. This includes estimates as to the amount of time spent directly on development of new software or significant improvement of the existing systems. The capitalised assets are amortised over the useful economic lives of these assets.

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost
Under IFRS 9, a forward-looking impairment model, based on expected credit losses (ECLs), applies to financial assets held at amortised cost. ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. In calculating this ECL allowance, the Company considers information about past events and current conditions as well as supportable information about future events and economic conditions.

7. REVENUE

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Support services charge	14,046	10,949
	14,046	10,949

Revenue comprises the support services charge, calculated as support costs incurred plus a mark-up, charged to revenue generating entities within the Moneycorp Group (other related parties). Amounts charged are governed by intercompany service agreements.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses comprise the following:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Staff costs (see note 8a)	7,074	5,614
IT support and maintenance	2,908	1,888
Amortisation of intangible assets (see note 10)	919	477
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (see note 11)	62	27
Loss on disposal of intangible assets (see note 10)	20	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (see note 11)	-	1
Irrecoverable value-added tax	588	443
Legal and professional fees	480	330
Other personnel costs	197	201
Property expenses	76	27
Insurance	61	38
Auditor's remuneration (see note 8b)	38	77
Communications	24	39
Travel and entertainment	20	227
Other administrative costs	18	49
One-off costs (see note 8c)	654	768
	13,139	10,206

8a. Staff costs

	2020 Number	2019 Number
The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was:		
Management and administration	123	119
	123	119

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
Wages and salaries	6,294	4,899
Social security costs	555	514
Other pension costs (see note 15)	225	201
	7,074	5,614

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES – CONTINUED

8b. Auditor's remuneration

The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fees paid to the Company's auditors		
Audit of the Company's annual financial statements	38	20
Audit of the Company's prior year financial statements – incurred in the following year	-	57
Total audit fees to the Company's auditors	38	77

Fees paid in relation to the 2019 audit were paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers who were the Company's auditor in 2019. Fees in relation to the current year engagement totalling £38k relate to BDO LLP who were appointed as the Company's auditor in 2020.

8c. One-off costs

One-off costs can be categorised as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Dual running costs	372	-
Staff costs (including redundancies for business closures)	211	382
Business acquisition or set-up, and integration, costs	71	385
Other one off costs	-	1
	654	768

8d. Government grants

During the year the Company received government grants as part of the worldwide response to the COVID-19 pandemic from the UK Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. In line with the accounting policy in note 5 these have been presented net within administrative expenses, specifically staff costs – wages and salaries. Total receipts in relation to the scheme during the year were £130k (2019: nil).

There are no unfulfilled conditions associated with receipts outstanding at the balance sheet date, nor were there any other forms of government assistance received during the year.

Receivables owing from the UK government in relation to the above scheme at the balance sheet date have been recognised within other debtors in trade and other receivables (see note 13).

9. TAX CREDIT/CHARGE

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Current tax:		
Current year charge	-	311
Overprovision in respect of prior years	(312)	(93)
	(312)	218
Deferred tax:		
Current year charge	-	-
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	(312)	218

Corporation tax is calculated at 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

9. TAX CREDIT/CHARGE - CONTINUED

The total tax credit/charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit before tax on continuing operations	919	755
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	175	143
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible	25	168
Tax effect of Group relief received	(200)	-
Overprovision in respect of prior years	(312)	(93)
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	(312)	218

On 11 March 2020 it was announced (and received Royal assent on 22 July 2020) that the UK corporation tax rate would remain at 19% and not reduce to 17% (the previously enacted rate from 1 April 2020). On 3 March 2021, it was announced that from 1 April 2023, the main rate of corporation tax will increase to 25%. As this new law has not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in the financial statements.

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software £000
At 1 January 2019	
Cost	1,370
Accumulated amortisation	(183)
Carrying amount	1,187
Year ended 31 December 2019	
Opening carrying amount	1,187
Additions	1,728
Net disposals	-
Amortisation charge	(477)
Closing carrying amount	2,438
At 31 December 2019	
Cost	3,098
Accumulated amortisation	(660)
Carrying amount	2,438
Year ended 31 December 2020	
Opening carrying amount	2,438
Additions	1,906
Net disposals	(20)
Amortisation charge	(919)
Closing carrying amount	3,405
At 31 December 2020	
Cost	4,984
Accumulated amortisation	(1,579)
Carrying amount	3,405

The Computer software carrying amount of £3,405k (2019: £2,438k) primarily comprises of internally generated software.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Fixtures and fittings £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2019			
Cost	1	66	67
Accumulated depreciation	-	(13)	(13)
Net carrying amount	1	53	54
Year ended 31 December 2019			
Opening net carrying amount	1	53	54
Additions	-	91	91
Net disposals	(1)	-	(1)
Depreciation charge	-	(27)	(27)
Closing net carrying amount	-	117	117
At 31 December 2019			
Cost	-	157	157
Accumulated depreciation	-	(40)	(40)
Net carrying amount	-	117	117
Year ended 31 December 2020			
Opening net carrying amount	-	117	117
Additions	-	310	310
Net disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	(62)	(62)
Closing net carrying amount	-	365	365
At 31 December 2020			
Cost	-	467	467
Accumulated depreciation	-	(102)	(102)
Net carrying amount	-	365	365

12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Categories of financial instruments	2020 £000	2019 £000
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	118	114
Trade and other receivables	6,588	5,027
	6,706	5,141
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	(8,623)	(6,863)
	(8,623)	(6,863)

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Related party receivables	6,497	5,022
Other debtors	91	5
	6,588	5,027

Related party receivables comprise of intercompany balances with various other related parties within the Moneycorp Group and are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand with no fixed date of repayment.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Related party payables	6,404	5,500
Accruals	1,233	395
Employee related payables	720	559
Trade payables	264	407
Other payables	2	2
	8,623	6,863

Related party payables relate to balances owing to TTT Moneycorp Limited, other related party, and are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand with no fixed date of repayment.

