

Pershing Securities Limited

Strategic report, Directors' report and financial statements

Registered number 02474912

31 December 2020

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Pershing Securities Limited

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Pershing Securities Limited

Board of Directors and other information

Directors

E Canning
L Dobson
E Gilvarry
J Jack
M McPhail (Chair)
G Towers

Secretary

BNY Mellon Secretaries (UK) Limited
160 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4LA

Auditor

KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

Registered office

Royal Liver Building
Pier Head
Liverpool
L3 1LL

Registered number

02474912

Pershing Securities Limited

Strategic report

In accordance with Section 414A(1) of the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared the Strategic report which includes a review of Pershing Securities Limited's ("the Company") business and future developments, a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company and key performance indicators. We also report against miscellaneous reporting requirements set out in Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

Business review

The Company continues to invest in its digital platform and service infrastructure to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the wealth and institutional markets. The Company made profit before tax of £17,533,000 (2019: £1,892,000) for the year. There have been no significant changes in the Company's core operations during the year. As we execute on our investment plans, there continues to be a focus on securing new opportunities with key prospects as well as ensuring continued engagement and high quality servicing of our key foundation clients.

The Company has considerable financial resources together with long term contracts with a number of clients. The Company has generated own cash reserves over past years, and maintains a strong liquidity position in highly liquid UK and US government securities in addition to renewing and reviewing its credit facilities to ensure sufficient capacity to support the growth in business. As a consequence, the directors believe the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current economic outlook. The Company holds £133,420,000 (2019: £131,603,000) of investments in UK and US government securities as a liquid asset buffer, in order to mitigate liquidity risk and adhere to FCA liquidity rules.

Financial key performance indicators

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000	Change £000	Change %
Revenue	103,890	79,636	24,254	30%
Administrative expenses	90,818	78,374	12,444	16%
Profit before taxation	17,533	1,892	15,641	827%
Net assets	138,010	125,340	12,670	10%

Revenue increased by £24,254,000 (30%) during the year, as assets under custody and treasury returns increased, as well as significant increases in trading volumes as a result of the pandemic.

Administrative expenses increased by £12,444,000 (16%) during the year with clearing costs increasing with trade volumes.

Net assets increased by £12,670,000 (10%) during the year, resulting from the profit after tax for the year and movements in other comprehensive income as shown on page 20.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the business have been considered and addressed in the Directors' report on pages 5 to 13.

Pershing Securities Limited

Strategic report - continued

Companies Act 2006 s.172 miscellaneous reporting

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires directors to run the company for the benefit of its shareholders as a whole. In doing so the Board is required to: take into account the long-term impacts of their decisions; maintain strong stakeholder relationships; consider impacts of the firm on the wider, external environment; and ensure the firm maintains a reputation for high standards of business conduct. The Company is an indirect subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (the ultimate parent) (ownership is detailed in note 22).

The following disclosure provides insight into how the Board discharges its duties under Section 172 including the breadth of matters discussed and debated during the year.

In reviewing strategy in 2020, the Board considered how the Company could continue to pursue its growth by executing on its chosen areas of focus being: building valuable client relationships and gaining competitive advantage through high performing people. As part of considering the strategy, the Board afforded due attention towards promoting the success of the Company and the likely longer term impacts associated with the decisions taken.

Each Board meeting follows a carefully tailored agenda agreed in advance by the Chairman, CEO and Company Secretary. A typical meeting includes consideration of financial performance, risk and compliance management, progress against the Board's chosen strategy, and, of course, our people.

The Board arranges for key matters of stakeholder feedback, where appropriate, to be escalated to the Board as part of the regular updates from the relevant forums and governing committees. This is covered in more depth in the Directors' report.

The main areas of the Board's focus in 2020 were:

- Strategy execution;
- Significant projects;
- Implementation of change in regulation and/or market practice;
- New business;
- Changes affecting employees; and
- Significant or long term vendor contracts.

More information about these focus areas is contained in the Directors' report.

Impact on the community and environment

The Company is regulated by The Financial Conduct Authority and operates within its rules and those of the exchanges listed in the Directors' report on page 5. These external organisations as well as industry groups are considered part of the professional environment in which the Company operates and are recognised as stakeholders.

The Company aligns with its Group on matters affecting the community and environment. The Group issues a Corporate and Social Responsibility report annually in the second quarter. The Group was awarded a position on the Climate Change 'A List' by CDP, a non-profit global environmental disclosure program for the seventh consecutive year. This is recognition for its actions to cut emissions, mitigate climate risks and develop the low-carbon economy.

High standards of business conduct

The Board initiated the expansion of the culture-focused framework into an enhanced 'Conduct and Culture' framework that addresses increased regulatory and industry expectations. Work undertaken included performing an assessment of the Company's culture and approach to conduct risk management, with a particular focus on the Financial Conduct Authority's Five Conduct Question Programme.

Through cultivating a high performance culture the Company offers a value proposition to attract and retain clients whilst becoming embedded in the client's business model.

Pershing Securities Limited

Strategic report - continued

Business and future developments

During 2021, the Company will continue to execute its primary business of providing financial services firms with a comprehensive range of products and services based around its traditional business model of execution, middle office and post trade services. The Company will continue to invest in its infrastructure and identify centres of efficiency in order to improve upon its financial position going forward. The directors will continue to seek opportunities to develop the Company's business.

Brexit disclosure

The UK formally left the European Union ("EU") on 31 January 2020 and ceased to be an EU member state on that date. The departure was subject to a transition period which ended on 31 December 2020. On 24 December 2020, the UK and EU reached a "Trade and Cooperation Agreement" which offered some major free trade benefits, but also represented an end to most aspects of the free market access that the UK previously enjoyed as an EU member state. The new rules apply from 1 January 2021.

The UK's withdrawal from the European Union ("Brexit") has had a limited impact on the Company. The directors continue to monitor other risks which may arise as a result of post-Brexit changes to the UK legal and regulatory framework in which the Company operates. Changing economic factors such as changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates could also affect the Company's performance.

The Directors expect the Company to remain profitable over the next 12 months, with a robust balance sheet and significant headroom above regulatory capital requirements. Accordingly, there is no material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern due to Brexit.

Impact of coronavirus ("COVID-19")

The Board is closely monitoring and managing the COVID-19 situation and believes that the fundamentals underpinning the Company's strategy remain intact.

Approval

By order of the Board

Lee Dobson

Lee Dobson (Apr 22, 2021 16:22 GMT+1)

L Dobson
Director

Date: 22 April 2021

Pershing Securities Limited
Royal Liver Building
Pier Head
Liverpool
L3 1LL

Registered number: 02474912

Pershing Securities Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the provision of a full range of execution, middle office and post-trade services, investment administration, SIPP (Self-Invested Personal Pension) operation services and related services.

The Company is a member of the London Stock Exchange and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). All the Company's activities during the year were regulated and conducted within the scope of permissions granted to the Company by the FCA. The Company is a general clearing member of LCH Clearnet SA, Eurex Clearing AG, and the European Multilateral Clearing Facility N.V.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £12,683,000 (2019: £1,282,000).

The directors do not recommend a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).

Future developments

See 'Business and future developments' section in Strategic report for details.

Political donations

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2019: £nil).

