Express Finance (Bromley) Limited

Report and Financial Statements

30 June 2014

Directors
R Singh
S Howard
J A Richardson

Secretary
L Biondi

Auditors
Ernst & Young LLP
1 More London Place
London SE1 2AF

Bankers
Royal Bank of Scotland
12 Elmfield Road
Bromley BR1 1LP

Solicitors
Eversheds
1 Royal Standard Place
Nottingham
NG1 6FZ

Registered Office
6 Bevis Marks
London
United Kingdom
EC3A 7BA

Registered No. 03841946

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £3,229,224 (2013 – profit of £3,469,376). The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2013 – £nil).

Going concern

Subsequent to the year end, on 28th February 2015, the trade and assets of the company were transferred to Instant Cash Loans Limited, the immediate parent undertaking, leaving an inter-company receivable balance which accrues interest on an arm's length basis.

The ultimate parent undertaking has agreed to provide financial support to the company for at least one year following the signature date of these financial statements. The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the directors continue to adopt a going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors

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

P Fileccia (resigned 14 March 2014)
E G Erickson (resigned 14 March 2014)
M L Prior (resigned 14 March 2014)
J Bray (resigned 18 December 2014)
N Miller (resigned 10 February 2014)
S Corepal (resigned 1 July 2013)
M T Hargrove (resigned 17 January 2014)
M J Corcoran (appointed 17 March 2014, resigned 5 January 2015)
R Singh (appointed 17 July 2014)
S Howard (appointed 16 December 2014)
J A Richardson (appointed 5 January 2015)

Directors' indemnity

The company has directors' and officers' liability insurance and it is intended to maintain such cover for the full term of their appointment.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP have communicated their intention not to seek re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). A resolution to appoint Deloitte LLP in place of Ernst & Young LLP will be put to the members at the AGM.

By order of the Board

....
Director

9/4/15
....
Date

Strategic Report

Principal activity and review of the business

The company is engaged in the provision of short-term, cash-advance loans to individuals via the internet. The single payment loans are, on average, for a term of 24 days and are repayable in full on the customer's next payday.

The profit and loss account is set out on page 10 and shows turnover for the year of £30,366,524 (2013 – £60,531,772).

Key performance indicators

	2014	*2013*	*Annualised decrease*
Turnover (£000)	30,367	60,532	49.8%
Operating Profit (£000)	3,457	4,500	23.2%
Current asset/current liabilities	9.11	9.49	

Future developments

The current regulatory climate remains challenging as the business embarks on its journey towards FCA authorisation. The company considers that awareness for its product will continue to grow for the foreseeable future, and with it, the size of its overall market share. The company intends to continue its growth development of this market and increase its product offerings.

Strategy

The company continues to invest in its IT infrastructure and processes to ensure that customers are treated fairly. The company will continue to attract customers through the convenience and efficiency of the online application process whilst maintaining the searches required in preserving credit performance.

We will continue to develop new products to ensure affordable lending terms for our customers.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Liquidity risk

The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing the cash requirements for the business with cash generation from its portfolio of debt and, where required, by utilising funding from other group companies.

Credit risks

The risk of financial loss from credit risk due to a party's failure to honour its obligations under a consumer lending agreement is mitigated by the company's responsible lending policy and backed up by rigorous underwriting criteria.

Regulatory risk

Regulatory oversight for the Company's on-line consumer lending activities was assumed by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") effective April 1, 2014. Prior to this date, the Company's activities were primarily regulated by the Office of Fair Trading, or OFT, which was responsible for licensing and regulating companies that offered consumer credit. In connection with the regulatory oversight by the FCA, the Company has made significant changes to its consumer lending business including, limitation on loan rollovers; limitations on the use of continuous payment authority to recover loans; and, changes in marketing and other loan origination practices. The Company has also revised the affordability assessments used in loan originations and this change, and all other changes, has resulted in a significant decline in outstanding consumer loans within the Company's business.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Regulatory risk (continued)

