Company Registration No. 07095500 (England and Wales)

ONESTOPMONEYMANAGER LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

ONESTOPMONEYMANAGER LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs Lesley Goudman-Peachey	
	Mr Paul Goudman-Peachey	(Appointed 1 August 2017)
Company number	07095500	
Registered office	4th Floor, Park Gate 161-163 Preston Road Brighton East Sussex BN1 6AF	
Auditor	Friend-James Limited 4th Floor, Park Gate 161-163 Preston Road Brighton East Sussex BN1 6AF	
Business address	1st Floor, 21-23 Perrymount Road Haywards Heath West Sussex RH16 3TP	

ONESTOPMONEYMANAGER LIMITED

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Business review
The company's key mission this year was the growth of its bank card acquiring capabilities.
The only way to achieve such significant growth was by way of procuring the additional ecommerce merchants that covered many of the card schemes (Visa and MasterCard) risk categories and enabled us to increase the company portfolio.

We have successfully increased the number of accepting merchants and accounts by 50% over the previous year. This was further augmented by the increase in transactions and the merchant service fees, which resulted in a significant rise in income.
Another major challenge was the control of cashflow, definitive accounting and profitability. The only way to ascertain the true metrics of our business was to deploy systems that measured the input and output of the complexities of our business. This has been achieved to a satisfactory level, next year should see the expansion of the systems and report capabilities putting us in monthly control.

In relation to our systems security we have deployed servers in hosting facilities in Canada and Austria with two local backups at our offices in Bolney and Guildford. We have installed fibre optic networks and satellite communications to ensure data resilience, backup and protection against hackers and DDOS.

Finally, to complement the growth of our business we have employed additional staff to assist us in the mid and long term as we expand into other merchant industries.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The payment service industry is under continuous attack from fraudsters, merchants such as payday loans and PPI companies have severely impacted our profitability during the earlier years of growth.

Our main revenue is currently generated by 15-20 customers, all in the ecommerce sector.
Although we have contingencies in place to ensure merchant satisfaction, we are not infallible.

Due to our expertise in the card business, which covers more than 60 years, we are scrupulous in the way we monitor risk, we mitigate as much as possible by deferring merchant payments and implementing reserves to cover any financial exposure we may have.
The senior management team work very closely with the card schemes and are vigilant in their approach to new merchant acquisitions. The company has strict policies on the types of high risk merchants that it will underwrite and continuously monitors communiques from the card scheme organisations.
We have implemented new financial controls and monitor the profit and loss situation on a monthly basis to ensure that we are on top of the cashflow.

Development and performance
One of the main areas that provide us with income is the spending on credit cards, the amount that we derive from the merchant and the cardholder is measured in basis points. That essentially is the amount that the acquiring bank receives from the card schemes, which is derived from what the card holder pays to the issuer of his/her card. Therefore, there are two channels of income one from merchants and one from the cardholder, the real bonus is if the acquirer and the card issuer are one of the same, this then becomes an on us transaction and in many cases dramatically adjusts the earnings capability.

In the future we are planning two major developments, one the issuing of our own card products and secondly the acquisition of additional large volume merchants.

Legal and Compliance
Our company is an authorised electronic money institution with the Financial Conduct Authority(FCA) and a fully licensed member of the Visa and Mastercard global card schemes.

We are fully resourced in relation to our compliance team, we have our own AML and compliance officer and are training other members to ensure that we cater for the planned growth. Due to the complex merchant agreements, especially those that involve electronic wallets and cross border processing we utilise the services of escrow agents to protect both the merchants and ourselves.

As we have hundreds of electronic accounts with our platform provider it is critical that we have up-to-date information on the due diligence information on both merchants, agents and other third parties contributing to the business. Each of these must be researched and scrutinised, as well as specific checks with World Check, G2 Webservices, Match and Creditsafe.

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

Mrs Lesley Goudman-Peachey
Director
30/1/2019

ONESTOPMONEYMANAGER LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities
Onestopmoneymanager Limited operates in the electronic payments industry.

