

Company Number 02189561

ICAP Management Services Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements - 31 December 2022



ICAP Management Services Limited
Strategic report
31 December 2022

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their Annual Report and the audited financial statements of ICAP Management Services Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022. The Company is a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and domiciled in England and Wales.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICAP Holdings Limited. The Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is TP ICAP Group plc (the "Group") and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group. The registered office is 135 Bishopsgate, London, England, EC2M 3TP.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activity is to provide administrative services to other companies within the Group.

The Company has a branch in the Philippines outside the UK, as defined in section 1046(3) of the Companies Act 2006.

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 in the near future.

RESULTS

The results of the Company are set out in the Statement of profit or loss on page 11.

The Company reported a Profit after income tax for the financial year of £6,968,000 (2021: £5,204,000), which has been transferred to Retained profits.

The Company's total assets of £107,778,000 (2021: £104,988,000), increased by 2.66% in 2022, predominantly driven by an increase in current debtors. As at 31 December 2022, the net assets of the Company are £33,130,000 (2021: £26,172,000).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key risks in the Company's day to day operations can be categorised under Financial Risks, Operational Risks and Strategic Business Risks.

Financial Risks include the following:

- **Market Risk:** the vulnerability of the Company to movements in foreign exchange and interest rates. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
- **Credit Risk:** the risk of financial loss to the Company in the event of non-performance by a client or counterparty with respect to its contractual obligations to the Company;
- **Liquidity Risk:** the risk that the Company, in periods of corporate or market volatility, will not have access to an appropriate level of cash or funding to enable it to finance ongoing operations or any reasonable unanticipated events on cost effective terms;

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. Operational risk covers a wide and diverse range of risk types. The overall objective of the Company's operational risk management is not to avoid all potential risks but to proactively identify and assess risks and risk situations and manage them in an efficient and informed manner.

Strategic Business Risk is the emerging risk that the Company's ability to conduct business might be damaged through its failure to adapt to changing market dynamics, market dislocations and continuously evolving customer requirements. These include:

- Risk to technology expertise whereby the Company's ability to retain its position as a leading market infrastructure provider will be dependent on its ability to develop and implement its technology strategy;
- Risk to climate change when the Company fails to address any adverse impact on its business arising from the transitions to a net zero global economy;

Management has the day-to-day responsibility for ensuring the Company operates in accordance with its Enterprise Risk Management Framework, which aligns to TP ICAP Group plc risk management framework. Approved policies and procedures to manage key risks are outlined in the Group's Annual Report.

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

The Directors provide this statement describing how they have had regard to the matters set out in Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006, when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company. Further details on TP ICAP's engagement with our key and other stakeholders, as well as how we promote the success of the Group are also contained in the Group Corporate Governance Report as contained in the Annual Report and Accounts ("Group Annual Report") of the Group. This statement also provides details of how the Directors have engaged with and had regard to the interests of our key stakeholders.

Our stakeholders

The Company believes that effective engagement with our shareholders and wider stakeholder groups is central to the Group's long-term success. During 2022, we maintained our engagement with all our stakeholders. As part of this work, we increased our focus on environmental, social and governance ("ESG") matters. During the year, the Company conducted an annual review of its risk and governance framework. The adopted framework has reinforced Section 172 oversight by further clarifying divisions of responsibilities within the Group. The structure and format of Board and Committee papers ensure that Section 172(1) considerations are considered in Director's discussion and decision making.

- **Shareholders**
The Directors believe that engagement with our shareholders is of key importance to the business. During the year, the Directors considered, approved and paid dividends as appropriate to its shareholders, having considered the impact of a distribution on the long-term prospects of the business. At Group level, a tailored engagement approach is undertaken with the Group's shareholders. Details of the approach taken with the Group's shareholders are included in the Group Annual Report which does not form part of this report.
- **Employees**
Employees are central to the long-term success of the Company, and, as such the Directors consider their interests in its decision-making. A Group Board Non-executive Director Engagement programme with employees has been running for a number of years. These initiatives coupled with engagement surveys, have provided invaluable feedback and helped senior management understand the areas that employees wanted to prioritise and progress. Various employee networks exist across the Group, with events held, to help employees better connect, network and increase understanding across the firm. Further engagement activities are planned for 2023. The Group's new Triple A core values of accountability, adaptability and authenticity are integral to the long-term success of the business and the Directors are committed to promoting a culture which embodies the highest possible standards. We will also be focusing on the key priorities of making TP ICAP a place where all employees can build a career, where all can belong and succeed and to make TP ICAP a place where people are engaged and would recommend as a place to work.
- **Suppliers**
The Directors recognise the importance of engagement with our key infrastructure suppliers to monitor performance, manage risk and receive updates on Payment Practices Reporting biannually. In 2023 the Directors will continue to receive regular updates on Payment Practices initiatives regarding suppliers which will further strengthen its oversight of and engagement with suppliers. Key supplier engagement is also carried out at Group level and is discussed in detail in the Group Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

