## ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors

G. McLachlan

A. Rafferty I.D. Duffin

Secretary

G. McLachlan

Company number

SC201466

Registered office

7 Lochside View Edinburgh Park Edinburgh EH12 9DH

**Auditor** 

Johnston Carmichael LLP

7-11 Melville Street

Edinburgh EH3 7PE

**Bankers** 

Bank of Scotland

The Mound Edinburgh EH1 1YZ

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company is centred on improving electronic communication between intermediaries and financial services companies.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

G. McLachlan A. Rafferty I.D. Duffin

#### Results and dividends

Profit before tax for the year was £271K (2018: £221K).

The COVID-19 virus presents a number of risks to the company, mainly around cashflow and business continuity and resilience. Origo Secure Internet Services is financially strong and has good relationships with our mainly blue-chip customer base. Origo Secure Internet Services has robust continuity and pandemic plans in place and regularly tests these plans to ensure that services are maintained to customers in times of potential difficulty. We believe that Origo Secure Internet Services is therefore in a strong position to withstand the coming challenges.

#### Auditor

Johnston Carmichael LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 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;
- 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.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

G. McLachlan

**Director** 

Date: 19 JUNE 127W

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF ORIGO SECURE INTERNET SERVICES LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Origo Secure Internet Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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. 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 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.

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 this 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 our 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ORIGO SECURE INTERNET SERVICES LIMITED

#### 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 directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ORIGO SECURE INTERNET SERVICES LIMITED

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
  error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
  sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
  misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion,
  forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### 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.

David Holmes (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Johnston Carnichael LEP

David Holmes (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP

3 July 2020

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

7-11 Melville Street Edinburgh EH3 7PE

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

			•
		2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
Turnover	3	7,952	6,506
Cost of sales		(5,513)	(4,585)
Gross profit	• •	2,439	1,921
Administrative expenses	4	(2,168)	(1,700)
Profit before taxation		271	221
Tax on profit	7	12	(36)
Profit for the financial year		283	185
		====	<del></del>

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

## **BALANCE SHEET**

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	9	2018	1
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		105	•	212
Current assets					
Debtors	9	6,270		6,031	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,033		504	
		7,303		6,535	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	10	(2,587)		(2,214)	
Net current assets			4,716		4,321
Total assets less current liabilities			4,821		4,533
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	11		(49)		(44)
Net assets			4,772		4,489
			==		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14	+ *	4,001		4,001
Profit and loss reserves			771		488
Total aguity			4 772		4.490
Total equity			4,772		4,489

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ......

and are signed on its behalf by:

A. Rafferty Director

**Director** 

Company Registration No. SC201466

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2018	4,001	303	4,304
Year ended 31 December 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	185	185
Balance at 31 December 2018	4,001	488	4,489
Year ended 31 December 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	283	283
Balance at 31 December 2019	4,001	771	4,772
	=		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Origo Secure Internet Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 7 Lochside View, Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh, EH12 9DH.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Origo Services Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities and is stated net of VAT. All Unipass services are recognised when contracted for. Data Matching sales are recognised when delivered. Options and Agency are recognised over the life of the customer agreement. Origo Integration Hub is recognised when delivered and partly over the life of the customer agreement.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fittings and equipment Computer equipment

25% straight line 50% straight line

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and amounts owed to fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 Taxation

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## **Accounting policies**

(Continued)

2019

2018

#### Current tax

1

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.12 Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

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

In the opinion of the directors there are no significant estimates in the compilation of these financial statements.