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

Mrs Lesley Goudman-Peachey
Mr Paul Goudman-Peachey (Appointed 1 August 2017)

Auditor
The auditor, Friend-James Limited, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

L.H-Goudman Peachey
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Mrs Lesley Goudman-Peachey
Director
Date: 30/1/2019

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ONESTOPMONEYMANAGER LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Onestopmoneymanager Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the 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 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 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's *responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. 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 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 respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to adherence to laws and regulations.

- **we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.**

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described we were unable to satisfy ourselves that the company adhered to its legal and contractual duties with the payment processes (Visa), and with a number of its merchants.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://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.

Mark Carter FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Friend-James Limited

31/01/2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

4th Floor, Park Gate
161-163 Preston Road
Brighton
East Sussex
BN1 6AF

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year	2,214,754	947,887
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,214,754	947,887

ONESTOPMONEYMANAGER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	13,171,112	5,920,241
Cost of sales		(10,505,776)	(5,851,087)
Gross profit		2,665,336	69,154
Administrative expenses		71,035	(440,212)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	2,736,371	(371,058)
Gain on sale of investment	7	-	1,556,070
Profit before taxation		2,736,371	1,185,012
Taxation	8	(521,617)	(237,125)
Profit for the financial year		2,214,754	947,887

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

ONESTOPMONEYMANAGER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	1	539,450	539,451
Year ended 31 December 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	947,887	947,887
Balance at 31 December 2016	1	1,487,337	1,487,338
Year ended 31 December 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,214,754	2,214,754
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	3,702,091	3,702,092

ONESTOPMONEYMANAGER LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		19,017		5,356
Current assets					
Debtors	11	8,044,091		4,721,732	
Investments	12	498,220		498,220	
Cash at bank and in hand		19,500,454		7,612,278	
		28,042,765		12,832,230	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(23,611,415)		(10,518,686)	
Net current assets			4,431,350		2,313,544
Total assets less current liabilities			4,450,367		2,318,900
Provisions for liabilities			(748,275)		(831,562)
Net assets			3,702,092		1,487,338
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			3,702,091		1,487,337
Total equity			3,702,092		1,487,338

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30/01/2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

L.A. Goudman Peachey

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Mrs Lesley Goudman-Peachey
Director

Company Registration No. 07095500

ONESTOPMONEYMANAGER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	1		11,907,160		881,972
Income taxes refunded/(paid)			1,016		(31,136)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			11,908,176		850,836
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(20,000)		(6,529)	
Proceeds from other investments and loans		-		1,057,850	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities			(20,000)		1,051,321
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			11,888,176		1,902,157
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			7,612,278		5,710,121
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			19,500,454		7,612,278

1 Cash generated from operations

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	2,214,754	947,887
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	521,617	237,125
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	6,339	1,785
Profit on disposal of shares	-	(1,556,070)
(Decrease) in provisions	(80,847)	(69,153)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(3,322,359)	(4,181,386)
Increase in creditors	12,567,656	5,501,784
Cash generated from operations	11,907,160	881,972

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Fair Value of Visa Europe financial asset

Prior to the acquisition of Visa Europe by Visa Inc, the company had not considered the fair value of its €10 share in Visa Europe as reliably measurable due to the significant variability in fair value estimates whose probabilities could not be reasonably assessed.

Bad debt provisions

The company is exposed to chargebacks to its customers exceeding funds due to its customer, or chargebacks coming after a customer defaults. The company minimises this risk by holding reserves for each of its merchants. The company undergoes a strict approach to monitoring and managing the reserves held against each customer in line with the credit risk appetite policy determined by Senior Management. A general bad debt provision is not deemed appropriate and only specific debts are provided for on case by case basis.

3 Accounting policies

Company information

Onestopmoneymanager Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, Park Gate, 161-163 Preston Road, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 6AF.

3.1 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 £.

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

3.2 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.

3.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable in respect of services supplied during the period net of VAT.
Revenue arises from commissions and fees earned from card payment processing.
Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

3.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and machinery	25% Reducing Balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing Balance

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.

3.5 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

3 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

3.7 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 unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

3 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

3.8 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.

3.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

3 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

3.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3.11 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

3.12 Retirement benefits

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

3.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

4 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Services rendered	13,171,112	5,920,241

5 Operating profit/(loss)

	2017	2016
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
Exchange losses	233,025	75,396
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	6,339	1,785

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £233,025 (2016 - £75,396).

