Registered number: 03027028

LUCERA CONNECTIVITY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr R B Stevens (appointed on 1 December 2020)

Mr R M Snelling (appointed on 1 December 2020)

Company secretary Mr R M Snelling

Registered number 03027028

Registered office 1 Snowden Street

London EC2A 2DQ

Independent auditor Ernst & Young LLP

25 Churchill Place Canary Wharf

London E14 5EY

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Introduction

Lucera Connectivity Limited (the 'Company') acts as a holding company for its subsidiaries Fenics Software Limited and Algomi Limited.

The Company, a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom, is part of the global BGC Partners, Inc. group ('BGC Group'), which is comprised of BGC Partners, Inc. and its subsidiaries. BGCPartners, Inc. is a member of the Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. Group ('Cantor Group'), which is comprised of Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. and its subsidiaries.

With effect from 21 February 2020, the name of the Company was changed from Fenics Limited to Lucera Connectivity Limited.

Business review and key performance indicators

The Company is solely an investment holding company. The directors regard loss before tax US\$193k (2019: profit of US\$7,486k) and underlying value for its investments US\$20,681k (2019: US\$11,105k) as the key performance indicators for the business.

Share Issuance

On 6 March 2020, the Company issued 76,840,330 ordinary shares of £0.10 each to its parent for cash consideration of US\$10,000k (GBP 7,684k).

Acquisition of Algomi Limited

On 6 March 2020, the Company acquired 100% of the ordinary share capital of Algomi Limited for cash consideration of US\$9,757k.

Risk management

The principal risks facing the Company arise from impairment risk and credit risk in the normal course of its business.

The directors place reliance on the BGC group's risk management framework to manage and monitor risks as well as other related matters, and receive regular reports on specific risks affecting the Company.

Valuation risk

The primary risk the Company faces is valuation risk relating to its investments. The directors assess indicators for impairment to determine whether a review for impairment is required.

Credit risk

The Company's receivables are due from related parties, thus minimising the potential exposure to credit risk for the Company.

European Union Referendum

The UK and European Union trade agreement was signed on 30 December 2020, which was applied provisionally from 1 January 2021, and entered into force on 1 May 2021. The BGC Group has established several workstreams to plan for the impact of the trade agreement and will continue to monitor legislative developments in order to finalise the BGC Group's operating model going forward. To date, there have been no matters that warrant adjustments to either the financial results as at 31 December 2020 and for the year then ended, or the directors' expectation of the going concern status of the Company.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Covid-19

After making inquiries and reviewing the forecasts of its subsidiaries, the directors of the Company have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue. The directors specifically considered the potential impact of a significant downturn in levels of revenue on profitability of its subsidiaries that could result from the ongoing global COVID-19 outbreak in their analysis. The directors do not expect there to be material impact on valuation of the investment in these subsidiaries which could lead to impairment. The directors expect the Company to have adequate resources to be able to meet all its obligations as and when they fall due. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements

Post balance sheet events

There are no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date, up to the date of approval of the financial statements that would meet the criteria to be disclosed or adjusted in the financial statements as at 31 December 2020 and for the year then ended.

This report was approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

Mr R B Stevens

Director

Date: 24 December 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Lucera Connectivity Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation, amounted to US\$193k (2019: profit of US\$7,486k).

No dividends were paid to shareholders during the year (2019:US\$8,000k).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr P K C Naik (resigned on 1 December 2020) Mr J S J Swain (resigned on 1 December 2020) Mr R B Stevens (appointed on 1 December 2020) Mr R M Snelling (appointed on 1 December 2020)

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Please refer to the Principal risk and uncertainties section in the Strategic Report for reference to the Company's review of the current impact of Covid-19.