Key Decisions

The Company, through its Board of Directors, took the following key decisions through the course of the year:

- The transfer of some the operational activities across the Company's subsidiaries as part of the execution of its Brexit Strategy.
- The realignment of broking activities as part of the Group's effort to simplify the Group's operational footprint across UK regulated entities.

The Company, through its Board of Directors, considered the impact of aforementioned decisions on our stakeholders and expects no decision to have a material impact on them.

Environment and Community

The Directors are aware of society's increasing focus on ESG and are committed to operating responsibly and sustainably for the benefit of all stakeholders (including our clients, colleagues, suppliers, and communities) whilst delivering value for our shareholders. Throughout 2022 the Group Board monitored the development and launch of a new Sustainability Strategy, by which the Group aims to be known as the "Broker for the Transition" – the transition to a sustainable future with a more socially inclusive and low-carbon economy. As the Broker for the Transition, we aim to avoid harm, benefit stakeholders, and contribute to solutions. Further details of the Group's Sustainability Strategy and ESG performance can be found in the Group Annual Report.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company's return on assets, ("ROA"), calculated as net profit divided by net assets, is 21.1% (2021: 19.9%). This is in line with management expectations.

The Directors of TP ICAP Group plc manage the Group's operations on a regional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that further 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 the Group, which includes the Company, are discussed in the Annual Report of TP ICAP Group plc, which does not form part of this report.

This report has been approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the Board.



P Redman

29 September 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors present their report and Financial Statements of the Company which comprise of the Statement of profit or loss, Statement of other comprehensive income, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity and related notes 1 to 25.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Details of the business review and future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Details of principal risks and uncertainties can be found in the Strategic Report on page 2.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being at least the twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements based on forecast financial position and cashflow. The Company is also expected to continue to provide administrative services to other companies within the Group. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further detail regarding the adoption of the going concern basis is detailed in Note 1, General information and principal accounting policies.

DIVIDENDS

During the year ended 31 December 2022, no dividends were declared or paid during the year (2021: £Nil). No further dividends have been proposed up to the date of signing.

DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

P Redman
C Rozes
P Price (Resigned on 01/04/2022)
R Stewart (Resigned on 01/04/2022)

DIRECTOR'S INDEMNITIES

The Company's ultimate parent, TP ICAP Group plc, has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the Company's Directors which remain in force at the date of this report.

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

The Company has prepared a statement in compliance with Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006. Details of this statement can be found in the Strategic Report on page 3.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The Group recognises it has a responsibility to help protect the environment and respond to the global climate crisis. This means minimising the environmental impact of our operations.

Responsibility for environmental matters rests with the Group's Board and is included in its terms of reference. The Group's Chief Executive Officer is the Board member responsible for corporate social responsibility across the Group. These policies and practices are outlined in the TP ICAP Group plc's Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

There were no political and charitable contributions made by the Company during the year (2021: £Nil).

DISABLED EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

EMPLOYEE CONSULTATION

The Company is committed to attracting, retaining, developing and advancing the most qualified persons without regard to their race, ethnicity, religion or belief, gender, age, sexual orientation or disability. This commitment is underpinned by policies on equal opportunities, harassment and discrimination, to which all employees are required to adhere.

ICAP Management Services Limited
Directors' report
31 December 2022

The Company participates in the Group's policies and practices relating to current and prospective employees. These policies and practices are outlined in the Group's Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

STREAMLINED ENERGY AND CARBON REPORTING

On 1 April 2019, the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting was implemented through the enforcement of the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulation 2018. The below table and supporting narrative summarise the disclosure in line with the requirement for a large unquoted company.