Risk management

Governance and policies

Policies and procedures are in place to govern and manage the business. Suitable policies and procedures have been adopted by the Company in order to ensure an appropriate level of risk management is directed at the relevant element of the business.

Governance of the Company is ultimately the responsibility of the Board of Directors. The Board is responsible for the ongoing success and development of the Company's business as well as setting the risk appetite for the Company as part of the risk framework.

The Company's risk management policy and framework is aligned with that of all the operating entities under Pershing Holdings (UK) Limited ("the Pershing Group"). The Pershing Group adopts a proactive approach to the identification and management of risk and has implemented a risk management framework that seeks to employ industry best practice, while meeting all of its regulatory and legal obligations.

Pershing Securities Limited

Directors' report - continued

Risk management - continued

Governance and policies - continued

Key committees are in place to oversee compliance and risk management of the business to ensure adequate risk management and controls are in place. Each committee has clearly stated terms of reference and reporting lines.

The key committees include:

- Executive Committee
- Pershing Risk Committee
- Asset and Liability Committee
- Business Acceptance Committee
- Credit and Market Risk Committee

Risk management process

The Company's risk management procedures have been designed to integrate with The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation Group ("the Group") procedures and to provide consistent capture, management and governance of risks within the Company. Processes are aligned around the elements of the risk management cycle (Identify, Measure, Manage and Report) and include the requirements of good governance and effective capital planning as key elements.

The Company has developed a Risk Management Framework which is embedded in business processes and is described in more detail below.

Through the Risk and Control Self-Assessment ("RCSA") process, which forms the cornerstone of the framework, business functions are responsible for actively identifying the risks associated with key business processes, business change or external threats, identifying and assessing the quality of controls in place to mitigate risk and assigning accountability for the effectiveness of those controls. The objective of the RCSA process is to ensure controls are effective in order to prevent or minimise:

- Errors or service delivery failures, especially those with impact on clients
- Financial losses
- Compliance breaches
- Reputational damage

The Company utilises the Group Risk Management Platform ("RMP") to manage and record risk management processes. The RMP is used to maintain risk and control self-assessments, key risk indicators and track operational risk events. Risk Management works in partnership with the business to ensure that there is adequate understanding and assessment of, and accountability for, all risks that relate to the Company.

The Company's risk appetite is commensurate with local business and regulatory requirements, within the guidance set by the Group and in coordination with the relevant business expertise.

Risks identified are measured, reported and monitored as part of the risk management framework and are overseen by the Pershing Risk Committee. The reporting measures risk and capital against risk appetite and regulatory capital requirements, as well as overseeing the internal capital adequacy and liquidity assessment processes.

Pershing Securities Limited

Directors' report - continued

Risk management process - continued

Credit risk

Credit risk covers default risk from counterparties or clients for securities traded where realisation of the value of the asset is dependent on counterparties' ability to perform. Should a credit risk event occur at a client or market counterparty, the residual credit risk (i.e. post mitigation) will devolve to market risk, as the exposure in such cases is the movement in the underlying stock and foreign currency prices.

Risk mitigation is provided through the requirement of clients to deposit collateral with the Company in support of their indemnifying the Company against any losses and the Company also reserves the right to realise unpaid securities and sell assets held for the account of a defaulting underlying client.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in the financial markets. Besides the market risk resulting from credit risk (above), market risk arises from foreign exchange exposure in respect of revenue, expenses and borrowings, and interest rate exposure on cash balances and borrowings.

To the extent that market risk arises from a credit risk event, mitigation is provided through the requirement of clients to deposit collateral with the Company in support of their indemnifying the Company against any losses as mentioned above.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is not deemed to be material given that it relates predominantly to client money balances.

For net investment in foreign subsidiaries which are not denominated in USD, the Group hedges foreign exchange exposure at the consolidated level and therefore subsidiaries are not required to hedge such structural foreign exchange exposure independently.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events and includes legal risk.

An independent and fully resourced Operational Risk Management ("ORM") function is responsible for the oversight of the operational risk framework and partnering with the business to manage their operational risk.

The Company seeks to manage operational risk through a collection of complementary processes which are designed to enable risks to be consistently identified, measured, managed and ultimately reported through the governance structure.

Operational risk is managed within the limits set by the Company's Risk Appetite Statement. The RCSA identify and score key risks for materiality, along with a measure of the associated control effectiveness, both in terms of design and operation. Risks and associated controls are monitored using an array of key risk indicators and an ongoing analysis of Operational Risk Event reports by both business functions and ORM. A number of key operational controls are tested through the annual Compliance Monitoring Plan and internal control testing as well as being independently tested through the ISAE 3402 Service Auditor's Assurance Report conducted by KPMG LLP.

Pershing Securities Limited

Directors' report - continued

Risk management process - continued

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company, although balance sheet solvent, cannot maintain or generate sufficient cash resources to meet its payment obligations in full as they fall due, or can only do so at materially disadvantageous terms. Liquidity risk can arise from funding mismatches, market constraints from inability to convert assets to cash, inability to raise cash in the markets, low overnight deposits, deposit run-off, or contingent liquidity events. Changes in economic conditions or exposure to credit, market, operational, legal, and reputational risks can also affect the liquidity risk profile and are considered in the liquidity risk management framework.

The Company is subject to the Group Liquidity Policy. It is the responsibility of all Group companies to maintain liquid resources that are adequate in both amounts and quality. The Company has adopted an internal liquidity policy (based on the Group policy) which has been approved by the Asset and Liability Committee and the Board of Directors and outlines the liquidity framework, annual stress testing programme and liquidity risk tolerance levels. Monthly liquidity analysis is carried out by the Finance function and reported to the Pershing Risk Committee and Asset and Liability Committee.

The liquidity risk framework was updated in the year to reflect the growth in business and the impacts that growth has on the Company's financing requirements. These updates, which are reflected in the liquidity policy, emphasise both the maintenance of an increased level of liquidity resource as well as the adoption of increased management of the driver(s) of financing requirements commensurate with nature and level of the driver(s).

Business risk

Business risk includes risk to a company arising from changes in its business, including the risk that the company may not be able to carry out its business plan and its desired strategy.

Business risk is managed through the Company's Risk Framework. Key risks are monitored and reported to the Pershing Risk Committee, the Executive Committee and the Board.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk covers the risk relating to earnings or capital from violation, or non-conformance with laws, rules, regulations, prescribed practices or ethical standards which may, in turn, expose the company and its executives to fines, payment of damages, the voiding of contracts and damaged reputation.

The Company's compliance arrangements are inherently risk-based. The arrangements are supported by regular compliance assessments which identify and measure areas of compliance risk and help drive the Compliance Monitoring plan which focuses on those areas of the business identified as being of higher risk. The compliance arrangements also include a programme to identify and support the implementation of regulatory change items of relevance to the Company. In addition, the Company ensures that all staff receive adequate compliance training so that they understand their regulatory responsibilities and the relevance of compliance risk to their roles.

Conduct risk

Conduct risk is defined as the risk that detriment is caused to clients, the market, the company or its employees because of inappropriate execution of business activities or inappropriate behaviour by the Company or its employees.

The Company is subject to the Group Conduct Risk Policy and Code of Conduct. It sets out clear expectations of the roles of senior management in setting the appropriate tone and includes examples of good and poor conduct. Employees receive periodic training on conduct related matters and are required to complete an annual process to confirm adherence to the Code of Conduct. Conduct related management information is captured and provided to the Pershing Risk Committee and reviews of conduct related matters can be included in the scope of Compliance Monitoring and/or Internal Audit assurance reviews.