Future developments

The Company intends to continue as an investment holding company for the foreseeable future and will continue to earn income from its investments.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has granted an indemnity to its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst & Young LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier

This report was approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

Mr R B Stevens

Director

Date: 24 December 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). 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 in accordance with Section 10 of FRS 102 Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 102 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company financial position and financial performance;
- in respect of the Company's financial statements, state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards including FRS 102 in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is appropriate to presume that the Company will not continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Company financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a strategic report, directors' report, that comply with that law and those regulations. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LUCERA CONNECTIVITY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lucera Connectivity Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 14, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including traud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach vas as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, Financial Reporting Standard 102, and tax legislation (governed by HM Revenue and Customs).
- We understood how the Company is complying with these legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. We also reviewed correspondence between the Company and its regulatory bodies, reviewed minutes of the Board Committee and the audit committees, made enquiries of the management for their awareness of any non-compliance with laws and regulations and gained an understanding of the Company's approach to governance through the review of the Board's approval of the risk management framework and the internal controls processes.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override and designating management override and revenue recognition outside the normal course of business to be fraud risks. We considered the controls that the Company has established to address these risks identified, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such
 laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiries of executive management and those
 responsible for legal and compliance matters and journal entry testing. We corroborated our
 enquiries through review of Board minutes, policies and correspondence with relevant regulatory
 authorities.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Errol & Young Les

Andrew Stevenson (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor London

30 December 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 US\$000	2019 US\$000
Turnover		-	-
Administrative expenses		(193)	(14)
Operating loss on ordinary activities		(193)	(14)
Income from fixed assets investments	4	-	7,500
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(193)	7,486
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	7	-	-
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the year		(193)	7,486

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 US\$000	2019 US\$000
Fixed assets			
Intangibio ausota	В	33	44
investments	9	20,681	11,105
		20.714	11,149
Current assets			
Debtors, amounts falling due within one year	ır 10	674	432
		674	432
Total assets less current liabilities	•	21,388	11,581
Net assets		21.388	11,581
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	10,866	868
Share premium account		1,959	1,959
Retained earnings		8, 5 63	8,756
Total shareholder's funds		21,388	11,581

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf her.

Mr R 8 Stevens

Director

Date 24 December 2021

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total capital and reserves
	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
At 1 January 2020	866	1,959	8,756	11,581
Loss for the year	-	-	(193)	(193)
Shares issued during the year	10,000	-	-	10,000
At 31 December 2020	10,866	1,959	8,563	21,388

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

At 31 December 2019	866	1,959	8,756	11,581
Dividend declared during the year	-	-	(8,000)	(8,000)
Profit for the year	-	-	7,486	7,486
At 1 January 2019	866	1,959	9,270	12,095
	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total capital and reserves

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. Statement of compliance

Lucera Connectivity Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. Its registered office is 1 Snowden Street, London, EC2A 2DQ. The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the basis that the Company is a going concern, unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

After making inquiries and reviewing the forecasts of its regulated subsidiaries, the directors of the Company have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue. The directors specifically considered the potential impact of a significant downturn in levels of revenue on profitability of its two regulated subsidiaries that could result from the ongoing global COVID-19 outbreak in their analysis. The directors do not expect there to be material impact on valuation of the investment in these subsidiaries which could lead to impairment. The directors expect the Company to have adequate resources to be able to meet all its obligations as and when they fall due. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

2.2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Directors of the Company to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the date of the Statement of Financial Position and amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means the actual outcome could differ from those estimates. The Company has identified the following judgements.

Impairment of investment

Where there are indicators of impairment of individual assets, the Company performs impairment tests based on fair value less costs to sell or a value in use calculation. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions at arm's length on similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in US Dollars, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The conversion rate used to translate GBP into USD at 31 December 2020 was 1.367 (2019: 1.325).

2.4 Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than US Dollars are recorded at the average exchange rate ruling during the month in which the transactions occurred.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Translation differences are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Fixed asset investments

Investments held as fixed assets are shown at cost less any provision for impairment. The directors assess investments for indicators of impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If such indicators are apparent an impairment review is performed.

2.6 Dividend income

Dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim dividends are recognised when paid. Final dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.7 Exemption applied

As a qualifying entity under FRS 102, the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions in section 1.11-1.12 from preparing a cash flow statement, the requirement of section 33.7 to disclose key management personnel compensation, the requirement of section 33.1A to disclose any related party transactions with and between wholly-owned subsidiaries, and the requirement of paragraph 9.3 to prepare consolidated financial statements. The BGC Group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements including a cash flow statement which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, profit or loss and cash flows and the Company is included in the BGC Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.8 Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences, which occur between the Company's taxable profits and total comprehensive income, arising from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2.10 Goodwill

Goodwill has been recorded as the difference between the cost of the acquired entity and the aggregate fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities. After the acquisition of D'Vega Limited in 2003, liabilities and assets of D'Vega Limited were transferred across to Lucera Connectivity Limited. This business combination created goodwill on the Company's balance sheet.