Our carbon emissions and energy consumption

Reporting year	Current reporting year: 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022	Current reporting year: 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021
Location	UK	UK
Emissions from activities for which the company own or control including combustion of fuel and operation of facilities (Scope 1) (tCO ₂ e)	10	56
Emission from purchase of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased for own use (Scope2) (location based) (tCO ₂ e)	52	38
Emission from business travel in rental cars or employee - owned vehicles where company is responsible for purchasing the fuel (Scope3) (tCO ₂ e)	0	0
Total gross Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions (location - based) (tCO₂e)	62	95
Total gross energy consumption based on the above (kWh)	282,804	488,389
Intensity ratio: tCO₂e (gross Scope 1, 2 + 3) per FTE	0.50	0.61

Methodology

Independent experts at Anthesis have calculated the above greenhouse gas emissions estimates to cover all material sources of emissions for which the Company is responsible. The methodology used was that of the 'Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition, 2015)'. Responsibility for emissions sources was determined using the operational control approach. All emission sources required under The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 are included.

TP ICAP Group Services Limited's UK energy and emissions have been apportioned between qualifying subsidiaries based on employee numbers (FTE). Energy consumption was converted to greenhouse gas estimates using the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2022.

Energy Efficiency Action

During 2022, at a group level, TP ICAP have continued to rationalise their office space in order to reduce emissions from scope 1 & 2.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The Company's incumbent auditor, Deloitte LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and, in the absence of an Annual General Meeting, are deemed reappointed in the next financial year.

PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE 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, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the profit or loss of the Company for that year.

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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the 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 confirm they have complied with all the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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.

This report is authorised for issue by the board of Directors.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



P Redman
Director

29 September 2023

Company number: 02189561

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of ICAP Management Services Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of profit and loss
- the statement of other comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 25.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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

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.

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.

ICAP Management Services Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of ICAP Management Services Limited

31 December 2022

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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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 considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty..

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as tax and IT, regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud, or non-compliance with laws and regulations, in the following area, and our procedures performed to address it are described below:

- We identified a risk of fraud in relation to Data Sales spreadsheet revenue (revenue transfers between group entities) only therefore relevant for the statutory audits. We obtained an understanding of relevant controls relating to Data Sales invoicing and cash collection; agreed a sample of Data Sales transactions to contracts to corroborate the accuracy of the revenue booked; and additional confirmation of cash received was obtained for transactions that were subsequently settled.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management, and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, .

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the 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

ICAP Management Services Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of ICAP Management Services Limited

31 December 2022

- the strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.



Alexander Morton FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

29 September 2023

ICAP Management Services Limited
Statement of profit or loss
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Revenue	3	38,715	40,970
Other operating (expense) / income	7	(2,337)	796
Dividend received		4	-
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	4	(27,186)	(35,658)
Operating profit		9,196	6,108
Interest receivable and similar income	8	76	134
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(611)	(345)
Profit before income tax		8,661	5,897
Income tax	10	(1,693)	(693)
Profit after income tax for the year		<u>6,968</u>	<u>5,204</u>

The profit after income tax for the current and prior year is derived solely from continuing operations.

The above Statement of profit or loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

ICAP Management Services Limited
Statement of other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Profit after income tax for the year	6,968	5,204
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the Statement of profit or loss		
Translation of overseas branches	<u>26</u>	<u>22</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	<u>26</u>	<u>22</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>6,994</u></u>	<u><u>5,226</u></u>

The above Statement of other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

ICAP Management Services Limited
Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	11	2,026	3,392
Tangible assets	12	311	340
Right-of-use assets	13	507	696
Deferred tax asset	10	3,713	4,901
Investment in subsidiary	14	169	169
Other financial investment	15	-	20
Total non-current assets		<u>6,726</u>	<u>9,518</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	16	99,122	93,252
Other financial investment	17	78	77
Cash and cash equivalents	18	<u>1,852</u>	<u>2,141</u>
Total current assets		<u>101,052</u>	<u>95,470</u>
Total assets		<u>107,778</u>	<u>104,988</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	21	410	707
Provisions	19	<u>9,448</u>	<u>14,971</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>9,858</u>	<u>15,678</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors	20	62,691	59,721
Lease liabilities	21	343	306
Tax payable	10	<u>1,756</u>	<u>3,111</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>64,790</u>	<u>63,138</u>
Total liabilities		<u>74,648</u>	<u>78,816</u>
Net assets		<u>33,130</u>	<u>26,172</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	22	1	1
Retained profits		<u>33,129</u>	<u>26,171</u>
Total equity		<u>33,130</u>	<u>26,172</u>

