Strategic report, Directors' report and financial statements
Registered number 3162893
31 December 2019



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Board of Directors and other information

Directors

G J Cohen

J Jack (Chair)

M Semedalas

Secretary

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

Auditor

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square

London

E14 5GL

Registered Office

One Canada Square

London

E14 5AL

Registered Number

3162893

Strategic report

In accordance with Section 414A(1) of the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared the Strategic report which includes a review of BNY Markets Limited's ("the Company") business and future developments, a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company and key performance indicators.

The ultimate parent company is The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation ("BNY Mellon" or "Group").

Business review

The Company has continued to operate as a holding company for minority interests in group and non-group companies, and will continue to operate in this capacity for the foreseeable future.

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

	2019	2018	Change	Change
	\$000	\$000	\$000	%
Administrative expenses	32	57 .	(25)	(44)%
Loss before taxation	(1,551)	(2,574)	1,023	40%
Net assets	13,169	14,740	(1,571)	(11)%

The Company reported a pre-tax loss of \$1,551,000 (2018: \$2,574,000 loss) during the year, largely due to interest expense incurred on a loan from another Group company, Pershing Group LLC. The Company's investment in a non-group company, Fnality International Limited, was revalued at year end and a gain of \$971,000 (2018: \$nil) has been recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. The Company also incurred a small amount of administrative expenses.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company have been considered and addressed in the Directors' report on pages 4 to 7.

Business and future developments

Investment in non-group company

On 13 May 2019, BNY Markets Limited made a strategic equity investment of £2,650,000 in return for shares (equivalent to a 7.14% total equity stake) in a company called Fnality International Limited, a company engaged in the development of a system to support peer-to-peer transfer of digital cash settlement assets. The investment was revalued to £3,350,000 in September 2019 (equivalent to a 6.67% total equity stake) following an 'observable event' that triggered fair value recalculation.

Coronavirus ("COVID-19")

As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, there has been global uncertainty on the likely impact of the pandemic on companies, government policies and financial markets, among others. The Company has performed an impact assessment on the specific risks it could be exposed to as a result. This has been explained within the 'Risk Management' section of the Directors' report on page 6.

Brexit

The UK formally left the European Union ("EU") on 31 January 2020 and will cease to be a member state. The departure will lead to a transition period, lasting until the end of 2020, which effectively keeps the UK in the EU from the perspective of companies and individuals and their respective rights and obligations.

Strategic report

As part of the BNY Mellon Brexit Programme, the Company continues to monitor the UK's withdrawal from the European Union. The programme's analysis and planning has taken into account a range of potential economic scenarios and impact on the Company's operating model, aligned with regulatory and supervisory guidance which has been communicated industry-wide. No significant impact is expected on the Company's business activities currently.

Approval

By order of the Board

- DocuSigned by:

John Jack
Jack
Director

BNY Markets Limited One Canada Square London E14 5AL

22 September 2020

Company registered number: 3162893

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The Company was not engaged in any business activities during the year but did continue to operate as a holding company for minority investments.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to \$1,571,000 (2018: \$2,574,000 loss).

The directors do not recommend a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: \$nil).

Political donations

The Company made no political donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the year.

Future developments

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

Risk management

Risk management process

The Board sets the strategy and policies for the management of risk and is responsible for risk identification, management and monitoring.

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 ensuring the Company remains within the corporate risk appetite.

The Board of Directors are responsible for the oversight of the following:

- the risk management activities of the Company;
- the risks inherent in the business of the Company and the control and mitigation processes with respect to such risks; and
- the assessment and review of these risks including strategic, market, credit, operational and liquidity risks.

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

Directors' report - continued

Risk management - continued

Risk management framework

The BNY Mellon Group risk management framework provides integrated, forward-looking risk assessment, management information reporting, risk appetite and capital adequacy process consistency. Risk appetite for the Company is incorporated within the risk appetite of BNY Mellon Corporation, which is to maintain a balance sheet that remains strong across market cycles to meet the expectations of its major stakeholders, including clients, shareholders, regulators and employees.

An appropriate Risk Management Framework is maintained that promotes a risk-aware and transparent culture and the identification, assessment, mitigation, measurement and escalation of risk and control issues.

The Board adopts a prudent approach to all elements of risk to which the Company is exposed in line with the risk appetite of BNY Mellon Corporation.

