1PLUS1 LOANS LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Company Registration No. 08387053 (England and Wales)

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		203	23	202	22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		12,339		14,907
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one year					
	6	3,090,780		2,437,155	
Debtors falling due within one year	6	1,712,206		1,220,085	
Cash at bank and in hand		569,309		351,197 ———	
		5,372,295		4,008,437	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(3,731,106)		(2,507,779)	
year	·				
Net current assets			1,641,189		1,500,658
Total assets less current liabilities			1,653,528		1,515,565
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	8		(1,198,734)		(1,226,714)
Net assets			454,794 		288,851
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			8		8
Profit and loss reserves			454,786		288,843
Total equity			454,794		288,851

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 December 2023

Mr G P McKenna

Director

Company registration number 08387053 (England and Wales)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capitaProfit and loss reserves		Total	
	£	£	£	
Balance at 1 April 2021	8	497,036	497,044	
Year ended 31 March 2022: Loss and total comprehensive income		(208,193)	(208,193)	
Balance at 31 March 2022	8	288,843	288,851	
Year ended 31 March 2023: Profit and total comprehensive income		165,943	165,943	
Balance at 31 March 2023	8	454,786	454,794	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

1plus1 Loans Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Yates Barn, Netherley Road, Tarbock Green, Prescot, L35 1RG.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has budgets which show future profitability and is fully supported by the directors. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents interest income and fees on amounts receivable from customers. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method which allocates the income over the life of the loan. Other fee income is recognised at the point when these fees become applicable to a specific loan agreement, for example on arrangement or at the point of customer default.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the aquisition of a business, has been fully amortised.

1.5 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:

Plant and equipment

20% on cost

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities, these being amounts recoverable from customers and loans from funders.

Financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with section 11 of FRS102.

Basic financial assets

Loans receivable are measured initially at transaction price and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for loan defaults. The effective interest method allocates the interest over the life of an instrument at a constant rate, based on its carrying amount.

At each reporting date financial assets are reviewed for evidence of impairment such as default or delinquency in repayments. If objective evidence of impairment is found an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Loan origination and acquisition costs which are directly attributable to loans receivable, such as broker commissions payable, are spread over the life of the loans, rather than recognised in full at the time of acquisition.

Basic financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including loans from funders, are measured at transaction value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The company has applied the relief in FRS102 which allows loans from directors and their close family members to be measured at transaction cost.

1.7 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.

1.8 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

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.

Provision against debtor recoverability

One the principal estimates that could have a significant effect upon the company's financial results relate to the value of provisions in respect of writing down amounts due from customers to their recoverable amounts. In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment the directors have considered evidence such as default or delinquency in repayments together with the company's experience of recoverability.

Estimated recoverability on purchased loans

When the company purchases loans it assesses what will be recoverable on those loans and accounts for any recoverability of a discount on an amortised cost basis. In assessing whether there are any discounted loans the directors have considered potential repayments after the year end.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	16	19

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4	Intangible fixed assets		
			Goodwill £
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		1
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		1
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2023		
	At 31 March 2022		
5	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
			equipment £
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2022		45,470
	Additions		3,167
	At 31 March 2023		48,637
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2022		30,563
	Depreciation charged in the year		5,735
	At 31 March 2023		36,298
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2023		12,339
	At 31 March 2022		14,907
6	Debtors		
		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts receivable from customers	1,200,910	860,215
	Other debtors	493	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	468,618 ————	359,870
		1,670,021	1,220,085
	Deferred tax asset (note)	42,185	- ,
			4 000 005
		1,712,206 	1,220,085

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6	Debtors		(Continued)
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2023 £	2022 £
	Amounts receivable from customers	3,090,780	2,437,155
	Total debtors	4,802,986	3,657,240
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Taxation and social security Other creditors	10,000 73,985 43,535 13,799 3,589,787 3,731,106	10,000 29,773 53,005 10,757 2,404,244 2,507,779
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts Other creditors	22,500 1,176,234	32,500 1,194,214
		1,198,734	1,226,714

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor: Daniel Bowles FCCA

Statutory Auditor: PM+M Solutions for Business LLP

Date of audit report: 20 December 2023

10 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £150,500 (2022 - £150,500) to the company's director and £165,596 (2022 - £153,596) to a shareholder of the parent undertaking. These balances are interest free. £301,000 (2022 - £301,000) of these loans are subordinated in favour of the balances due to certain other funders.

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.