The financial statements on page 11 to 31 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of Directors on 29 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



P Redman

29 September 2023

The above Balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

ICAP Management Services Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Issued capital £'000	Retained profits £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	1	19,099	19,100
Profit after income tax for the year	-	5,204	5,204
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	22	22
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,226	5,226
Share based expenses for the year	-	1,846	1,846
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>1</u>	<u>26,171</u>	<u>26,172</u>
	Issued capital £'000	Retained profits £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2022	1	26,171	26,172
Profit after income tax for the year	-	6,968	6,968
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	26	26
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6,994	6,994
Share based expenses for the year	-	(36)	(36)
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>1</u>	<u>33,129</u>	<u>33,130</u>

The above Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies

General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 135 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 3TP.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being at least the twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements based on forecast financial position and cashflow. The Company is also expected to continue to provide administrative services to other companies within the Group. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and the Companies Act 2006. As permitted, the Company has taken advantage of disclosure exemptions, including: Statement of cash flow, disclosure of new accounting standards not yet mandatory, presentation of comparative information for tangible and intangible fixed assets, key management compensation, related party transactions between wholly owned group companies, share-based payments and financial instruments. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the Group financial statements of TP ICAP Group plc. 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.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from having to prepare group accounts since it is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICAP Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of TP ICAP Group Plc, the ultimate parent company and controlling party (incorporated in Jersey).

The financial statements are prepared in Pound sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Revenue

Revenue comprises of:

Service fees, charged as a subscription for the provision of data products and services. This revenue is recognised upon rendering of the services.

Data sales, which represent fees received from the sale of financial information to third parties.

The Company has applied IFRS 15, a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. A contract-based revenue recognition model is used, with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company, which is recognised over the period to which the service relates. Revenue is stated net of VAT, rebates and discounts. Amounts receivable at the year-end are reported in Note 16, Current assets - Debtors.

Broker contracts

Brokers are employed on fixed term contracts. Broker contract payments are made in accordance with contract terms that are in advance of the expected economic benefit due to the Company. These are accounted for, and included within prepayments and accrued income. Broker contract payments made in advance are subject to repayment conditions during the contract period and the prepayment is amortised over the shorter of the contract term and the period the payment remains recoverable. Amounts that are irrecoverable, or become irrecoverable are written off immediately.

Broker contract payments made in arrears are accrued and are included within accruals and deferred income.

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies (continued)

Pension costs

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

Share based payments

The ultimate parent, TP ICAP Group plc, issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain Company Directors and employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant. Market based performance conditions for equity-settled payments are reflected in the initial fair value of the award. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on estimated number of shares that will eventually vest.

The fair value of share options issued is determined using appropriate valuation models. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

The estimated fair value of shares granted is based on the share price at grant date, reduced where shares do not qualify for dividends during the vesting period. Market based performance conditions for equity-settled payments are reflected in the initial fair value of the award.

On vesting date, the amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest.

Interest receivable and similar income

Interest revenue is recognised as interest and accrues using the applicable effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Interest payable and similar expenses

Interest expenditure is recognised as interest and accrues using the applicable effective interest method. Finance costs directly attributable to Tangible assets are capitalised as part of the asset. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and allocating the interest expense over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount of the financial liability. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Tax

Tax on the profit for the financial year comprises both current and deferred tax as well as any adjustment in respect of prior years. Tax is charged or credited to the Statement of profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also recorded within 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.

Calculations of current and deferred tax liability are 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 initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax amounts in the year in which a reassessment of the liability is made.

Deferred tax

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.

Dividends paid

Dividends are recognised as deductions from Retained profits in the period in which they are paid.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of each transaction. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are retranslated at rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are taken to the Statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value denominated in foreign currency are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash in hand, 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 within less than three months.