Principal risks relevant to the Company are discussed below.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is defined as the risk arising from adverse business decisions, poor implementation of business decisions, or lack of responsiveness to changes in the financial industry and operating environment. Strategic and/or Business risks may also arise from the acceptance of new businesses, the introduction or modification of products, strategic finance and risk management decisions, business process changes, complex transactions, acquisitions/ divestitures/ joint ventures and major capital expenditures/ investments.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk to earnings or capital due to adverse changes in market factors, including equity, credit spreads, commodity prices, interest rates and other factors. The Company is exposed to minimal market risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of direct loss due to an obligor's default as well as the risk of indirect losses that may arise from a default event. The Company is exposed to minimal credit risk.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events (including legal risk but excluding strategic and reputation risk).

Operational risk may arise from errors in transaction processing, breaches of internal control, systems and compliance requirements, internal or external fraud, damage to physical assets, and/or business disruption due to systems failures or other events. Operational risk can also arise from potential legal or regulatory actions as a consequence of non-compliance with regulatory requirements, prudent ethical standards or contractual obligations.

The Operational Risk Management Framework ("ORMF") provides the processes and tools necessary to fulfil a strategy of managing risk through a culture of risk awareness, a clear governance structure, well defined policies, procedures and reporting and suitable tools for reporting and monitoring to effectively identify, manage, mitigate, monitor and report the risks in an organised way to the appropriate governance bodies.

The ORMF defines roles and responsibilities through the Group's global risk policy, using the Three Lines of Defence model as a foundation. Thus, responsibility for the management of Operational risk sits first and foremost with the business and functions.

Directors' report - continued

Operational risk - continued

The Company's ORMF relies on a culture of risk awareness, a clear governance structure and Operational risk policies and procedures, which define the roles and responsibilities of the First, Second and Third Lines of Defence. These policies and procedures complement each other to ensure that the Operational risks of the business are effectively identified, managed, mitigated (where possible) and reported to the appropriate governance committees on a monthly basis.

The Company uses the ORMF to capture, analyse and monitor its Operational risks. The tools used to manage the Operational risks of the business are prescribed through the enterprise Operational Risk program, assessment systems and related processes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the inability to access funding, convert assets to cash quickly and efficiently, or to roll over or issue new debt, especially during periods of market stress, at a reasonable cost in order to meet short-term (up to one year) obligations. Liquidity risk includes the inability to access funding sources or manage fluctuations in funding levels.

Other macro environmental risks (including coronavirus)

Subsequent to December 31, 2019 the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The situation is dynamic with various governments and institutions around the world responding in different ways to address the outbreak. This has led to an increased level of uncertainty in the financial markets which has triggered volatility in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices among others. Whereas the quantification of the impact on the Company is uncertain, management has considered the below specific factors that could affect the Company:

- Management has reviewed the Company's investments in associate for potential indicators of impairment and concluded that no trigger for impairment testing exists post year end. There has been no significant impact on the Company's strategic equity investment in Fnality International Limited;
- There has been no change to the Company's contractual loan arrangements with a related Group undertaking as a result of the pandemic;
- Liquidity: The Company continues to closely monitor the impact of market volatility on its balance sheet. The Company currently has sufficient liquidity in excess of its regulatory requirement to absorb any short-term losses;
- Going concern consideration: 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 to continue as a going concern. This assessment is disclosed in note 1.5 and focuses on the Company's financial and operational resilience 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, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

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 capital.

Directors

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

	Appointed	Resigned
J Cay		12 March 2019
G J Cohen	<u>-</u>	-
J Jack	-	-
M Semedalas	26 March 2019	-

Directors' report - continued

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 (2018: 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.

Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to 31 December 2019, the COVID-19 virus spread into the UK and other countries outside of China. Accordingly, management has considered this to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event and an analysis of its impact on the Company has been considered within the 'Risk Management' section.

On 1 June 2020 the Company's loan from another group company, Pershing Group LLC, was extended for a further 3 years to 1 June 2023.

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

-DocuSigned by:

John Jack 3683DB0CD8614DC.. J Jack

Director

BNY Markets Limited One Canada Square London E14 5AL

22 September 2020

Company registered number: 3162893

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 auditor's report to the members of BNY Markets Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BNY Markets Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 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 2019 and of its loss 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 Financial Reporting Council's ("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").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. 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. We have nothing to report in these respects.