The remaining trade and other payables principally comprise accruals and amounts outstanding for employee liabilities, trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 30 days. For most suppliers, no interest is charged on the trade payables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter, interest is charged on the outstanding balances at various interest rates. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

15. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The Company has a defined contribution pension scheme that covers employees whose length of service is at least three months. Allocations to individual employees are based on the salary level of the employee and employer contribution. At 31 December 2020 the Company had a liability of approximately £35k (2019: £36k), included in trade and other payables, specifically employee related payables, related to the pension scheme. During the year, the Company made no contributions to the scheme on behalf of key management personnel (2019: nil).

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 £	2019 £
Authorised:		
1 (2019: 1) ordinary share of £1	1	1
Issued and fully paid:		
1 (2019: 1) ordinary share of £1	1	1

The Company has one class of ordinary share which carries no rights to fixed income.

17. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Net cash generated from operations

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Operating profit before tax	919	755
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	919	477
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	62	27
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	20	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1
	1,920	1,260
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,561)	(1,608)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	101	(231)
Increase in trade and other payables	1,802	2,047
Net cash generated from operations	2,262	1,468

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objectives
The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board approves prudent treasury policies for managing each of the risks which are summarised below.

18a. Market risk management
Foreign currency risk management
The Company is exposed to limited foreign currency risk as the bank balance is maintained in pounds sterling as are the majority of other balance sheet accounts.

The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes. The sensitivity to market risk in relation to derivatives is therefore nil.

Interest rate risk management
The Company holds no borrowings and any interest payable on trade and other payables is not material as payments are made within agreed credit terms. The Company is therefore not exposed to any material interest rate risk.

Other price risks
The Company is not exposed to any other material price risks.

18b. Credit risk management
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

Credit risk for financial assets at amortised cost
The Company has two types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss (ECL) model:
- cash and cash equivalent; and
- trade and other receivables.

Given the counterparties are primarily other Moneycorp Group entities and reputable banks, the Company is not exposed to any material credit risk therefore the ECL is immaterial. All related party receivables are deemed fully recoverable.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

18c. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity facilities are provided by TTT Moneycorp Limited, other related party. Additionally there is a wider Moneycorp Group financing facility available, including a committed revolving facility to provide short term liquidity, which the Company has access to if required. Liquidity and cash is managed on a daily basis by the Moneycorp Group Treasury team. The Company seeks to manage this risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

The following tables detail the maturity profile of the Company's remaining contractual financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities at the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. For all financial liabilities the expected maturities are the same as the contractual maturities.

	Within 1 year £000	1-2 years £000	2-5 years £000	5+ years £000	Total £000
At 31 December 2020					
Trade and other payables	8,623	-	-	-	8,623
	8,623	-	-	-	8,623
At 31 December 2019					
Trade and other payables	6,863	-	-	-	6,863
	6,863	-	-	-	6,863

19. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital risk is the risk that the Company has an insufficient level or composition of capital to support the Company's business activities and associated risks during both normal economic environments and under stressed conditions. The capital risk management objective for the Company is to maintain sufficient capital after debt servicing to enable it to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders by ensuring costs incurred are offset by the charge to the Moneycorp Group entities for the support services it provides and thus remains profitable.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity comprising issued capital and retained earnings as disclosed in the Company's statement of changes in equity.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the balance sheet date the Company has no financial commitments or contingent liabilities outside of the liabilities presented on the balance sheet (2019: nil).

21. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

21a. Trading transactions

Support services revenue from other related parties is disclosed in note 7.

Trade and other receivables and trade and other payables held with other related parties at the balance sheet date are disclosed in notes 13 and 14 respectively.

21. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS - CONTINUED

21b. Remuneration of key management personnel

One of the Directors of the Company is also a director of TTT Moneycorp Limited, other related party (2019: two directors). Their emoluments are paid by TTT Moneycorp Limited in respect of services to the Company. Directors emoluments paid during the year by the Company are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Short-term employee benefits	161	-
	161	-

No Directors received compensation for loss of office during the year.

22. MONEYCORP GROUP HOLDING COMPANY AND CONTROLLING ENTITY

At the balance sheet date, the Directors consider that the Company's immediate parent and controlling party to be Regent Acquisitions (Holdings) Limited (100% effective holding), incorporated and registered in Jersey, Channel Islands.

The holding company of the Moneycorp Group is Moneta Topco Limited (100% effective holding), a company incorporated and registered in Jersey, Channel Islands. This company produces consolidated financial statements and this group (referred to within these financial statements as the 'Moneycorp Group') represents the largest group that the Company is a subsidiary of.

Consolidated financial statements are also produced for Moneta Midco II Limited, a company incorporated and registered in Jersey, Channel Islands. This group represents the smallest group that the Company is a subsidiary of, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

The ultimate controller of Moneta Topco Limited at the balance sheet date was Bridgepoint Europe IV (Nominees) Limited.

23. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

UK Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme repayment

During the year the Company received government grants from the UK Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme of £130k (see note 8 for further details). Whilst there was no requirement to do so, the Company voluntarily repaid all of these funds subsequent to the balance sheet date.