Debtors

Debtors comprise of both financial and non-financial assets. Financial assets including trade debtors, other debtors, loans and amounts owed by Group related companies are recognised at amortised cost less expected credit loss provision. Expected credit losses are recorded within Administrative expenses in the Statement of profit or loss.

Creditors

Creditors are measured at amortised cost and comprise of amounts owed to Group related companies and others relating to goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and where the invoice is unpaid.

Intercompany current accounts

Intercompany current accounts are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less expected credit losses.

Intercompany loan

Intercompany loans are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost less expected credit losses using the effective interest method. Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments comprise equity shareholdings. These investments are recorded at historical cost less provision for any impairment in their values. A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has control. Control exists where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

An impairment review is undertaken at each balance sheet date or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment loss may have occurred. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. For non-financial assets, fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event where it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation in part or full, and a reliable estimate can be made 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 date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Financial instruments

The Company has applied IFRS 9 in valuing its financial instruments. The Company had no hedging relationships as at this date or during the current reporting period. Classification of financial assets is based both on the business model within which the asset is held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. There exist three principal classification categories for financial assets that are debt instruments:

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies (continued)

- (i) fair value through other comprehensive income 'FVOCI';
- (ii) fair value through profit or loss 'FVTPL'; and
- (iii) amortised cost.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Equity investments in scope of IFRS 9 are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised in the Statement of profit or loss unless an irrevocable election has been made to recognise gains or losses in OCI. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in financial assets are not bifurcated but instead the whole hybrid contract is assessed for classification.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as an asset measured at FVTPL, if in doing so, it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 applies the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model to financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments.

The financial assets at amortised cost consist of Trade and other debtors, Cash and cash equivalents and other Intercompany debtors.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: that result from expected default events within 12 months of the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: that result from all default events anticipated during the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The only exception is Cash and cash equivalents and Intercompany positions for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which is measured as 12-month ECLs. The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for trade Debtors at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls, representing the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Development expenditure on electronic trading platforms is recognised as an intangible asset in accordance with the criteria of IAS 38. Intangible assets are stated at historical cost less provision for any impairment in its value and accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation is charged to administrative expenses in the Statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic life of the asset as follows:

Capitalised software	3-5 years
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Amortisation is charged against assets from the date at which the asset becomes available for use. Intangible assets are subject to impairment review if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Tangible assets

The cost of tangible assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs at acquisition.

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for any impairment. Depreciation and impairment is charged to the Statement of profit or loss. The cost is written off in equal annual instalments based on the estimated useful lives, which are:

Plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings	2 - 5 years
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Right-of-use asset

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

New and revised IFRS in issue and mandatorily effective during the year

Management have reviewed the new and revised IFRS in issue and mandatorily effective during the year. These standards have not had a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

Note 2. Key accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements, estimates and assumptions in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no critical accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions and there are no sources of estimation uncertainty that are likely to affect the current or future financial years other than the key sources of estimation uncertainty noted below:

Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Provisions

Provisions are established based on management's assessment of relevant information and advice available at the time of preparing the Financial Statements. Judgement is required as to whether a present obligation exists and in estimating the probability, timing and amount of any outflows. Judgement is also required as to when contingent liabilities become disclosable. Outcomes are uncertain and dependent on future events. Where outcomes differ from management's expectations, differences from the amount initially provided will impact profit or loss in the period the outcome is determined. Estimating potential legal outcomes is also a significant area of estimation uncertainty. Note 19 provides detail of the provisions.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the Company considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Assessing the probability that future taxable amounts will be available for utilisation is an area of estimation uncertainty. Note 10 provides details of the deferred tax asset.

Note 3. Revenue

Revenue by type:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Service fee income	29,723	34,563
Data sales	4,991	4,575
Other income	4,001	1,832
Revenue	<u>38,715</u>	<u>40,970</u>

Revenue by geographical market:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
EMEA	<u>38,715</u>	<u>40,970</u>

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 4. Administrative expenses

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Employment costs (Note 5)	21,418	25,621
Other staff costs	1,074	900
Travel and entertainment	371	160
Operating lease charge on plant and machinery	-	25
Market data and telecommunications	1,779	1,675
Infrastructure costs	11	170
Professional fees	170	421
Movement on expected credit loss provision	(136)	(27)
Repairs and maintenance	892	1,136
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,147	3,198
Depreciation of tangible assets	92	86
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	210	232
Other administrative costs	158	35
Write-off of amount owed by group company	-	2,026
	27,186	35,658

Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements were £100,000 (2021: £134,500).