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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises of 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 other information 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 other information;
- 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of BNY Markets Limited

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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 8, 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 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.

alison allen

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

Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square London, E14 5GL

24 September 2020

Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$000	2018 • \$000
Administrative expenses	2	(32)	(57)
Operating loss		(32)	.(57)
Net gain/(loss) on investments	5	971	-
Interest receivable and similar income	6	31	7
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(2,521)	(2,524)
Loss before taxation		(1,551)	(2,574)
Taxation	8	(20)	-
Total loss for the financial year	_	(1,571)	(2,574)
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year		(1,571)	(2,574)

Notes 1 to 17 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.

The Company had no items going through other comprehensive income during the year (2018: \$nil).

Balance sheet at 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$000	\$000
Fixed assets			
Investments in associate	9	60,279	60,279
Other investments	9	4,422	-
Other assets	_	1	1
	_	64,702	60,280
Current assets			
Debtors	10	461	- '
Cash at bank and in hand	11 _	8,523	14,961
		8,984	14,961
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(60,517)	(223)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(51,533)	14,738
Total assets less current liabilities	•	13,169	75,018
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	<u>-</u>	(60,278)
Net assets	_	13,169	14,740
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	34	34
Profit and loss account		13,135	14,706
Shareholder's funds	_	13,169	14,740

Notes 1 to 17 are integral to these financial statements.

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

John Jack
3883D50CD8814DC
J Jack

Director

22 September 2020

Company registered number: 3162893

Statement of changes in equity 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 January 2018	34	17,280	17,314
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year		(2,574)	(2,574)
Balance at 31 December 2018	34	14,706	14,740
	Called up	Profit and	~
	share capital	loss account	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2019	capital	account	equity
Balance at 1 January 2019 Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	capital \$000	account \$000	equity \$000

Notes 1 to 17 are integral to these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

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 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 are *equivalent* to International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("adopted IFRSs"). 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 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; and
- Disclosures in respect of capital management.

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 1.14.

1.2 Change in accounting policy

IFRS 16 Leases is a new accounting standard that was effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 and has had no impact on the Company as there are no operating or finance leases. No further disclosures have been made in the financial statements as a result.

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.3 Exemption from preparation of group financial statements

As noted in section 1.1 above, the Company's ultimate parent company includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements, which are prepared under a basis equivalent to adopted IFRSs. Accordingly, the Company is exempt by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare Group financial statements. Therefore, these financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its Group.

1.4 Measurement convention

These financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.5 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 3. In addition, the Directors' report on pages 4 to 7 includes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objective and its exposures to credit and liquidity risk.

The Company has adequate liquidity and capital. 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 despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

Due to COVID-19, 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 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 reasonably plausible scenarios. In addition, an extreme revenue scenario assuming zero revenue for a period of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements was considered by management;
- Liquidity position based on current and projected cash resources. The Company's current cash/liquidity position
 and expected projected cash flow is able to sustain its current operational costs for at least a year even with a
 significantly reduced revenue scenario, and;
- The Company's operational resilience with respect to the impact of the pandemic on existing processes and key stakeholders.

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.

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.6 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 6,7,9,11,12 and 13.

1.7 Foreign currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is USD. 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 and other comprehensive income 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 and other comprehensive income within interest receivable or payable as appropriate.

1.8 Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest receivable and payable is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, 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 losses.

1.9 Taxation

Taxation on profit or loss for the year comprises current 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.

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.10 Non-derivative financial instruments - classification and measurement

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise other investments, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings and trade and other creditors.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if meeting both of the following conditions and are not designated as at 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 other investments, trade and other debtors.

Financial assets are measured at FVOCI only if meeting 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.

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.

The Company generally does not hold assets for trading.

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies - continued

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

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.

1.11 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 Investments in associate

Investments in associates are carried at cost less impairment.

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies - continued

1.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods on assets other than goodwill are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.14 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 impairment of investments in associates. Further information about key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, are set out in note 9 to the financial statements.

2 Administrative expenses and auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration:

Auditor's remuneration.		
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Audit of these financial statements pursuant to legislation	3	3

3 Staff numbers and costs

The Company had no employees during the year ended 31 December 2019 and therefore no staff costs (2018: nil).