Effective April 1, 2014, the FCA became the regulator for, among others, credit card issuers, payday loan companies, pawn brokers, rent-to-own companies, debt management and collection firms and providers of debt advice. The FCA is also responsible for regulating and setting conduct standards for banks, credit unions and similar institutions. In October 2013, the FCA issued a consultation paper addressing how it proposed to regulate the consumer credit industry with proposals covering, among other things, its proposed definition of "high cost credit", strengthened scrutiny of firms entering the consumer credit market, enhanced advertising and disclosure requirements, affordability assessments and limitations on the use of continuous payment authority and the number of times a loan may be rolled over. The public comment period for the proposals ended in early December 2013, and the FCA issued its final detailed rules for consumer credit providers in February 2014. The new FCA rules include limiting the number of loan roll-overs to two, restricting (to two) the number of times a lender can seek repayment using continuous payment authority, and additional requirements. In addition to complying with the rules promulgated in the FCA's rules for providers of consumer credit, industry members are required to complete the FCA's full licensing and authorisation process as a condition to continue trading. Once the company completes the full authorisation process, which is anticipated to be early in 2015, it will be required to comply with the FCA's Handbook which outlines the conduct expected of all firms regulated by the FCA. The company cannot yet determine what impact, if any, these changes in regulatory requirements and oversight will have on the company's business.

In November 2013, the HM Treasury announced its intention to introduce a cap on the total cost of credit in the U.K. and that it would be placing the duty on the FCA to introduce the cap. The FCA engaged with stakeholders and completed its analysis in May 2014, and published a consultation paper in July 2014. Following submissions and comments, a policy statement and final rules were published in November 2014. The cap on the cost of credit will come into force on January 2, 2015.

The cap will have three components: an initial cost cap; a cap on default fees and interest; and a total cost cap. The initial cost cap will be set at 0.8% of the outstanding principal per day, on all interest and fees charged during the loan and when refinancing. Firms can structure their charges under this cap in any way they choose, for example, a portion could be upfront or rollover fees.

The cap on default charges will be £15. Interest can continue to be charged but at no higher rate than the initial cost cap (calculated per day on the outstanding principal and fixed default charges).

The total cost cap will be 100% of the total amount borrowed, applying to all interest, fees and charges.

In February 2012, the OFT began an extensive review of the short-term lending sector in the United Kingdom to assess its compliance with the Consumer Credit Act and Irresponsible Lending Guidance. The review included 50 of the largest companies offering unsecured short-term consumer loans, including Express Finance (Bromley) Limited, for which the OFT conducted on-site inspections that could be used to assess fitness to hold a consumer credit license and could result in formal enforcement action where appropriate. The company's U.K operations were reviewed in late fiscal 2012. The OFT issued its final report on the outcome of its sector review in March 2013, in which it indicated that the reviewed lenders would receive letters from the OFT that would include specific findings for each lender. While each of these letters had different requirements specific to the particular business, overall, the letters both specifically and generally advised on required actions in the following categories: advertising and marketing; pre-contract information and explanations; affordability assessments; rollovers (including deferred refinance and extended loans); forbearance and debt collection; and regulatory and other compliance issues. The company received its letter and submitted a required response prepared by an independent consulting firm confirming its compliance with the OFT letters' requirements in May 2013. In December 2013, the company received a follow up letter and request for information from the OFT. This supplemental loan and transaction data was submitted in early January 2014 per the OFT's request.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Regulatory risk (continued)

In November 2012, the OFT issued revised Debt Collection Guidance. Under the updated Debt Collection Guidance, the company is required to more specifically disclose to customers the use of continuous payment authority, including the amount(s) that may be deducted, the frequency of use, and the basis for taking partial payments, and is required to suspend the use of continuous payment authority to collect defaulted debts from a customer whom the company believe to be experiencing financial hardship, based in part on the company's reasonable attempts to discuss the defaulted debt with the customer.