For the year ended 31 December 2022, Administrative expenses include gains of £54,000 (2021: £(1,846,000)) relating to the share-based payment schemes detailed in Note 5. Further disclosures are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 5. Employment costs

Employment costs borne by the Company are subsequently recharged to the relevant fellow subsidiary companies as service fee income.

Employee costs borne by the Company comprise of:

- Employee costs attributable to the Company;
- Employment costs for trading staff directly recharged to fellow subsidiaries.

Employment costs attributable to the Company comprise of:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Wages, salaries, bonuses and incentive payments	17,728	22,355
Social security	3,043	2,669
Other pension	647	597
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total employment costs attributable to the Company	<u>21,418</u>	<u>25,621</u>

Employment costs attributable to employees of the Company are the net of those initially borne by the Company and those for trading staff directly recharged to fellow subsidiaries. For the year ended 31 December 2022, the average monthly number of persons employed by the Company during the period relating to staff costs attributable to the Company was 130 support staff. (2021: 155 support staff)

The employment costs and the average monthly number of employees identified as being trading staff directly involved in the operation of the fellow subsidiaries are disclosed in the individual financial statements prepared by the fellow subsidiaries. Copies of the financial statements of fellow subsidiaries are available from the registered office: 135 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 3TP.

Note 5. Employment costs (continued)

Share-based payments

Deferred Bonus plan

Annual awards are made to Executive Directors and the Group's Senior Managers under the Group's Deferred Bonus Plan.

Under this Plan, the Group's Executive Directors have 50% of their annual discretionary bonus awarded in deferred shares, and employees identified as senior managers have up to 50% (2021: 35%) of their annual discretionary bonus awarded in deferred shares. These awards will be settled with TP ICAP Group plc shares and are subject to the completion of service conditions and the fulfilment of other conduct requirements. The number of shares in respect of a bonus year is determined after the close period for that year at the then market price, and the awards vest over three years from the grant. The fair value of the shares equates to the monetary value of the awards at grant date and includes the value of expected dividends that will accrue to the beneficiaries.

Awards will be settled by the TP ICAP plc EBT from shares purchased by it in the open market.

Special Equity Award Plan

The Special Equity Award Plan ('SEAP') is for eligible employees. The Executive Directors are not eligible for awards under this plan. Awards are made to eligible employees based on the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer and subject to approval by the Remuneration Committee. Awards are subject to the completion of service conditions and the fulfilment of other conduct requirements and vest three years from the date of grant. The fair value of the shares equates to the monetary value of the awards at grant date and includes the value of expected dividends that will accrue to the beneficiaries.

Save As You Earn share option plan

The Company has two Save As You Earn ('SAYE') share option plans in operation as at 31 December 2022. Eligible employees can save up to £500 per month with the option to use the savings to acquire shares. Options are exercisable within six months following the third anniversary of the commencement of a three-year savings contract, or in the case of redundancy, injury, disability or retirement, a reduced number of options are exercisable within six months of ceasing employment.

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Charge arising from share-based payment plan	(54)	1,846

The weighted average exercise price was £1.3p

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was £28.1p

Note 6. Directors remuneration

The Directors' remuneration in respect of their services to the Company comprise the following:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 Total £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 Highest Paid Director £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 Total £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 Highest Paid Director £'000
Aggregate emoluments	25	14	19	19
Defined contribution pension schemes	-	-	3	3
	<u>25</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 6. Directors remuneration (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, retirement benefits are accruing to 2 directors (2021: 1 director) under defined contribution schemes sponsored by TP ICAP Group plc. The Company's directors who served during the period were also directors of TP ICAP Group plc until 1 April 2022, the ultimate parent undertaking. Their total remuneration for the period is disclosed in the financial statements of TP ICAP Group plc. Directors' remuneration is based upon an allocation of time employed in the entity.

Note 7. Other operating (expense) / income

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.