Pershing Securities Limited

Directors' report - continued

Pillar 3 risk disclosures

Capital Requirements Regulation Pillar 3 disclosures about the Company (capital and risk management) are covered by the Pershing Holdings (UK) Limited Group disclosures which can be found on the Group website (<https://www.bnymellon.com/us/en/investor-relations/other-regulatory.jsp>).

EU Capital Requirements Directive IV disclosure

Institutions are required to publish details of their revenue, employment, profits, taxation and any public subsidies on a country by country basis under the EU Capital Requirements Directive IV ("CRD IV") from 1 January 2015.

Article 89 of CRD IV requires institutions to report the following information by member state and third countries in which it has an establishment:

- a) Nature of activities and geographical location (see Principal activities on page 5 and disclosure note 3 on page 38), all based in the United Kingdom;
- b) Revenue (see disclosure note 3 on page 38), all generated in the United Kingdom;
- c) Number of employees on a full time equivalent basis (none);
- d) Profit and loss before taxation (see Statement of profit and loss on page 19), all generated in the United Kingdom;
- e) Tax on profit or loss (see disclosure note 9 on page 41);
- f) Public subsidies received (none).

Business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

The Directors fully recognise the importance of balancing the interests of its internal and external stakeholders: clients, employees, industry groups, regulators, its shareholder and vendors. The Board's composition, and the supporting governance structure it delegates to, have been designed to ensure full consideration is given to meeting the best interests of its stakeholder groups and it understands the issues escalated.

Employees carry out their process and procedures and when issues occur from their liaison with clients, market practice, regulators or vendors that cannot be easily resolved, these are escalated to their managers or committee members who use their professional judgment when to raise in the relevant committee. The committees listed on page 6 will assess a considered response from the quorum of committee members, including a subject matter expert, and maintain appropriate minutes to detail the discussion and decisions made, noting due consideration of their associated immediate as well as longer term impacts.

The Board receives updates through its regular reports and/or specific escalation from the committee structure. Examples of matters brought to the Board's attention through the aforementioned committees includes:

1. Implementation of changes in regulations, or market practice. Typically a new regulation or market practice may have an impact on employees needing to make a change or operate in a different way. This may require a technological development either in house or by a vendor. Requests are raised and considered in technology forums, and approved by the prioritisation process; or if a new vendor service is required this will follow the Group's procurement process. Clients are updated on our progress with these matters through compliance webcasts and bulletins.
- In 2020 the Board received updates on:
 - Preparation for the EU Regulation and Directive on the Prudential Requirements of Investment Firms ("IFR") to replace CRD IV from July 2021. IFR is more suited to Investment Firms and calibrated in a manner proportionate to the best interests of clients and the promotion of the smooth and orderly functioning of the markets.

Pershing Securities Limited

Directors' report - continued

Business relationships with suppliers, customers and others - continued

2. New business pipeline covering new business development and key client activity. Typically, the Board will see significant requests from the following areas:
 - a. New or renewal of client contracts and requests for amended price or service. Requests are discussed with clients and prospects and proposed through the Business Acceptance Committee.
 - b. Requests received for information of capabilities and pricing from existing and future clients, within our existing service range of institutional or wealth based financial services clients looking for part or all or a future consideration of our product offering, or indeed a service outside of our existing product range. The Company is open for business and actively seeks new proposals to augment its future prospects.

In 2020 the Board received updates on:

- Proposals from a material long standing client with regard to considering revised pricing for the extension of the business relationship with their firm.

3. Impact of changes affecting employees.

In 2020 the Board received updates on:

- The impact on COVID-19 on our people. This involved the Company's home working plan alongside a rota for essential in-office staff. A COVID-19 working group: i) established safe distancing measures; ii) identified the vulnerable and shielding populations; iii) developed IT solutions and support services; iv) co-ordinated regular communications; v) signposted the BNY Mellon wellbeing resources; and vi) organised regular social events.

4. Vendor contracts are typically brought to the Board's attention if there are any significant new requirements, renewals or amendments. The vendor engagement process involves a request being raised by an engagement manager to the Group's procurement team who will follow the risk assessment and selection process to contact an appropriate vendor.

During 2020, the Board received and discussed updates, escalated via its committee governance structure in a number of areas:

- The successful realisation of its near term strategy which set a course for continued increase in returns set by the shareholder; and
- Agreement of the continuation this strategy, informed by the current competitive environment, the needs of our clients and the availability of investment options to support continued growth.

Pershing Securities Limited

Directors' report - continued

Business relationships with suppliers, customers and others - continued

The Company also aligns with its Group to leverage numerous policies and provisions for the benefit of all its stakeholders.

In addition to the above the Board sought and received assurance over the governance and input from Management in preparing a number of regulatory submissions/policies:

- Capital Management Policy;
- Capital Stress Policy;
- Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process;
- Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process;
- Liquidity Policy;
- Liquidity stress testing;
- Recovery Plan;
- Resolution Pack; and
- Wind Down Plan.

Other macro environmental risks (including COVID-19)

In 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The situation remains dynamic and has led to an increased level of uncertainty among companies and global financial markets. To ensure the health and wellbeing of its people and continuing ability to service its clients, the Company has moved to a largely working from home model and both the Company and wider BNY Mellon Group have implemented enhanced monitoring and oversight controls. Below is a consideration of the impact of the uncertainty on the Company's financial statements and operational resilience.

Financial statement consideration

Particular focus has been on the Company's key areas of significant judgment and estimation uncertainty. As disclosed in note 1.17, specifically provisions.

- During the year, the Company had an increase in fee revenue primarily driven by a significant increase in transaction volumes and increased assets under administration indicating that the pandemic has had no adverse impact on the level of assets administered by the Company in 2020.
- The Company continues to closely monitor the impact of market volatility on its balance sheet and currently has sufficient liquidity in excess of its regulatory requirement. The Company continues to monitor the risk of Central Bank interest rate movements.
- No provisions have arisen as a result of management's actions specifically in response to the impact of pandemic.

Company's operational resilience

Management has assessed the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's existing operational processes and its potential impact on its key stakeholders.

- *Customers:* There have been no significant interruptions on customer related processes and activities. The Company has continued to administer services to its customers.
- *Suppliers:* Through the Company's proactive outreach programme to its third party providers, management has continued to assess and monitor its contractual risk resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. No significant issues have been noted to date.
- The Company is adequately financed and is able to utilise existing cash flows within the Group in the event that additional capital is needed. As at 31 December 2020, the Company had sufficient headroom above regulatory capital requirements.

Pershing Securities Limited

Directors' report - continued

Business relationships with suppliers, customers and others - continued

Company's operational resilience - continued

- The Company's key information technology systems and infrastructure including those outsourced have not been significantly impacted as a result of COVID-19 and continue to operate as normal.

Going concern

Management has performed an assessment to determine whether there are any material uncertainties arising due to the pandemic that could cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company and the Pershing Group to continue as a going concern. No significant issues have been noted. In reaching this conclusion, management has considered a number of factors which have been disclosed in note 1.3 Going concern.