6 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
	5	3

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	173,914	87,315
Social security costs	19,461	-
Pension costs	288	-
	193,663	87,315

7 Gain on sale of investment

	2017 £	2016 £
Gain on disposal of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,556,070

8 Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	524,057	136,410
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,440)	100,715
Total tax charge	521,617	237,125

8 Taxation (Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before taxation	2,736,371	1,185,012
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2016: 20.00%)	519,910	237,002
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,232	358
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	6,715	-
Capital Allowances	(3,800)	(1,306)
Deferred Tax timing differences	(2,440)	1,071
Taxation for the year	521,617	237,125

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	-	7,979	7,979
Additions	20,000	-	20,000
At 31 December 2017	20,000	7,979	27,979
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2017	-	2,623	2,623
Depreciation charged in the year	5,000	1,339	6,339
At 31 December 2017	5,000	3,962	8,962
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	15,000	4,017	19,017
At 31 December 2016	-	5,356	5,356

10 Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	7,991,098	4,696,373
Visa Inc investment	498,220	498,220

(Continued)

10 Financial instruments

Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	22,947,633	10,379,989

Visa Inc Investment

The company received a right to deferred consideration and Series B preferred stock in Visa Inc, following the acquisition of Visa Europe Limited in which a member interest was held.

The valuation of these financial assets includes estimation of uncertainty depending on the unwinding of contingent liabilities in regards to Visa Europe.

The deferred consideration is due to be received in June 2019 and the amount to be received is in the same proportion as the upfront cash. This asset has been discounted at the rate of 20% per annum to reflect the time value of money.

The Series B preferred stock converts to Visa Inc equity at a back stop date of 12 years from the deal close date. The conversion to Visa Inc equity is subject to risk of amendment over this period due to the litigation process. To reflect the restrictions on the shares and uncertainty a discount of 30% has been applied to the valuation.

11 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	7,235,224	4,055,989
Other debtors	808,867	665,743
	8,044,091	4,721,732

12 Current asset investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investment in Visa Inc.	498,220	498,220

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,279,419	2,101,451
Corporation tax	661,483	136,410
Other taxation and social security	2,299	2,287
Other creditors	572,400	571,738
Accruals and deferred income	19,095,814	7,706,800
	23,611,415	10,518,686

14 Deferred taxation

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

Balances:	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
Timing differences	98,275	100,715

Movements in the year:	2017 £
Liability at 1 January 2017	100,715
Credit to profit or loss	(2,440)
Liability at 31 December 2017	98,275

15 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2017 £	2016 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	288	-

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.

16 Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	1	1

17 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

17 Related party transactions **(Continued)**

In the period under review the company made no transactional dealings with Merchant Services Limited (Malta), a company owned by Paul Peachey the husband of the director of Onestopmoneymanager Limited (2016: £559,988.80). At the balance sheet date monies owed to Merchant Services Limited (Malta) in respect of a loan amounted to £559,988.80 (2016: £545,957.83)

In the period under review the company made no supply of services or received supply of services with Creditcard Optimisation Limited, a company owned by Paul Peachey the husband of the director of Onestopmoneymanager Limited (2016: £Nil). At the balance sheet date monies owed by Creditcard Optimisation Limited amounted to £1,438,117.37 (2016: £1,648,752.88)

In the period under review the company was supplied services by Merchant Optimisation Limited, a company owned by Rebecca Goudman-Peachey the daughter of the director of Onestopmoneymanager Limited amounting to £61,522.08 (2016: £40,119.06). At the balance sheet date monies owed to Merchant Optimisation Limited amounted to £12,053.64 (2016: £11,748.80)

In the period under review the company supplied a loan to Peacheyboo Limited, a company owned jointly by Hannah Goudman-Thacker the daughter of the director of Onestopmoneymanager Limited and Lesley Goudman-Peachey the director of Onestopmoneymanager Limited amounting to £221,944.00 (2016 : £18,760.00). At the balance sheet date monies owed by Peacheyboo Limited amounted to £240,704.00 (2016: £18,760).