Note 8. Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Loan to Group Companies	59	124
Bank deposit	17	10
	<u>76</u>	<u>134</u>

Note 9. Interest payable and similar expenses

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Unwinding of provisions	568	293
Lease liabilities	43	52
	<u>611</u>	<u>345</u>

Note 10. Income tax

Analysis of charge for the year:

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 10. Income tax (continued)

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 £'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax - current year	567	1,259
Deferred tax - current year	1,165	(381)
Overseas tax - current year	33	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years - current tax	(95)	(238)
Adjustments in respect of prior years - deferred tax	23	53
	<u>1,693</u>	<u>693</u>
Aggregate income tax		
	<u>1,693</u>	<u>693</u>
Numerical reconciliation of Income tax at the statutory rate		
Profit before income tax	<u>8,661</u>	<u>5,897</u>
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 19%	1,646	1,120
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	76	706
Adjustments recognised for prior years – current tax	(95)	(237)
Adjustments recognised for prior years – deferred tax	23	53
Deferred tax at different rates	43	(949)
	<u>1,693</u>	<u>693</u>
Income tax		
	<u>1,693</u>	<u>693</u>
Effective tax rate	19.6%	11.8%

In the UK, legislation to increase the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% is enacted, effective from 1 April 2023. The effect of the increase to 25% is not expected to have a material impact on the deferred tax position of the company.

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Capital allowances	1,160	1,321
Other timing differences	<u>2,553</u>	<u>3,580</u>
Deferred tax asset	<u>3,713</u>	<u>4,901</u>
Movements:		
Opening balance	4,901	4,572
Charged to profit or loss	(1,145)	(755)
Rate difference	<u>(43)</u>	<u>1,084</u>
Closing balance	<u>3,713</u>	<u>4,901</u>

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 10. Income tax (continued)

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Tax payable	<u>1,756</u>	<u>3,111</u>

Note 11. Non-current assets - Intangible assets

	Capitalised software £'000	Total £'000
Cost		
As at 1 January 2022	60,208	60,208
Additions	-	-
Disposals	<u>(219)</u>	<u>(219)</u>
As at 31 December 2022	<u>59,989</u>	<u>59,989</u>
Amortisation		
As at 1 January 2022	(56,816)	(56,816)
Charge for the year	<u>(1,147)</u>	<u>(1,147)</u>
As at 31 December 2022	<u>(57,963)</u>	<u>(57,963)</u>
Net book value		
As at 31 December 2022	2,026	2,026
As at 31 December 2021	3,392	3,392

Note 12. Non-current assets - Tangible assets

	Short leasehold £'000	Plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
As at 1 January 2022	559	16,647	17,206
Additions	<u>17</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>80</u>
As at 31 December 2022	<u>576</u>	<u>16,710</u>	<u>17,286</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 January 2022	(424)	(16,442)	(16,866)
Charge for the year	(30)	(61)	(91)
Exchange differences	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(18)</u>
As at 31 December 2022	<u>(467)</u>	<u>(16,508)</u>	<u>(16,975)</u>

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 12. Non-current assets - Tangible assets (continued)

Net book value			
As at 31 December 2022	109	202	311
As at 31 December 2021	135	206	341

Note 13. Non-current assets - Right-of-use assets

	Land and buildings £'000	Total £'000
Cost		
As at 1 January 2022	1,290	1,290
Additions	22	22
As at 31 December 2022	<u>1,312</u>	<u>1,312</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 January 2022	(595)	(595)
Charge for the year	(210)	(210)
As at 31 December 2022	<u>(805)</u>	<u>(805)</u>
Net book value		
As at 31 December 2022	507	507
As at 31 December 2021	696	696

The Company leases land and buildings with a lease term of 29 months (2021: 41 months).

The split of Lease liabilities into current and non-current is presented in Note 21.

Note 14. Non-current assets - Investment in subsidiary

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
As at beginning and end of the year	<u>169</u>	<u>169</u>

Investments represents the cost of investment in Garban Employee Benefit Trust 2001, registered in Channel Islands, Guernsey, and its sub-fund at the reporting date.

The Company is party to a joint venture agreement with Nasdaq, Inc. whereby it has an investment in Patshare Limited, a dormant company. The share of profits and net assets of the joint venture have not been disclosed separately on the face of the Statement of financial position, and Statement of profit or loss, on the grounds of materiality.

