Company Number: 170463

ICAP EUROPE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2016

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Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their Directors' Report and the audited financial statements of ICAP Europe Limited (the 'Company') for the

Company Number: 170463

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

year ended 31 March 2016.

The Company's principal activity is money broking and it is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'). It is anticipated that the Company will continue its present business activities next year.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company is limited by shares. The registered office is 2 Broadgate, London, EC2M 7UR.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends of £24,500,000 (2015: £35,000,000) were paid during the year.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company, who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

F Vogels A Berry N Dargan J Scard-Morgan R Bigwood

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 101 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will
 continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and the group 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 the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2016

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no material post balance sheet events which require separate disclosure.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's risk profile and financial risk management policies are disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements. The principal business risks and uncertainties faced by ICAP plc, which includes the Company, are discussed on pages 24 to 30 of the Group's annual report.

Company Number: 170463

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Company's incumbent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and are deemed reappointed in the next financial year.

PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware.

The directors have taken all the steps they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been approved by the board of directors and signed by order of the board:

N Darga Director 22 July 2016

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their Strategic Report and the audited financial statements of ICAP Europe Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2016.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors consider that the year end financial position was satisfactory and do not anticipate any changes to the principal activities.

The Company is actively engaged in an interdealer broking business which comprises an entire range of interest rate derivatives. It also operates in foreign exchange, money markets and emerging markets.

The principal rates business has been going through a fundamental change. The Company is still operating in an environment of ultra-low interest rates, and risk appetite remains subdued amongst our clients as they continue to deleverage their balance sheets. These market conditions have dampened opportunity for volatility and volumes in core product offerings. This, combined with general uncertainty in the market, has driven a year on year decline in revenue. Despite this, the Company remains well positioned to benefit from any future improvement in trading conditions.

The foreign exchange and money markets business comprises spot, forward foreign exchange, and cash products. Market conditions were difficult as a result of reduced exchange rate volatility, the low interest rate environment and bank internalisation of foreign exchange flows. This was compounded by a low risk appetite and continued commission pressure.

Emerging market revenue includes domestic activity in local markets and cross border activity in globally traded emerging market money and interest rate products.

On 11 November 2015, the Company's ultimate parent ICAP plc signed a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Tullett Prebon for the disposal of its Global Broking business together with related information services and i-Swap. The disposal is subject to approvals from regulatory authorities across jurisdictions as well as finalisation of certain commercial terms. The directors do not expect the transaction to have a material impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

On 23 June 2016, following the United Kingdom European Union membership referendum, the United Kingdom has decided to leave the European Union. The Directors are still assessing the impact of this decision on the Company.

RESULTS

The results of the Company are set out in the profit and loss account on page 7.

The profit for the financial year of £27,663,000 (2015: profit of £33,868,000) has been transferred to reserves.

The net assets of the Company are £64,062,000 (2015: £60,899,000).

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Items which are of a non-recurring nature and material, when considering both size and nature, are disclosed separately to give a clearer presentation of the Company's results. These are shown as 'exceptional items' on the face of the profit and loss account.

The Company recognised staff termination costs of £3,455,000 in the prior year following a restructuring programme aimed at focusing and realigning systems, processes and legal entity structures and increasing workforce productivity.

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2016

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directors of ICAP plc manage the Group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company. The key performance indicators of ICAP plc, which includes the Company, are discussed on page 22 and 23 of the Group's annual report, which does not form part of this report.

The Company's return on assets, calculated as net profit divided by net assets, is 43% (2015: 56%).

This report has been approved by the board of directors and signed by order of the board:

N Dargan

22 July 2016

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of ICAP Europe Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, ICAP Europe Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 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.

What we have audited

ICAP Europe Limited's financial statements comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016;
- the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, 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.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of ICAP Europe Limited

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Claire Tucker

Claire Tucker (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
22 July 2016

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<u>Note</u>	Year ended	Year ended
		<u>31/03/2016</u>	<u>31/03/2015</u>
		£'000	£'000
Turnover		137,741	152,679
Administrative expenses		(103,287)	(105,864)
Other operating income / (expenses)	8	188	(218)
Exceptional items	5	-	(3,455)
			<u> </u>
Operating profit	4	34,642	43,142
Interest receivable and similar income	9	437	361
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		35,079	43,503
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	(7,416)	(9,635)
Profit for the financial year		27,663	33,868

The profit of the Company for the year is derived from continuing operations. The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Year ended 31/03/2016 £'000	Year ended 31/03/2015 £'000
Profit for the financial year	27,663	33,868
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	27,663	33,868

