

Company Registration No. 06609007 (England and Wales)

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs P H Lawrence Mr M Aroesti
Secretary	Mrs P H Lawrence
Company number	06609007
Registered office	66 Prescott Street London E1 8NN
Auditor	CBW Audit Limited 66 Prescott Street London E1 8NN

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of specialist software and development services.

Directors

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

Mrs P H Lawrence

Mr M Aroesti

Auditor

CBW Audit Limited will be proposed for re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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.

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.

On behalf of the board

Mr M Aroesti

Director

10 December 2021

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of OCS Cash Management Solutions Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 March 2021 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.

Material uncertainty related 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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.

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

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.

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 ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The laws and regulations applicable to the company were identified through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of OCS Cash Management Limited.

Of these laws and regulations, we focused on those that we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including compliance with Companies Act 2006 and preparation of accounts in accordance with FRS 102. The extent of compliance with these laws and regulations identified above was assessed through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence. The identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

[Which laws and regulations the auditor identified as being of significance in the context of the entity.] ICAEW guidance relating to reporting on irregularities, November 2020, based on ISA 700 A39-1 to A39-5

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- understanding the design of the company's remuneration policies.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reviewing communications with with the parent company or legal team; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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 member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Daniel Howarth (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of CBW Audit Limited

10 December 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

66 Prescot Street
London
E1 8NN

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	2	447,490	343,304
Cost of sales		(196,615)	(196,249)
Gross profit		<u>250,875</u>	<u>147,055</u>
Administrative expenses		(144,287)	(164,874)
Other operating income		10,000	-
Profit/(loss) before taxation		<u>116,588</u>	<u>(17,819)</u>
Tax on profit/(loss)	5	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<u><u>116,588</u></u>	<u><u>(17,819)</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year	116,588	(17,819)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>116,588</u>	<u>(17,819)</u>

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		-		16,410
Current assets					
Debtors	8	88,772		33,363	
Cash at bank and in hand		67,104		19,018	
		<u>155,876</u>		<u>52,381</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(86,430)</u>		<u>(115,933)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>69,446</u>		<u>(63,552)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)			<u>69,446</u>		<u>(47,142)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		2		2
Profit and loss reserves	11		69,444		(47,144)
Total equity			<u>69,446</u>		<u>(47,142)</u>

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 10 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M Aroesti
Director

Company Registration No. 06609007

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2019	2	(29,325)	(29,323)
Year ended 31 March 2020:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(17,819)	(17,819)
Balance at 31 March 2020	2	(47,144)	(47,142)
Year ended 31 March 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	116,588	116,588
Balance at 31 March 2021	2	69,444	69,446

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

OCS Cash Management Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 66 Prescott Street, London, E1 8NN.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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 amounts receivable in relation to the provision of IT services net of VAT and trade discounts.

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.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software	over 3 years
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1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

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 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.

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 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.

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.10 Foreign exchange

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

2 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Revenue	447,490	343,304
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	328,450	320,115
	119,040	23,189
	<u>447,490</u>	<u>343,304</u>

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Grants received	10,000	-
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>

3 Operating profit/(loss)

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(292)	42
Government grants	(10,000)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	16,410	29,473
	<u>16,118</u>	<u>29,473</u>

4 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	-	-

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4 Employees **(Continued)**

5 Taxation

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before taxation	116,588	(17,819)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	22,152	(3,386)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	(13,343)	3,386
Group relief	(9,227)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation credit for the year	(418)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation charge in the financial statements	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Reconciliation - the current year tax charge does not reconcile to the above analysis. Please review figures in the database.	(418)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

There are £nil (2020: £70,225) tax losses carried forward in the Company.

6 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	249,530
	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2020	233,120
Amortisation charged for the year	16,410
	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2021	249,530
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	-
	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2020	16,410
	<u> </u>

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

7	Financial instruments		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	72,260	21,534
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	86,430	115,933
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8	Debtors		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	47,207	18,765
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	22,284	-
	Other debtors	6,795	8,800
	Prepayments and accrued income	12,486	5,798
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		88,772	33,363
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade creditors	2,994	3,361
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,000	66,208
	Accruals and deferred income	81,436	46,364
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		86,430	115,933
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10	Share capital		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
11	Profit and loss reserves		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	(47,144)	(29,325)
	Profit/(loss) for the year	116,588	(17,819)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	At the end of the year	69,444	(47,144)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

12 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	11,077	8,329
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

OCS CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The Company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with companies that are wholly owned within the group. There are no transactions to disclose with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group.

14 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company of OCS Cash Management Solutions Limited is O.C.S Consulting plc and its registered office is at 66 Prescott Street, London, E1 8NN.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.