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

4 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 or otherwise in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company. The amounts are disclosed irrespective of which Group company actually makes the payment to the directors.

	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Directors' emoluments	7	10
Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	2	3
Compensation for loss of office	1	
	10	13

The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was \$3,748 (2018: \$3,919), and company pension contributions of \$344 (2018: \$207) were made to a money purchase scheme on his behalf. During the year, the highest paid director received shares under a long term incentive scheme.

	Number of Di	rectors
	2019	2018
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:		
Money purchase schemes	4	4
The number of directors in respect of whose services shares were received or receivable		•
under long term incentive schemes was	3	4
5 Net gain/(loss) on investments		
3 Teet gam/(1088) on investments	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Net gain on financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss	864	•
Net foreign exchange gain	107	
	971	· •
6 Interest receivable and similar income		
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Receivable from Group undertakings	31	7
Total interest receivable and similar income	31	7

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

		-
7 Interest payable and similar charges	2010	2010
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Net foreign exchange loss	1	4
Payable to Group undertakings	2,520	2,520
Total interest payable and similar charges	2,521	2,524
8 Taxation		
Recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income		
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
UK corporation tax		
Current tax for the period		
Total tax expense		
Factors affecting total tax charge for the current period		
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Total loss for the year	(1,571)	(2,574)
Total tax expense		-
Loss excluding taxation	(1,551)	(2,574)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(295)	(489)
Non-deductible expenses	315	485
Effects of group relief/other reliefs	<u> </u>	4
Total tax expense	20	

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. In the 11 March 2020 Budget it was announced that the UK tax rate will remain at the current 19% and not reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020. This will have a consequential effect on the Company's future tax charge.

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

9 Investments

a) Investment in associate		
•	Associate.	Total
	\$000	\$000
Cost		
At 1 January 2019	60,279	60,279
At 31 December 2019	60,279	60,279
Net book value		
At 31 December 2018	60,279	60,279
At 31 December 2019	60,279	60,279

Management have conducted an impairment assessment of the carrying value of the investment based on the net asset value and have concluded that no impairment exists at the balance sheet date.

The Company has the following investment in associate:

Name of associate	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares held	Ownership 2019	Ownership 2018	
Pershing Holdings (UK) Limited	Royal River Building, Pier Head, Liverpool, England L31LL	Holding Company	Ordinary £1	25%	25%	
b) Other invest	ments					
At 1 January 2019						\$000
-						2 451
Additions	•					3,451
Unrealised gain						971
At 31 December 2019		4				4,422
At 31 December 2018						_

On 13 May 2019, BNY Markets Limited made a strategic equity investment of £2,650,000 in return for shares (equivalent to a 7.14% total equity stake) in a company called Fnality International Limited, a company engaged in the development of a system to support peer-to-peer transfer of digital cash settlement assets. The investment was revalued at year end and a gain of \$971,000 (2018: \$nil) has been recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

10 Debtors	•	
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Other debtors	461	
Due within one year	461	٠.
11 Cash at bank and in hand		
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Cash at bank and in hand	8,523	14,961
	8,523	14,961
		2918
Cash at bank included \$8,523,000 (2018: \$14,961,000) of funds on deposit with a UK r	egulated banking ent	ity within the
Group.		
12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	60,494	220
Accruals and deferred income	3	3
Taxation and social security	20	_
and social security		
	60,517	223
13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	•	
13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	-	60,278
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		60,278.
14 Capital and reserves		•
14 Capital and reserves		
Share capital		
	2019	2018
•	\$000	\$000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	34	34

20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each are translated at GBP 1=US\$ 1.6985.

Notes to the financial statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2019

15 Transactions involving directors, officers and others

At 31 December 2019 there were no loans and other transactions made to directors, officers or other related parties of the Company (2018: \$nil).

16 Subsequent events

Subsequent to 31 December 2019, the COVID-19 virus spread into the UK and other countries outside of China. Accordingly, management has considered this to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event and do not believe there is any material financial impact to the financial statements as at 31 December 2019 as a result of this subsequent event.

On 1 June 2020 the Company's loan from another group company, Pershing Group LLC, was extended for a further 3 years to 1 June 2023.

17 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is BNY Capital Markets Holdings Inc., a company registered in the United States of America. BNY Capital Markets Holdings Inc.'s registered address is 240 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10286.

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 2019 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