The Company continues to carefully monitor and mitigate the risk on an ongoing basis in order to minimise exposure while maintaining a robust balance sheet and sufficient headroom above regulatory capital requirements.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ("SECR")

In accordance with the Companies Regulations 2018, the Company is in scope as a large unquoted entity and therefore required to report its energy use and associated greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions resulting from energy use and employees' business travel.

However, the Company qualifies as a low energy user as defined by the regulation and accordingly has no requirement to make the detailed disclosures for its energy and carbon information.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of the report were as follows:

	Appointed	Resigned
E Canning	-	-
L Dobson	-	-
E Gilvary	13 July 2020	-
J Jack	-	-
M McPhail (Chair)	-	-
S O'Connor	-	11 May 2020
G Towers	-	-

Directors' indemnity provision

The articles of association of the Company provide that in certain circumstances the directors are entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against claims from third parties in respect of certain liabilities arising in connection with the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. Indemnity provisions of this nature have been in place during the year but have not been utilised by the directors (2019: not utilised).

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Pershing Securities Limited

Directors' report - continued

Post balance sheet events

There have been no post balance sheet events impacting the Company.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board

Lee Dobson

Lee Dobson (Apr 22, 2021 16:22 GMT+1)

L Dobson
Director

Date: 22 April 2021

Pershing Securities Limited
Royal Liver Building
Pier Head
Liverpool
L3 1LL

Registered number: 02474912

Pershing Securities Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, including FRS 101, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Pershing Securities Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pershing Securities Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise of the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101: *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Pershing Securities Limited - continued

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud (“fraud risks”) we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company’s high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board meeting minutes and Risk and Compliance Committee minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that custody and stockholding fees are recorded when they don’t exist and the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the anti-fraud controls in the custody and stockholding fees process.
- Recalculating custody and stockholdings fees over the year based on agreements and assets under administration information received.
- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included all post-closing journals.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company’s regulatory and legal correspondence, and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

As the Company is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity’s procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Pershing Securities Limited - continued

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Company's authority to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law, data protection, anti-money laundering, market abuse regulations and financial services regulations including Client Assets and specific areas of regulatory capital and liquidity and certain aspects of company legislation and financial services legislation recognising the financial and regulated nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Pershing Securities Limited - continued

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 14, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Acts 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.

Alison Allen

**Alison Allen (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**

Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London, E14 5GL

April 2021

Apr 23, 2021

Pershing Securities Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£000	£000
Revenue	3	103,890	79,636
Administrative expenses	4 & 5	(90,818)	(78,374)
Operating profit		13,072	1,262
Interest receivable and similar income	7	9,878	5,779
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(5,417)	(5,149)
Profit before taxation		17,533	1,892
Taxation on profit	9	(4,850)	(610)
Total profit for the financial year		12,683	1,282

Notes 1 to 22 are integral to these financial statements.

Pershing Securities Limited

Statement of other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£000	£000
Total profit for the financial year		12,683	1,282
Other comprehensive income			
Items that can be reclassified to profit and loss			
Financial assets:			
Debt securities at FVOCI - net change in fair value		320	428
Net realised amounts transferred to profit and loss		(333)	(109)
Deferred tax on change in fair value of investments	15	-	(80)
		<u>(13)</u>	<u>239</u>
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year, net of taxation		<u>(13)</u>	<u>239</u>
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u><u>12,670</u></u>	<u><u>1,521</u></u>

Notes 1 to 22 are integral to these financial statements.

All items dealt with in arriving at the Company's results for the financial year and prior year relate to continuing operations.

Pershing Securities Limited

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed assets			
Fixed asset investments	10	-	-
Current assets			
Debtors	11	468,542	333,431
Current asset investments	12	146,267	141,713
Cash at bank and in hand	13	350,814	133,546
		965,623	608,690
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(827,532)	(483,296)
Net current assets		138,091	125,394
 Total assets less current liabilities		 138,091	 125,394
 Provisions for liabilities			
Provisions	16	(81)	(54)
Net assets		<u>138,010</u>	<u>125,340</u>
 Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	113,390	113,390
Other reserves	17	107	120
Profit and loss account		24,513	11,830
Shareholders' funds		<u>138,010</u>	<u>125,340</u>

Notes 1 to 22 are integral to these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:

Lee Dobson
Lee Dobson (Apr 22, 2021 16:22 GMT+1)

L Dobson
Director

Date: 22 April 2021

Company registered number: 02474912

Pershing Securities Limited

Statement of changes in equity

31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £000	Other reserves £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2019	113,390	(119)	10,548	123,819
Total profit for the financial year	-	-	1,282	1,282
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	239	-	239
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	239	1,282	1,521
Balance at 31 December 2019	113,390	120	11,830	125,340

	Called up share capital £000	Other reserves £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2020	113,390	120	11,830	125,340
Total profit for the financial year	-	-	12,683	12,683
Other comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(13)	-	(13)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year	-	(13)	12,683	12,670
Balance at 31 December 2020	113,390	107	24,513	138,010

Notes 1 to 22 are integral to these financial statements.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the UK and registered in England and Wales. The registered address is given on page 1.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation includes the Company and all its subsidiary undertakings in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation are prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, which is considered equivalent under the requirements of Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation's consolidated financial statements are available at <https://www.bnymellon.com/us/en/investor-relations/>. Accordingly the Company is a *qualifying entity* for the purpose of FRS 101 disclosure exemptions.

Therefore, in preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- A Statement of cash flows and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- Disclosures in respect of compensation of key management personnel; and
- Disclosures in respect of revenue contracts with customers and significant judgements.

As the consolidated financial statements of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation include equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 1.17.

1.2 Measurement convention

These financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified at fair value through profit and loss.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued **for the year ended 31 December 2020**

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.3 Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on pages 2 to 4. In addition, the Directors' report on pages 5 to 13 includes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives and its exposures to credit and liquidity risk.

The Company currently holds capital above regulatory capital requirements as at year end. The directors perform an annual going concern review that considers, under a stress test scenario, the Company's ability to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, for a period of at least twelve months after the date that the financial statements are signed. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

Management has performed an assessment to determine whether there are any material uncertainties arising that could cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. No significant issues have been noted. In reaching this conclusion, management considered:

- the financial impact of the uncertainty on the Company's balance sheet;
- stress tests on reasonable plausible scenarios in addition to an extreme revenue scenario assuming zero revenue for a period of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements;
- liquidity position based on current cash resources, committed facilities and liquid investments;
- regulatory capital reverse stress tests; and
- the Company's operational resilience including the impact of the pandemic on existing processes and key stakeholders such as suppliers, employees, customers and its existing IT systems and infrastructure.

Based on the above assessment of the Company's financial position, COVID-19 impact, liquidity and capital, the directors have concluded that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future (for a period of at least twelve months after the date that the financial statements are signed). Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.4 Related party transactions

As the Company is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of the ultimate parent company, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, it has taken advantage of the exemption contained in IAS 24 and has therefore not disclosed transactions with entities which form part of the Group. Balances with other members of the Group are disclosed within notes 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18 and 19.

1.5 Foreign currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any resulting exchange differences are reported net in the Statement of profit and loss within interest receivable or payable as appropriate.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Any resulting exchange differences are reported net in the Statement of profit and loss within interest receivable or payable as appropriate.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.6 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue, which is stated net of value added tax, comprises fees and commissions receivable and arises from the provision of execution, middle office and post trade services and is accrued over the period for which these services are provided.