The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

Company Number: 170463

	<u>Note</u>	As at 31/03/2016 £'000	As at 31/03/2015 £'000
Fixed assets	• •	17	12
Deferred tax asset	11	<u>17</u> 17	<u>12</u> 12
Current assets			
Debtors	12	59,379	44,846
Cash and cash equivalents	13	24,162	26,310
•		83,541	71,156
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(10,174)	(744)
Tax payable		(9,322)	(9,525)
		(19,496)	(10,269)
Net current assets		64,045	60,887
Net assets		64,062	60,899
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	54,821	54,821
Share premium account		646	646
Profit and loss account		8,595	5,432
Total shareholders' funds		64,062	60,899

The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 24 were approved by the board of directors on 22 July 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Called up			
	<u>share</u>	Share	Profit	
	<u>capital</u>	<u>premium</u>	and loss	
	(note 15)	account	account	<u>Total</u>
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Ac et 1 April 2014	54,821	646	6,564	62,031
As at 1 April 2014	54,621		-	
Profit for the year	-	-	33,868	33,868
Dividends paid in the year (note 16)	-	-	(35,000)	(35,000)
As at 31 March 2015	54,821	646	5,432	60,899
Profit for the year	-	-	27,663	27,663
Dividends paid in the year (note 16)	-	-	(24,500)	(24,500)
As at 31 March 2016	54,821	646	8,595	64,062

The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Called up share capital

The balance classified as called up share capital includes the nominal value of the proceeds on issue of the Company's called up share capital, comprising £1 ordinary shares.

Share premium account

The share premium account includes the value of the proceeds above nominal on issue of the Company's called up share capital, comprising £1 ordinary shares.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101), the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) as applicable to companies using FRS 101 and under the historic cost convention. FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in the standard which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of EU-adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'). The accounting policies have been applied consistently, other than where new policies have been adopted.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 18 gives details of the Company's parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

The following disclosure exemptions have been adopted:

- comparatives for tangible and intangible fixed asset reconciliations;
- · cash flow statements:
- key management compensation; and
- related party transactions between wholly owned group companies.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Items which are of a non-recurring nature and material, when considering both size and nature, are disclosed separately to give a clearer presentation of the Company's results. These are shown as 'exceptional items' on the face of the profit and loss account.

b) Turnover

Turnover comprises commission and brokerage income derived from money broking and is recognised on trade-date.

Money broking comprises voice and electronic broking and is transacted on an agency basis. For agency trades, turnover is stated net of rebates and discounts, value added tax and other sales taxes. Turnover from broking on electronic platforms is recognised in accordance with the treatment for the equivalent voice-broked products.

c) Pension costs

Certain employees of the Company participate in a Group defined contribution pension scheme operated by ICAP plc. The Company's contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Tax

Tax on the profit for the year comprises both current and deferred tax as well as adjustments in respect of prior years. Tax is charged or credited to the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for reporting purposes and the tax bases of the assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is calculated at the rate of tax expected to apply when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Calculations of current and deferred tax liability have been based on ongoing discussions with the relevant tax authorities, management's assessment of legal and professional advice, case law and other relevant guidance. Where the expected tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were recorded initially, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax amounts in the period in which a reassessment of the liability is made.

e) Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where the changes in fair value are taken directly to reserves. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

f) Debtors

Debtors are recognised at cost less provision for impairment.

g) Intercompany balances

Intercompany balances are shown in accordance with the netting agreement, which allows netting of bilateral intercompany balances within entities that are party to the netting agreement.

h) Debt provisioning

Provisions are made for specific debts when it is considered that the creditworthiness of the debtor has deteriorated such that the recovery of all or part of a debt is in serious doubt.

A provision is made in respect of potential losses which are judged to be present in debtor balances at the balance sheet date, but which will not be identified as such until some time in the future. The level of provision is based upon the previous experience of such losses in the Company and is reviewed on a periodic basis. The appropriateness of the provision is periodically assessed against any actual losses that have arisen. All provisions are recorded within administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, overdrafts and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value and are readily convertible into a known amount of cash with less than three months maturity.

j) Client Money

The Company holds money on behalf of clients in accordance with the client money rules of the FCA. Since the Company is not beneficially entitled to these amounts, they are excluded from the balance sheet along with the corresponding liabilities to clients.

k) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends are recognised as deductions from the profit and loss account in the period in which they are declared.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including liquidity, interest rate, currency and credit risk. The overall financial risk management framework, strategy and policies of the Company are determined by the board of its ultimate parent company, ICAP plc. It does this through the Group Finance Committee, and also by regional and market risk committees. The Company does not manage its own financial risk framework.

Financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial assets are classified as loans and receivables. None of the Company's financial liabilities are held for trading.

The financial assets can be reconciled as follows:

	As at	As at
	<u>31/03/2016</u>	<u>31/03/2015</u>
	£'000	£'000
Financial assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	24,162	26,310
Debtors	59,379	44,846
Less		
Prepayments	(373)	(388)
	83,168	70,768

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to both transactional and translational fluctuations in the value of financial instruments due to exchange rate movements.

Transactional exposure arises from administrative and other expenses and remittance of funds in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (Sterling), principally United States Dollars and Euros. Whilst it is the Group policy to hedge such foreign exchange movements using derivative financial instruments at a Group level, the Company remains exposed to these risks.

Translational exposure arises on the conversion of the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities into Sterling. The Group hedges up to 100% of its translational exposure at a Group level, but the Company is exposed to the impact of exchange rate movements.

It is estimated that a 10 cent change in the exchange rates of the United States Dollar and the Euro would have an impact of £138,000 and £550,000 (2015: £100,000 and £475,000) respectively on the Company's profit and loss account and reserves.

For other currencies, the net foreign currency positions are considered to be insignificant. Any movements in these currencies against GBP is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to concentrations of foreign and domestic currencies as at 31 March 2016:

	<u>USD</u> £'000	<u>EUR</u> £'000	Other £'000	<u>GBP</u> £'000	<u>Total</u> £'000
Assets					
Cash at bank and in hand	674	1,818	-	21,670	24,162
Debtors less prepayments	1,505	6,088	40	51,373	59,006
	2,179	7,906	40	73,043	83,168
Liabilities					
Creditors	(54)	(415)	-	(9,705)	(10,174)
	(54)	(415)		(9,705)	(10,174)
Net assets	2,125	7,491	40	63,338	72,994

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to concentrations of foreign and domestic currencies as at 31 March 2015:

$\mathfrak{E}'000$ $\mathfrak{E}'000$ $\mathfrak{E}'000$ $\mathfrak{E}'0$	3P <u>Total</u> 00 £'000
Assets	
Cash at bank and in hand 182 834 - 25,2	94 26,310
Debtors less prepayments 1,397 6,205 1,833 35,0	23 44,458
1,579 7,039 1,833 60,3	70,768
Liabilities	
Creditors - (3) - (74)	(744)
- (3) - (74	<u> </u>
Net assets 1,579 7,036 1,833 59,5	76 70,024

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from cash at bank and in hand where changes in market rates can have an adverse impact on cash flows and income streams. Interest rate risk is monitored at a Group level by the Group Finance Committee. In terms of cash and other interest bearing investments, the Company must comply with the Group Investment Policy. Limits are in place to restrict the amount that can be invested at one institution and all investments must be credit rated AA or above and be for less than 18 months, unless approved by the Group Finance Committee.

As at 31 March 2016 there were no instruments with a contracted maturity or re-pricing date in excess of 18 months.

The Company estimates that a change of 1% in interest rates would have an impact of £191,000 (2015: £263,000) on the Company's profit and loss account and reserves.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED) 2.

The Company's interest rate profile as at 31 March 2016 was as follows:

	None £'000	Fixed £'000	Variable £'000	<u>Total</u> £'000
Assets				
Cash at bank and in hand	-	21,670	2,492	24,162
Debtors less prepayments	59,006	-	-	59,006
	59,006	21,670	2,492	83,168
Liabilities				
Creditors	(10,174)	-	-	(10,174)
	(10,174)		-	(10,174)
The Company's interest rate profile as at 31 March 2015 was as fo	illows:			

	None £'000	Fixed £'000	Variable £'000	Total £'000
Assets				
Cash at bank and in hand	-	25,284	1,026	26,310
Debtors less prepayments	44,458	-	-	44,458
	44,458	25,284	1,026	70,768
Liabilities				
Creditors	(744)	-	-	(744)
	(744)	<u> </u>	-	(744)

Price Risk

The Company's activities do not expose it to price risk.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counterparty is unable or unlikely to perform on an obligation resulting in a loss for the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited since it acts as an intermediary whereby business is transacted on an agency basis. All counterparties are subject to regular review and assessment by regional credit officers and credit limits are set and approved by the appropriate credit committee as overseen by the Group Finance Committee. Limits are set based on Group parameters determining the maximum loss any one company (within the Group) can suffer as a result of counterparty default.

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk and the maximum exposure is limited to debtors (note 12).