The amortisation of goodwill is calculated to write off the cost over its estimated useful life of 20 years, on a straight- line basis.

2.11 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

	The loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:	2020	2019
		US\$000	US\$000
	Impairment of investments	-	2
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	11	11
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
4.	Income from fixed assets investments	2020	2019
		US\$000	US\$000
			·
	Dividend received	-	7,500
	The Company received US\$nil in dividend income from its investment (2019: US\$7,500k).	in Fenics Sof	tware Limited
5.	Auditor's remuneration		
0.	Addition of Communications	2020	2019
	•	US\$000	US\$000
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit		
	of the Company's annual financial statements	27	<u> </u>
	The audit fees payable represents the Company's portion of the group audinancial year, which is borne by a fellow BGC Group undertaking.	dit fee payable	relating to the
6.	Directors' remuneration		
••		2020	2019
		US\$000	US\$000
	Directors' remuneration	8	2
	Remuneration of the highest paid director	3	1

Directors' remuneration was borne by a fellow BGC Group entity and not recharged to the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7	Tovotion
	Taxation

laxation	2020 US\$000	2019 US\$000
Current tax:	204000	σοψοσο
Total tax per income statement	<u> </u>	-
The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the income state	ement as follows	:
	2020 US\$000	2019 US\$000
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities before tax	(193)	7,486
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019 - 19.00%)	(37)	1,422
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible	11	. 2
Income not taxable	- 26	(1,425) 1
Losses surrendered as group relief		
Total tax charge for the year		-

Factors that may affect future tax changes

The effective statutory corporation tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2020 is 19%. Budget 2021 provides that the rate of corporation tax will increase to 25% from April 2023. This rate was enacted in the Finance Bill 2021.

8. Intangible assets

	Goodwill US\$000
Cost	334000
At 1 January 2020	220
At 31 December 2020	220
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	176
Charge for the year	11
At 31 December 2020	187
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	33
At 31 December 2019	44

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8. Intangible assets (continued)

The Goodwill of the Company is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life of 20 years.

9. Fixed asset investments

Cost and carrying value	Investment in subsidiary company US\$000
At 1 January 2020	11,105
Acquisition of subsidiary	9,576
At 31 December 2020	20,681
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	20,681
At 31 December 2019	11,105

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name:	Class of shares:	Holding:	Principal activity:	Country of incorporation
Fenics Software Limited	Ordinary	100%	Software provider Software provider	United Kingdom
Algomi Limited	Ordinary	100%		United Kingdom

On the 6th March 2020, the Company acquired 100% of the ordinary share capital of Algomi Limited for a total consideration of \$9,756,620, a company that provides software and solutions to the fixed income market.

Except for the acquisition of Algomi Limited and the dissolution of D'Vega Limited, there were no changes in the holding interests from prior year.

10. Debtors

	2020 US\$000	2019 US\$000
Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments	582 92	432

The directors consider the carrying value of debtors falling due within one year approximates to fair value. The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11. Share capital

Shares classified as equity	2020 US\$000	2019 US\$000
Allotted, called up and fully paid 82,431,544 (2019: 5,591,214) Ordinary shares of GBP 0.10 each	10,866	866

On 6 March 2020, the Company issued 76,840,330 ordinary shares of £0.10 each to its parent for cash consideration of US\$10,000k (GBP 7,684k).

12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with other BGC Group entities that are directly or indirectly wholly owned by BGC Partners, Inc., whose financial statements are publicly available. BGC Partners, Inc. is partially owned by Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P., the ultimate controlling entity. Disclosed below are the related party transaction balances as at 31 December 2020.

Amount due from related party	2020 US\$000	2019 US\$000
Entities with control over the Company	582	432
Total	582	432

13. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent company is GFI Holdings Limited, a company which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Cantor Fitzgerald, LP, which is registered in the United States of America.

The smallest and largest group to make its financial statements publicly available into which the results of the Company are consolidated is BGC Partners, inc., incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available from 499 Park Avenue, New York, USA 10022. The largest group into which the results of the Company are consolidated is Cantor Fitzgerald L.P.

14. Post balance sheet events

There are no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date, up to the date of approval of the financial statements that would meet the criteria to be disclosed or adjusted in the financial statements as at 31 December 2020 and for the year then ended.