Fees are credited to income when the related service is performed. Commissions are credited to income on a trade date basis on all transactions executed during the year to the balance sheet date.

Where expenses have been passed on to clients without mark-up, the income has been netted against the cost. Where a mark-up has been applied, the income is included within revenue.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under FRS 101, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

Revenue is based on terms specified in a contract with a customer, and excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised when, or as, a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control of a good or service to a customer.

A performance obligation may be satisfied over time or at a point in time. Revenue from a performance obligation satisfied over time is recognised by measuring the Company's progress in satisfying the performance obligation in a manner that reflects the transfer of goods and services to the customer. Revenue from a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time is recognised at the point in time the customer obtains control of the promised good or service.

The amount of revenue recognised reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for the promised goods and services. Taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on, and concurrent with, a specific revenue producing transaction, are collected from a customer and are excluded from revenue.

1.7 Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest receivable and payable is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss using the effective interest rate method.

Interest receivable and similar income includes interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest payable and similar charges includes interest payable and net foreign exchange gains or losses that are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss (see note 1.5).

1.8 Taxation

Taxation on profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised in the same statement as the related item appears.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued **for the year ended 31 December 2020**

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.8 Taxation - continued

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

1.9 Non-derivative financial instruments - classification and measurement

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings and trade and other creditors.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they meet both of the following conditions and are not designated as at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets include trade and other debtors.

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") only if they meet both of the following conditions:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is classified into one of these categories on initial recognition. However, for financial assets held at initial application, the business model assessment is based on facts and circumstances at that date. Also, IFRS 9 permits new elective designations at FVTPL or FVOCI to be made on the date of initial application depending on the facts and circumstances at that date.

A financial liability is initially recognised at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and trade and other creditors, net of directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. Loans and borrowings and trade and other creditors are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.10 Non-derivative financial instruments - classification and measurement - continued

Business model assessment

Certain financial assets, for example, deposits with central banks and financial institutions, always will be held for collection of contractual cash flows as the nature of the asset means that it cannot be sold. For other financial assets, the Company makes an assessment of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. Information that is considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to management;
- how managers of the business are compensated; and
- the frequency and volume of historical and expected sales.

The Company generally does not hold assets for trading.

Assessment of whether cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

‘Principal’ for these purposes is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains contractual terms that would change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Company’s claim to cash flows from specified assets; and
- features that modify consideration for the time value of money – e.g. periodic reset of interest rates.

1.10 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass-through’ arrangement where either:
 - the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued **for the year ended 31 December 2020**

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.10 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability (or, where applicable a part of a financial liability or part of a group of similar financial liabilities) when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

1.11 Impairment of financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

Under IFRS 9, the Company generally recognises loss allowances at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss ("ECL") (Stage 1, the portion of ECL that results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date) unless there has been significant increase in credit risk since origination of the instrument, in which case ECLs are recognised on a lifetime loss basis (Stage 2). Exposures that are in default are regarded as credit impaired (Stage 3) and are also measured on a lifetime ECL basis.

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and are measured as follows:

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. 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);
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date – the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows; and
- Financial guarantee contracts – the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Company expects to recover.

1.12 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under FRS 101, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Company's trading activity.

1.13 Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued **for the year ended 31 December 2020**

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.14 Interest-bearing borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings are initially recognised at net proceeds. After initial recognition debt is increased by the finance cost in respect of the reporting period and reduced by payments made in respect of the debts in the period. Finance costs of debt are allocated over the term of the debt at the applicable rate on the carrying amount.

1.15 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the Balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

1.16 Securities settlement

The Company accounts for securities transactions on its Balance sheet on a settlement date basis. If unmatched trades occur, either as a result of error or counterparty default, then balances are marked to market through the Statement of profit and loss until settlement occurs. Trade income is accrued on a trade date basis.

1.17 Accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions about future conditions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively:

Management believes that the Company's critical accounting policies for which judgement is necessarily applied are those which relate to unquoted equity securities and provisions. Further information about key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, are set out in notes 12 and 16 of the financial statements.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Financial risk management

The Company's objectives in respect of risk management are to ensure that, at all times, it satisfies the requirement of maintaining a Balance sheet demonstrating the characteristics of high liquidity and high credit quality assets, and to maintain a robust and embedded risk management framework. The Board of Directors ensures adherence with all internally set risk limits and compliance with all regulatory ratios.

Through its normal operations, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are credit, market, operational, liquidity, business and regulatory risk. Management of these risks is central to the Company's activities and the ownership and management of risk is the responsibility of business management. The establishment of an independent risk management function provides the necessary challenge and support to business management in implementing and managing risk within the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors.

Oversight of all risk limits and thresholds outlined in the Pershing Group risk appetite statement is undertaken by the Pershing Risk Committee, which reports to the Executive Committee and ultimately to the Board of Directors. Membership of the Pershing Risk Committee includes representatives from senior management in the Pershing Group and Risk Management and meets monthly, or as required. Regular reports relating to the condition of the Group and Company, including all prudential ratios, limits and other thresholds are also reviewed on a monthly basis and are fully discussed, as are any matters of a risk policy or of a compliance nature.

The Chief Risk Policy Officer of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation formulates the necessary policies to identify, measure and monitor credit, operational and market risk. These are detailed in The Bank of New York Mellon Risk Policy Manual, to which the Company, except in the case of local regulatory differences, complies.

Credit risk

Credit risk covers default risk from counterparties or clients for securities traded where realisation of the value of the asset is dependent on counterparties' ability to perform. Should a credit risk event occur at a client or market counterparty, the residual credit risk (i.e. post mitigation) will devolve to market risk, as the exposure in such cases is the movement in the underlying stock and foreign currency prices.

Risk mitigation is provided through the requirement of clients to deposit collateral with the Company in support of their indemnifying the Company against any losses and the Company also reserves the right to realise unpaid securities and sell assets held for the account of a defaulting underlying client.

(a) Securities settlement amounts receivable

The credit risk policy for securities settlement amounts receivable is to monitor the level of past due receivables on a daily basis and any negative mark to market exposure is measured against each client's collateral and tangible net worth. Provisions are raised where the recovery of a debt is considered to be unlikely. All clients with whom the Company deals are subject to detailed credit analysis and a high level assessment of market counterparties is carried out prior to allowing clients to trade.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Financial risk management - continued

Credit risk - continued

The aging of securities settlement amounts receivable that were not impaired at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Neither past due nor impaired	145,913	85,842
Past due up to one month	237,362	176,350
Past due from one month to three months	4,790	13,830
Past due from three months to one year	1,251	626
More than one year past due	(34)	197
	<u>389,282</u>	<u>276,845</u>

The concentration of credit risk for securities settlement amounts receivable at the balance sheet date by geographical region was predominantly European.

The concentration of credit risk for securities settlement amounts receivable at the balance sheet date by type of customer was:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Clients	270,794	276,549
Market counterparties	118,488	296
	<u>389,282</u>	<u>276,845</u>

(b) Cash and balances at bank

The credit risk policy for cash and balances at bank is to maintain bank accounts with banks having an average rating of A-/A3 from external rating agencies.