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and ensuring the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit. This is important to ensure that the Company can meet all present and future financial obligations as they fall due and comply with regulatory requirements. The Group Finance Committee monitors free cash resources ensuring that all companies within the Group maintain sufficient resources to finance their operations and that all investments comply with the Group Investment Policy. This dictates borrowing and investing limits based on an institution's credit rating and the nature of financial instruments that can be held.

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is not significant.

The following tables show the maturity of the Company's liabilities as at 31 March 2016 and 2015:

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
31 March 2016 Liabilities	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Creditors	(9,404)	(770)	. -	-	(10,174)
	(9,404)	(770)			(10,174)
	On domand	Less than	3 months	More than	Total
31 March 2015	On demand £'000	3 months £'000	to 1 year	1 year £'000	£'000
Liabilities Creditors	(3)	(21)	(720)	-	(744)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair values of financial instruments are determined as per the Company's accounting policies.

As at 31 March 2016 there are no assets or liabilities whose carrying value was not a reasonable approximation of its fair value (2015: none).

Capital management

The Company's capital strategy is to maintain an effective and strong capital base which maximises the return to its shareholders, while also maintaining flexibility and ensuring compliance with supervisory regulatory requirements. The capital structure of the Company consists of debt and equity, including share capital, share premium, other reserves and retained earnings.

The Company seeks to ensure that it has sufficient regulatory capital to meet regulatory requirements.

The regulatory capital level is set in accordance with the FCA's capital requirements. The approach is to hold an appropriate surplus over the minimum.

ICAP evaluates at the Company level the risks facing the business, to determine whether its capital is sufficient to cover any expected losses.

The Company's capital structure as at 31 March 2016 comprise:

	As at	As at
•	<u>31/03/2016</u>	31/03/2015
	000°£	£'000
Total debt	9,404	3
Total equity	64,062	60,899
Total capital	73,466	60,902

The Company complied with its regulatory capital requirements throughout the year.

3. KEY ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Company makes various judgements in applying its accounting policies and various assumptions and estimates, including about the future, when determining the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities.

As at 31 March 2016 there were no such judgements or assumptions that had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. None of these items give rise to a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

4. OPERATING PROFIT

	Year ended	Year ended
	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Wages & salaries and social security costs (note 6)	70,373	77,472
Other staff costs	1,304	933
Staff costs	71,677	78,405
Intercompany recharges and allocation	20,755	16,417
	•	•
Telecoms costs	6,893	6,849
Client entertainment	1,971	2,271
Regulatory fees Services provided by the Company's auditor:	694	686
- Fees payable for the audit	64	64

The Company's administrative expenses includes costs paid in relation to a Save-As-You-Earn (SAYE) share option scheme of £ 651,000 (2015: £ 168,000) for options over ordinary shares in ICAP plc, the Company's ultimate parent company.

Fees paid to the Company's auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the Company are not disclosed in the Company's financial statements since the consolidated financial statements of its parent, ICAP plc, include these fees on a consolidated basis.

The remainder of the administrative expenses primarily relate to other operating expenses.

5. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

In the prior year, in response to the prevailing market conditions, the Company completed a restructuring programme aimed at focusing and realigning systems, processes and legal entity structures and increasing workforce productivity. As a result, the Company recognised staff termination costs of £3,455,000 during the year.

6. SALARY AND PAYROLL COSTS

Staff costs borne by the Company and included within the management recharge comprise:

	<u>r ear ended</u>	rear ended
	<u>31/03/2016</u>	31/03/2015
	£'000	£'000
Employee costs:		
Wages and salaries	61,596	67,679
Social security costs	8,400	9,402
Other pension costs	377	391
	70,373	77,472

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The monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year was 223, comprising of 199 brokers and 24 support staff (2015: 239, comprising of 210 brokers and 29 support staff).

All staff costs were borne by a fellow subsidiary company of ICAP plc and were charged to the Company by way of Group management charges.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Remuneration payable to the directors in respect of their services to the Company was as follows:

	Year en	<u>ded</u>	Year en	<u>ded</u>
	<u>31/03/2016</u>		<u>31/03/2015</u>	
		Highest		Highest
		paid		paid
	Total	director	Total	director
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	2,461	1,044	3,297	1,632
Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	29	-	34	-
	2,490	1,044	3,331	1,632

As at 31 March 2016, retirement benefits are accruing to no directors (2015: no directors) under defined contribution schemes sponsored by ICAP plc.

8. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/ (EXPENSES)

This represents exchange differences arising on transactions in foreign currencies during the year and on the translation at the balance sheet date of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

9. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	Year ended	Year ended
	31/03/2016	<u>31/03/2015</u>
	£'000	£'000
Bank deposits	173	358
Interest on overpayment of tax	-	3
Interest receivable from Group companies	264	-
	437	361

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

10. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	Year ended	Year ended
	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
NA selecte of the second second	£'000	£'000
a) Analysis of charge for the year Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax	7,399	9,525
Adjustments in respect of prior years	15	112
Adjustments in respect of prior years	15	•••
-	7,414	9,637
Deferred tax:	,	,
Deferred tax (note 11) - current year	5	4
Adjustments in respect of prior years (note 11)	(3)	(6)
· -	2	(2)
-	7,416	9,635
b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	35,079	43,503
Profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%) Effects of:	7,016	9,136
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	420	416
Deductions allowable for tax purposes	(13)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years – current tax	15	112
Adjustments in respect of prior years – deferred tax	(3)	. (6)
Double tax relief	(20)	(23)
Impact of change in rate for deferred tax		
-	400	499
Tax charge for the year	7,416	9,635
Effective tax rate	21%	22%

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK changed from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. Further reductions to the main rate have been enacted reducing it to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020. Whilst not yet enacted it has been announced that legislation in Finance Bill 2016 will set the rate at 17% from 1 April 2020. UK deferred tax will therefore unwind at a rate of 19% for periods from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2019.

In accordance with the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) and the associated Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013, effective January 2014, the Company will publish additional information at the following web address: www.icap.com

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

11. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

The deferred tax asset was as follows:	As at 31/03/2016 £'000	As at 31/03/2015 £'000
Capital allowances	17 17	12 12
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
At beginning of the year Transferred to the profit and loss account (note 10) Other movements	12 (1) 6	14 (2)
As at 31 March	<u> 17</u>	12

12. DEBTORS

	As at 31/03/2016 £'000	As at 31/03/2015 £'000
Agency trade debtors	21,183	22,639
Provision for impairment	-	2
Net trade debtors	21,183	22,641
Amounts owed by Group companies	37,823	21,817
Prepayments and accrued income	373	388
	59,379	44,846

The majority of net trade debtors which are neither impaired nor past their normal settlement dates are held with high quality credit institutions.

As at 31 March 2016 the following trade debtors were past their normal settlement date, but had not been impaired:

	As at	As at
	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
	£'000	£'000
Less than 30 days, and not yet due	13,965	15,452
Less than 90 days, and past due date	6,84 1	6,679
Over 90 days, but less than 180 days, and past due date	333	271
Over 180 days, and past due date	44	239
	21,183	22,641

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		As at 31/03/2016 £'000	As at 31/03/2015 £'000
	Cash at bank and in hand Short-term bank deposits	2,492 21,670	1,026 25,284
	The short-term bank deposits have a maturity of 30 days or less.	24,162	26,310
14.	CREDITORS		
		As at 31/03/2016 £'000	As at 31/03/2015 £'000
	Amounts falling due within one year Amounts owed to Group companies	9,404	3
	Other creditors Accruals	140 630	- 741
	Accidats		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		10,174	744
15.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		
		As at 31/03/2016 £'000	As at 31/03/2015 £'000
	Allotted and fully paid:		
	54,821,157 Ordinary share(s) of £1 each (2015: 54,821,157)	54,821 54,821	54,821 54,821
16.	DIVIDENDS		
		Year ended 31/03/2016 £'000	Year ended 31/03/2015 £'000
	Dividend paid of 44.7p per share (2015: 63.8p per share)	24,500	35,000
		24,500	35,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On 31 March 2015, ICAP plc was removed as a defendant from the civil actions commenced in the US relating to alleged manipulation of Yen Libor and EuroYen Tibor. However, the plaintiff was given permission to add the Company as a defendant and an amended complaint was filed adding the Company along with other defendants to the action. A separate, but related complaint, was filed by different plaintiffs on the same facts against ICAP plc and the Company. Motions to dismiss the claims in the second complaint have been filed, and motions to dismiss the claims in the first amended complaint will be filed shortly. The Company intends to defend both claims vigorously. It is not practicable to predict the ultimate outcome of the litigation. As a result it is not possible to provide an estimate of any potential financial impact on the Company. This represents the position as at 31 March 2016.

18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Parent company

The Company's immediate parent is ICAP Global Broking Holdings Limited, which does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

On 27 March 2015, the Company's immediate parent changed from ICAP Group Holdings plc as part of the Group reorganisation.

The Company's ultimate parent is ICAP plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales, and heads the largest group of companies of which the Company is a member. ICAP plc prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and copies may be obtained from the Company Secretary, ICAP plc, 2 Broadgate, London, EC2M 7UR.