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 15. Non-current assets - Other financial investment

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Cost		
As at beginning of the year	20	120
Accumulated impairment		
As at beginning of the year	(20)	(100)
Net book value		
As at end of the year	-	20

Company	Registered Address	Class of share	Indirectly held %
Automated Confirmation Services Limited	30 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1AG.	Ordinary	30.30

Other financial investment represents the Company's investment in Automated Confirmation Services Limited.

Automated Confirmation Services Limited was dissolved in December 2022.

Note 16. Current assets - Debtors

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Agency trade debtors	1,037	947
Expected credit loss	(40)	(94)
	997	853
Loan owed by Group company	3,990	3,990
Amounts owed by Group companies	89,822	79,122
Amounts owed by Group joint venture and associate	-	726
Expected credit loss	(478)	(443)
	93,334	83,395
Prepayments and accrued income	4,766	8,934
Other debtors	25	70
	4,791	9,004
	99,122	93,252

Amounts owed by Group companies are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

The following agency trade debtors were unsettled:

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 16. Current assets - Debtors (continued)

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Less than 30 days	669	571
Over 30 days but less than 90 days	262	-
Over 90 days	66	282
	<u>997</u>	<u>853</u>

Note 17. Current assets - Other financial investment

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Other financial asset	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>

Other financial asset is a Securities deposit requirement of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to the Philippines branch. This has a maturity date of 3 months to 1 year.

Note 18. Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	1,853	2,142
Expected credit loss	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
	<u>1,852</u>	<u>2,141</u>

Note 19. Non-current liabilities - Provisions

Provisions consist of legal claims brought against the Company together with provisions against obligations for certain long-term employee benefits. At present the timing and amount of any payments are uncertain and provisions are subject to regular review. It is expected that the obligations will be discharged over the next 25 years.

	Employment £'000	Legal £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2022	14,971	-	14,971
Credit to the Statement of profit or loss	(3,030)	-	(3,030)
Utilisation of provisions	<u>(2,493)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,493)</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>9,448</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,448</u>

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 19. Non-current liabilities - Provisions (continued)

	Employment £'000	Legal £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2021	17,228	5,774	23,002
Debit / (credit) to the Statement of profit or loss	(1,686)	(328)	(2,014)
Utilisation of provisions	(571)	(5,446)	(6,017)
At 31 December 2021	<u>14,971</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,971</u>

In February 2015 the European Commission imposed a fine of €15m on NEX International Limited, ICAP Management Services Limited and ICAP New Zealand Limited for alleged competition violations in relation to the involvement of certain of ICAP's brokers in the attempted manipulation of Yen LIBOR by bank traders between October 2006 and January 2011. This matter related to alleged conduct violations prior to completion of the Group's acquisition of the ICAP global broking business and has been the subject of an ongoing appeal.

Note 20. Current liabilities - Creditors

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Trade creditors	194	138
Other taxation and social security	1,858	2,053
Accruals and deferred income	50,920	50,328
Other creditors	331	460
Amounts owed to Group companies	9,351	6,742
Amounts owed to Group joint ventures and associates	37	-
	<u>62,691</u>	<u>59,721</u>

Amounts owed to Group companies are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

Note 21. Current liabilities - Lease liabilities

Amounts recognised in Statement of financial position:

	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Current	343	306
Non-current	410	707
	<u>753</u>	<u>1,013</u>

Amounts recognised in Profit or loss relate to interest payable on lease liability of £43,000 (2021: £52,000)

ICAP Management Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 22. Equity - Issued capital

	As at 31 Dec 2022 Shares	As at 31 Dec 2021 Shares	As at 31 Dec 2022 £'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 £'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1	1

Note 23. Guarantees and contingent liabilities

There are no individual matters which are considered to pose a significant risk of material adverse financial impact on the company's results or net assets.

Note 24. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 25. Immediate and ultimate parent company

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

At the year end, the Company's ultimate parent and controlling party was TP ICAP Group plc, which is incorporated in Jersey, and now heads the largest and smallest group of companies of which the Company is a member. TP ICAP Group plc will prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Copies of TP ICAP Group plc financial statements are available from www.tpicap.com.