The concentration of credit risk for cash and cash equivalents at the balance sheet date by geographical region was:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	51,056	16,702
United States	36,568	36,648
Europe	199,270	54,866
Others	63,920	25,330
	<u>350,814</u>	<u>133,546</u>

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued **for the year ended 31 December 2020**

2 Financial risk management - continued

Credit risk - continued

(c) Loans to third parties

The credit risk policy for loans to third parties is to lend against a portfolio of fully paid for liquid securities. Conservative loan to value and concentration parameters are monitored daily to ensure that breaches are remedied in a timely manner and there has therefore been no impairment of this loan portfolio. Most loans to underlying investors are covered by an indemnity from the Pershing client introducing the account. All loans to third parties at the balance sheet date were neither past due nor impaired and all are based in Europe. Furthermore, all loans to third parties were to retail customers.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in the financial markets. Besides the market risk resulting from credit risk, the main source of market risk arises from foreign exchange exposure in respect of revenue, expenses and borrowings, and interest rate exposure on cash balances and borrowings.

BNY Mellon hedges foreign exchange exposure at the consolidated level and therefore subsidiaries are not required to hedge independently. There is a limited amount of market risk resulting from collateralised lending against investors' portfolios of fully paid for eligible securities which is mitigated by conservative loan to value limits. To the extent that market risk arises from a credit risk event, mitigation is provided through the requirement of clients to deposit collateral with the Company in support of their indemnity as mentioned above.

The Company does not engage in proprietary trading. It does however, continue to hold a minority shareholding in Euroclear plc, and a portfolio of UK and US Government debt securities for the purpose of managing its liquid asset buffer. It does not hold a significant proprietary foreign exchange trading position.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Financial risk management - continued

Market risk - continued

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The table below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December. The Company takes small amounts of proprietary foreign exchange (FX) trading positions.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is shown below:

	Sterling £000	Euro £000	US Dollar £000	Other £000	Total £000
2020					
Current assets	328,642	351,955	268,301	16,725	965,623
Current liabilities	(196,743)	(343,769)	(270,063)	(16,957)	(827,532)
Total exposure	131,899	8,186	(1,762)	(232)	138,091
	Sterling £000	Euro £000	US Dollar £000	Other £000	Total £000
2019					
Current assets	241,132	82,846	275,172	9,540	608,690
Current liabilities	(111,372)	(84,500)	(279,176)	(8,248)	(483,296)
Total exposure	129,760	(1,654)	(4,004)	1,292	125,394

A 5% weakening of the following currencies against the pound sterling at 31 December would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This calculation assumes that the change occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to risk exposures existing at that date. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular other exchange rates and interest rates, remain constant.

A 5% strengthening of the currencies would have an equal but opposite effect, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

	Equity 2020 £000	Profit or loss 2020 £000	Equity 2019 £000	Profit or loss 2019 £000
Euro	409	409	83	83
US Dollar	88	88	200	200

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Financial risk management - continued

Market risk - continued

(b) Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise.

Management have concluded that the impact of interest rate risk on the Company is minimal due to the short-term duration of interest bearing instruments as evidenced in the tables below.

The profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets - UK and US Government securities	133,420	131,603
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	776,501	430,545
Financial liabilities	(643,795)	(376,952)

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments by reference to the earlier of the next contractual interest rate re-pricing date and the maturity date is as follows:

	Carrying amount £000	Less than 3 months £000	3-6 months £000	6-12 months £000	1-5 years £000	More than 5 years £000
2020						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	350,814	350,814	-	-	-	-
Current asset investments	133,420	-	51,515	33,861	48,044	-
Loans to third parties	39,069	39,069	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	384,918	384,918	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from group undertakings	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-
	<u>909,921</u>	<u>776,501</u>	<u>51,515</u>	<u>33,861</u>	<u>48,044</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities						
Bank loans and overdrafts	(29,621)	(29,621)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	(295,696)	(295,696)	-	-	-	-
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(318,478)	(13,468)	(305,010)	-	-	-
	<u>(643,795)</u>	<u>(338,785)</u>	<u>(305,010)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Financial risk management - continued

Market risk - continued

(b) Interest rate risk - continued

	Carrying amount	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
2019	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	133,546	133,546	-	-	-	-
Current asset investments	131,603	-	49,835	81,768	-	-
Loans to third parties	31,325	31,325	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	265,674	265,674	-	-	-	-
	<u>562,148</u>	<u>430,545</u>	<u>49,835</u>	<u>81,768</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities						
Bank loans and overdrafts	(4,651)	(4,651)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	(175,192)	(175,192)	-	-	-	-
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	<u>(197,109)</u>	<u>(12,764)</u>	<u>(184,345)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(376,952)</u>	<u>(192,607)</u>	<u>(184,345)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the above position and determined that a 1% increase in interest rates at the reporting dates would increase annual profits before tax for the Company by £1,327,000 (2019: £536,000). However in the current low interest environment, further declines in interest rates will not have a significant impact on the results of the Company.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company, although balance sheet solvent, cannot maintain or generate sufficient cash resources to meet its payment obligations in full as they fall due, or can only do so at materially disadvantageous terms.

The Company is subject to the Group Liquidity Policy. It is the responsibility of all Group companies to maintain liquid resources that are adequate in both amounts and quality. The Company has adopted an internal liquidity policy (based on the Group policy) which has been approved by the Asset and Liability Committee and the Board of Directors and outlines the liquidity framework, annual stress testing programme and liquidity risk tolerance levels. Monthly liquidity analysis is carried out by the Finance function and reported to the Pershing Risk Committee and Asset and Liability Committee.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Financial risk management - continued

Liquidity risk - continued

A maturity analysis of financial liabilities and assets, including estimated interest payments and excluding the effect of netting agreements is shown below:

Contractual cash flows

	Carrying amount	Gross nominal (outflow)/ inflow	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
2020	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Non-derivative liabilities							
Bank loans and overdrafts	(29,621)	(29,626)	(29,626)	-	-	-	-
Securities settlement amounts payable	(418,683)	(418,687)	(418,687)	-	-	-	-
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(318,806)	(319,329)	(14,291)	(305,038)	-	-	-
Accruals & deferred income	(31,935)	(31,935)	(31,935)	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	(25,100)	(25,100)	(25,100)	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability	(3,387)	(3,387)	(40)	-	(3,347)	-	-
Provisions	(81)	(81)	(81)	-	-	-	-
	<u>(827,613)</u>	<u>(828,145)</u>	<u>(519,760)</u>	<u>(305,038)</u>	<u>(3,347)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Non-derivative assets							
Bank, cash and cash equivalents	350,814	350,843	350,843	-	-	-	-
Current asset investments	146,267	149,071	13,096	52,727	34,656	48,592	-
Securities settlement amounts receivable	389,282	389,288	389,288	-	-	-	-
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	2,831	2,832	2,832	-	-	-	-
Other debtors	49,254	49,257	49,254	-	3	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	12,174	12,174	12,174	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	15,001	15,001	15,001	-	-	-	-
	<u>965,623</u>	<u>968,466</u>	<u>832,488</u>	<u>52,727</u>	<u>34,659</u>	<u>48,592</u>	<u>-</u>

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Financial risk management - continued