#### Turnover and other revenue

	20.0	~~.~
•	£'000	£.000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of goods	2,434	2,291
Provision of services	5,518	4,215
		<del></del>
	7,952	6,506
·		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	Turnover and other revenue		(Continued
		2019	201
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	£'000	£'00
	United Kingdom	7,952	6,50
		==	=
	Operating profit	•	
		2019	201
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	£'000	£'00
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	107	1.
		==	===
	Auditor's remuneration		
		2019	2018
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£'000	£'00
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	6	(
	Employees	<del></del>	.=
	Employees  The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:	—— yed by the company duri	ing the year
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplo	yed by the company duri 2019 Number	ing the year 2018 Number
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplo	2019	2018 Numbe
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:	2019 Number	2018
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:  Management and administration	2019 Number 4	2018 Number
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:  Management and administration	2019 Number 4 22	<b>2018</b> <b>Numbe</b> 8
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:  Management and administration	2019 Number 4 22	<b>2018</b> <b>Numbe</b> 8
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:  Management and administration Systems development and support	2019 Number 4 22 26 ——	2018 Number 16 24
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:  Management and administration Systems development and support	2019 Number 4 22 ———	2018 Number 16 24
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:  Management and administration Systems development and support  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries	2019 Number 4 22 26 ———————————————————————————————	2018 Number 16 24 2018 £'000
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:  Management and administration Systems development and support  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries Social security costs	2019 Number  4 22 26 20 2019 £'000  1,282 135	2018 Numbe 16 22 2018 £'000 1,137
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:  Management and administration Systems development and support  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries	2019 Number 4 22 26 ———————————————————————————————	2018 Numbe 16 22 2018 £'000 1,137
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) emplowas:  Management and administration Systems development and support  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries Social security costs	2019 Number  4 22 26 20 2019 £'000  1,282 135	2018 Number 16 24 2018 £'000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Taxation		2019	204
			£'000	201 £'00
	Deferred tax			
	Origination and reversal of timing differences		(12)	3
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods		-	(
	Total deferred tax		(12)	3
	The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the e profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	expected charge f	or the year bas	ed on the
	•		2040	204
			2019 £'000	201: £'00
	Profit before taxation		271	22
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation ta	x in the UK	====	
	of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)		51	· 4
	Group relief		(65)	
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years		-	(
	Adjustments to closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%		4	
	Adjustments to opening deferred tax to average rate of 19%		(2)	(
	Taxation (credit)/charge for the year		(12)	30
	Tangible fixed assets			
		Fittings and	Computer	Tota
		equipment	equipment	
		£'000	£'000	£'00
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2019	43	963	1,00
[	Disposals	(43)	(748)	(79
/	At 31 December 2019	-	215	21
ľ	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2019	43	751	794
	Depreciation charged in the year		107	107
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(43)	(748)	(79 <sup>-</sup>
A	At 31 December 2019	-	110	110
C	Carrying amount		<del></del>	<del></del> .
	at 31 December 2019	-	105	105
P				_

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9 Debtors		
	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£,000	£'000
Trade debtors	1,191	567
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,830	5,034
Prepayments	208	324
	6,229	5,925
	2019	2018
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£'000	£'000
Prepayments	10	87
Deferred tax asset (note 12)	31	19
	41	106
	<del></del>	===
Total debtors	6,270	6,031
	===	==
10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	_	12
Accruals and deferred income	. 2,587	2,202
	<del></del> 2,587	2,214
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
The control of the co	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Accruals and deferred income	49	44
	===	===

Amounts due after more than one year includes deferred bonuses of £49K (2018: £44K).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 12 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Balances:	Assets 2019 £'000	Assets 2018 £'000
	Accelerated capital allowances Tax losses	31	8 11
		31	19 ——
	Movements in the year:		2019 £'000
	Asset at 1 January 2019 Credit to profit or loss		(19) (12)
	Asset at 31 December 2019		(31)
13	Retirement benefit schemes		
	Defined contribution schemes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	113 ——	116

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

#### 14 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
4,001,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	4,001	4,001
	4,001	4,001
		===

#### 15 Related party transactions

Origo Secure Internet Services is a wholly owned subsidiary of Origo Services Limited. As such, the company is exempt from the disclosure requirements of FRS 102 to disclose transactions with other group companies.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 16 Ultimate controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company is Origo Services Limited, a company registered in Scotland. Copies of the accounts of Origo Services Limited may be obtained from:

The Registrar of Companies Companies House 37 Castle Terrace Edinburgh, EH1 2EB

In the opinion of the directors, the company has no ultimate controlling party.