Liquidity risk - continued

	Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount £000	Gross nominal (outflow)/ inflow £000	Less than 3 months £000	3-6 months £000	6-12 months £000	1-5 years £000	More than 5 years £000
2019							
Non-derivative liabilities							
Bank loans and overdrafts	(4,651)	(4,654)	(4,654)	-	-	-	-
Securities settlement amounts payable	(222,434)	(222,452)	(222,452)	-	-	-	-
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(200,025)	(201,280)	(16,868)	(184,412)	-	-	-
Accruals & deferred income	(31,080)	(31,080)	(31,080)	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	(22,651)	(22,651)	(22,651)	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability	(2,455)	(2,456)	(40)	-	(2,416)	-	-
Provisions	(54)	(54)	(44)	-	-	-	(10)
	<u>(483,350)</u>	<u>(484,627)</u>	<u>(297,789)</u>	<u>(184,412)</u>	<u>(2,416)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Non-derivative assets							
Bank, cash and cash equivalents	133,546	133,629	133,629	-	-	-	-
Current asset investments	141,713	143,012	10,397	49,835	82,780	-	-
Securities settlement amounts receivable	276,845	276,872	276,872	-	-	-	-
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	2,927	2,927	2,927	-	-	-	-
Other debtors	33,784	33,804	33,804	-	-	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	11,759	11,759	11,759	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	8,116	8,116	8,116	-	-	-	-
	<u>608,690</u>	<u>610,119</u>	<u>477,504</u>	<u>49,835</u>	<u>82,780</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued **for the year ended 31 December 2020**

3 Revenue from contracts with customers

Nature of services and revenue recognition

Fee revenue in Investment Services is primarily variable, based on levels of assets under custody or administration ("AUC/A") and the level of client driven transactions, as specified in fee schedules.

Investment Services fees are based primarily on the market value of AUC/A, the volume of transactions and fees for other services. Certain fees based on the market value of assets are calculated in arrears on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Most services within the Investment Services business are provided over time. Revenue for these services is recognised using the time elapsed method, equal to the expected invoice amount, which typically represents the value provided to the customer for our performance completed to date.

Trade execution and clearing services are delivered at a point in time, based on customer actions. Revenue for trade execution and clearing services is recognised on trade date, which is consistent with the time that the service was provided. Customers are generally billed for services on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Contract balances

The Company's customers are billed based on fee schedules that are agreed upon in each customer contract. The receivables from customers were £3,542,000 at 1 January 2020 and £16,399,000 at 31 December 2020. An allowance is maintained for accounts receivable which is generally based on the number of days outstanding. Adjustments to the allowance are recorded in administrative expenses in the Statement of profit and loss. Receivables from customers are included in Debtors on the Balance sheet.

Contract assets represent accrued revenues that have not yet been billed to the customers due to contingent factors other than the passage of time. The Company had £nil contract assets as at 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).

Receivables from customers are included in other assets and prepayments and accrued income on the balance sheet.

Contract liabilities represent payments received in advance of providing services under certain contracts and were £nil as at 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).

Any changes in the balances of contract assets and contract liabilities would result from changes arising from business combinations, impairment of a contract asset and changes in the timeframe for a right to consideration becoming unconditional or a performance obligation to be satisfied. No such instances were noted.

Contract costs

Contract costs represent either costs which are capitalised relating to incremental costs for obtaining contracts, or costs incurred for fulfilling contract obligations when they relate directly to an existing contract or specific anticipated contract, generate or enhance resources that will be used to fulfil performance obligations and are recoverable. The Company had £nil contract costs as at 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The Company does not have any unsatisfied performance obligations.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

3 Revenue from contracts with customers - continued

By activity

The Company's business comprises of a single segment: the provision of execution, middle office and post trade services, sourced from the United Kingdom, to global intermediary and investor clients.

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Clearing and settlement revenue	97,731	76,291
Net foreign exchange trading profit	6,159	3,345
	<u>103,890</u>	<u>79,636</u>

4 Administrative expenses and auditor's remuneration

Profit/(loss) before taxation is stated after charging:

Auditor's remuneration:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Audit of these financial statements pursuant to legislation	70	58
Other audit related assurance services	266	166
	<u>336</u>	<u>224</u>

5 Staff numbers and costs

The Company had no employees during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: nil). All operating functions were performed by Pershing Limited, the Company's immediate parent, which acted as settlement agent for the Company and made charges to the Company for these services. All Pershing Limited staff are based in the United Kingdom.

6 Directors' emoluments

The aggregate amount of remuneration paid to or receivable by directors in respect of qualifying services is disclosed below. Qualifying services include services as a director of the Company, as a director of any of its subsidiary undertakings or otherwise in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings. The amounts are disclosed irrespective of which Group company actually makes the payment to the directors.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

6 Directors' emoluments - continued

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Directors' emoluments	629	427
Amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes	78	66
Company contributions to money purchase pension plans	3	5
	<u>710</u>	<u>498</u>

The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £308,000 (2019: £204,000) and there were no Company pension contributions made on their behalf (2019: £nil). During the year, the highest paid director did not exercise any share options but received shares under a long-term incentive scheme.

	Number of Directors	
	2020	2019
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:		
Money purchase schemes	2	3
The number of directors in respect of whose services shares were received or receivable under long-term incentive schemes was	3	3

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Receivable on loans to third parties	450	669
Receivable from external third parties on bank deposits	700	1,057
Receivable from Group undertakings	49	-
Late settlement interest and similar income	6,115	2,443
Receivable from current asset investments	2,227	884
Receivable from investments in debt securities	337	726
Total interest receivable and similar income	<u>9,878</u>	<u>5,779</u>

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Net foreign exchange loss	455	189
Payables on loans from third parties	987	415
Payable to Group undertakings	3,975	4,545
Total interest payable and similar charges	<u>5,417</u>	<u>5,149</u>

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

9 Taxation

Recognised in the Statement of profit and loss

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on profit for the period	3,994	400
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	109
	<u>3,994</u>	<u>509</u>
<i>Deferred tax (see note 15)</i>		
Current year	739	77
Effect of changes in tax rates	193	24
FX relating Euroclear Tax Liability	(76)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>856</u>	<u>101</u>
Total tax expense	<u>4,850</u>	<u>610</u>

Factors affecting total tax charge for the current period

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Total profit for the financial year	12,683	1,282
Total tax expense	<u>4,850</u>	<u>610</u>
Profit excluding taxation	17,533	1,892
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	3,331	359
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	109
Tax rate changes	193	24
FX relating Euroclear Tax Liability	(76)	-
Bank surcharges	<u>1,402</u>	<u>118</u>
Total tax expense	<u>4,850</u>	<u>610</u>

The UK corporation tax rate for 2020 of 19% (2019: 19%) as per the Finance Act 2020 received Royal Assent on 22 July 2020. UK deferred tax balances as at 31 December 2020 have been calculated with respect to the enacted rate at the balance sheet date of 27% (2019: 27%). This includes the banking surcharge.

In the 3 March 2021 Budget it was announced that the UK tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge. If this rate change had been substantively enacted at the current balance sheet date the deferred tax liability would have increased by £752,837.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Fixed asset investments

Subsidiaries

Fixed asset investments of £2 (2019: £2) are carried at cost less any provision for permanent diminution in value and comprise holdings in subsidiaries as disclosed below:

Name of subsidiary	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares held	Ownership 2020	Ownership 2019
Pershing Nominees Limited	Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool L3 1LL	Nominee company	£1 ordinary shares	100%	100%
Northern and Midland Nominees Limited	Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool L3 1LL	Nominee company	£1 ordinary shares	100%	100%

11 Debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Securities settlement amounts receivable		
Third parties	370,881	258,007
Group undertakings	18,401	18,838
Amounts due from Group undertakings	2,831	2,927
Other debtors	49,254	33,784
Prepayments and accrued income	12,174	11,759
Other financial assets	15,001	8,116
	<u>468,542</u>	<u>333,431</u>
Due within one year	<u>468,542</u>	<u>333,431</u>

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

12 Current asset investments

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Current asset investments - debt securities		
At 1 January	131,603	134,909
Additions	264,033	234,332
Disposals	(259,589)	(237,119)
Unrealised (loss)/gains & amortisation	(2,627)	(519)
Total current asset investments - debt securities	<u>133,420</u>	<u>131,603</u>
Current asset investments - unquoted equity securities		
At 1 January	10,110	9,703
Unrealised gains	2,737	407
Total current asset investments - unquoted equity securities	<u>12,847</u>	<u>10,110</u>
Total current asset investments	<u>146,267</u>	<u>141,713</u>

The debt securities are UK and US Government debt securities, held as liquid asset buffer to comply with the FCA liquidity rules. Level 1 inputs have been applied to arrive at fair value.

The unquoted equity securities comprise a minority shareholding in Euroclear Holding SA/NV which is held at fair value subject to impairment review. For unquoted equity securities the fair value is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques which rely on unobservable inputs and therefore require some degree of estimation to calculate a fair value (Level 3 inputs). In the current year £12,847,000 has moved from Level 2 to Level 3 inputs. If the adjusted net asset value changed by 1% the value of the unquoted equity securities would change by £128,000.

13 Cash at bank and in hand

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>350,814</u>	<u>133,546</u>

At 31 December 2020 the Company held client money of £2,723,139,000 (2019: £2,943,000,000). This amount, together with the corresponding obligation to clients, is not included in the Company's balance sheet.

Cash at bank and in hand included £2,003,000 (2019: £4,918,000) of funds on deposit with a UK regulated banking entity within the Group.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk between the date of recognition and settlement of foreign currency income and expenses. To mitigate this, the Company maintains foreign currency cash balances to offset the net currency position. This activity can result in foreign currency overdrafts that mitigate the risk of foreign currency receivables.

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Bank loans and overdrafts	29,621	4,651
Securities settlement amounts payable		
Third parties	412,212	214,218
Group undertakings	6,471	8,216
Amounts due to Group undertakings	318,806	200,025
Accruals and deferred income	31,935	31,080
Other creditors	25,100	22,651
Deferred tax liability	3,387	2,455
	<u>827,532</u>	<u>483,296</u>

Included in amounts owed to Group undertakings is £305,010,000 (2019: £184,345,000) of inter-Group borrowings at a variable rate and repayable within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

15 Deferred tax liability

Movement in deferred tax during the year

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Provision at 1 January	2,455	2,274
Deferred tax debited to profit and loss for the period	932	101
Deferred tax charge to OCI for the period	-	80
Provision at 31 December	<u>3,387</u>	<u>2,455</u>

The major components of deferred tax are as follows:

Recognised deferred tax liability

Current asset investments	<u>3,387</u>	<u>2,455</u>
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Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Provisions

An analysis of movements in provisions during the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Client related claims		
At 1 January	54	71
Provided for during the year	292	171
Amounts utilised in the year	(265)	(188)
At 31 December	<u>81</u>	<u>54</u>

17 Capital and reserves

<i>Share capital</i>	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
113,390,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>113,390</u>	<u>113,390</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Other reserves

Other reserves comprise the fair value reserve for current asset investments measured at FVOCI.

18 Financial instruments

Fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 – quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 – valuation technique using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.
- Level 3 – valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

For unquoted equity securities the fair value is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques which rely on unobservable inputs and therefore require some degree of estimation to calculate a fair value (Level 3 inputs).

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

18 Financial instruments - continued

Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value:

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial liabilities				
Loan due to fellow Group companies	305,010	184,345	295,987	179,815

Financial instruments whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value because, for example, they are short term in nature:

Financial assets

Cash at bank and in hand
Debtors

Financial liabilities

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (other than loans due to fellow Group companies)

As at 31 December 2020 the Company had entered into a number of foreign exchange client trades which were individually matched to market foreign exchange trades. Netted, these trades had a fair value at 31 December 2020 of £4,000 (2019: £1,000):

By Currency	2020			2019		
	Client trades £000	Market trades £000	Net £000	Client trades £000	Market trades £000	Net £000
EUR	93	(423)	(330)	(59)	(359)	(418)
GBP	(453)	7,949	7,496	966	817	1,783
USD	549	(7,620)	(7,071)	(102)	(1,360)	(1,462)
CAD	(35)	120	85	8	24	32
TRY	-	25	25	-	-	-
DKK	-	2	2	(5)	-	(5)
NZD	-	-	-	(865)	868	3
SEK	(145)	169	24	43	-	43
JPY	-	124	124	-	53	53
AUD	(7)	(200)	(207)	-	(5)	(5)
ZAR	1	3	4	16	(16)	-
MXN	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
HKD	(8)	(139)	(147)	(6)	(19)	(25)
	<u>(5)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(1)</u>

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2020

18 Financial instruments - continued

	2020			2019		
	Client trades £000	Market trades £000	Net £000	Client trades £000	Market trades £000	Net £000
By Maturity						
0-30 days	(5)	9	4	(4)	3	(1)
	<u>(5)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(1)</u>

19 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Group netting

Amounts due to and from certain individual Group companies who have signed a Master Netting Agreement are netted in the Balance sheet as settlement is made net.

End investor netting

Where the Company has the obligation to settle transactions on behalf of a client, the Company records the settlement obligations on its balance sheet. In cases where an end investor of our client has both a receivable and a payable for trade settlements, the Company's client agreements contain the explicit right to offset such balances. Therefore these are recorded net.

Commission payable offset

In cases where the Company's client earnings are collected and recorded as a payable on the Company's balance sheet until paid, the Company deducts its fees from these amounts, therefore the payable is recorded net of this receivable. The extent of this netting can be seen below:

	2020			2019		
	Gross amounts £000	Amounts offset £000	Net amounts £000	Gross amounts £000	Amounts offset £000	Net amounts £000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	4,850	2,019	2,831	2,955	28	2,927
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	320,825	2,019	318,806	200,053	28	200,025
End investor netting	376,268	109,635	266,633	279,797	65,248	214,549
Commission payable	35,482	7,199	28,283	32,747	6,248	26,499
Commission receivable	17,115	7,199	9,916	8,516	6,248	2,268

Pershing Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - continued **for the year ended 31 December 2020**

20 Contingencies

The Company did not have any contingencies at the year end.

21 Transactions involving directors, officers and others

At 31 December 2020 there were no loans or other transactions made to directors, officers or other related parties of the Company (2019: £nil).

22 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is Pershing Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The registered address of Pershing Limited is Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool L3 1LL.

The largest and smallest Group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, incorporated in the United States of America.

The ultimate parent company as at 31 December 2020 was The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent company may be obtained from its registered address.

The Secretary
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation
240 Greenwich Street
New York, NY
10286
USA.