In June 2013, the OFT referred the payday lending sector to the Competition and Markets Authority ("CMA"), formerly the Competition Commission, for review. In its inquiry, the CMA was required to decide whether any feature or combination of features, of each relevant market prevents, restricts or distorts competition in the market on a number of grounds so as to negatively impact consumer outcomes. The CMA issued its provisional direction on remedies in October 2014. These include a requirement that lenders will be required to participate on at least one price comparison website, which will have an FCA accredited page, and that lenders must notify customers within 24 hours of loan settlement (or account closure as a result of loan default) where they can access a statement showing the cost of their last loan and any loans in the prior 12 months.

The CMA have also asked the FCA to consider, as part of their normal oversight obligations, to ensure lenders disclose additional fees and charges clearly; to promote real-time data sharing; to work with lenders to help customers shop around without unduly affecting their ability to access credit; and to ensure that lead-generators are transparent when declaring their broker status and how they sell leads for their own benefit. The CMA is due to issue its final report in January 2015. Subject to these remedies being confirmed in its final report, implementation of these requirements is expected to begin from June 2015.

As the company continues to evaluate all of these regulatory developments, it may consider or be required to make additional changes, to the company's lending and collection practices, but it is too soon to estimate the impact of any such changes.

On 28 February 2015, the trade and assets of Express Finance (Bromley) Limited were transferred to Instant Cash Loans Limited, the immediate parent undertaking.

By order of the Board

....

Director

9/4/15

Date

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' and strategic reports 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards 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 inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Independent auditors' report

to the members of Express Finance (Bromley) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Express Finance (Bromley) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors' and strategic reports to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report (continued)

to the members of Express Finance (Bromley) Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

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

16-6-15
....

Date

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 £	2013 £
Turnover	2	30,366,524	60,531,772
Administrative expenses		(26,909,146)	(54,753,921)
Exceptional item	3	-	(1,277,562)
Operating profit	3	3,457,378	4,500,289
Interest receivable on group borrowings		1,485,013	199,046
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		4,942,391	4,699,335
Tax	6	(1,713,167)	(1,229,959)
Profit for the financial year	12	3,229,224	3,469,376

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 30 June 2014

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit attributable to the shareholders of the company of £3,229,224 in the year ended 30 June 2014 (2013 – profit of £3,469,376).

Balance sheet

at 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	543	591
Tangible assets	8	634,361	772,619
		634,904	773,210
Current assets			
Debtors	9	32,175,176	23,951,698
Cash at bank and in hand		1,959,617	6,249,805
		34,134,793	30,201,503
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(3,748,633)	(3,182,873)
Net current assets		30,386,160	27,018,630
Net assets		31,021,064	27,791,840
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account	12	31,020,964	27,791,740
Shareholders' funds	13	31,021,064	27,791,840

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the date shown below and were signed on its behalf by:

....

Director - STUART HOWARD

9/4/15........................

Date

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2014

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with United Kingdom applicable accounting standards.

Statement of cash flows

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 1 (revised) from including a statement of cash flows in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent undertaking publishes group financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents interest and financial fee income charged to loan customers. Interest is recognised over the term of the loan. Fee income is recognised as earned.

Interest and fee revenue is stated net of value added tax.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over their expected useful lives. Trademarks are amortised over 20 years.

Impairment losses are recognised immediately when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	–	over the life of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	–	5 years straight-line
Computer and office equipment	–	3 years straight-line
Software and web development	–	3 years straight-line

Development costs are capitalised as incurred and depreciated as the asset comes into use.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Debtors and provisions for bad and doubtful debts

Single payment loans are stated in the balance sheet at the amount of the principal and interest outstanding less provision for doubtful accounts.

Provisions for doubtful accounts are made having regard to specific and general risks. The specific element of the provision relates to those loans that have been reviewed and specifically identified as doubtful. In determining the level of provisions required, management considers numerous factors, including prior bad debt experience. In April 2014, the company adopted a new provisioning model that better represented the historical performance of the loans given the environmental changes in the industry.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the result for the year and takes into consideration timing differences arising as a result of different treatments of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exception:

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2. Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely within the United Kingdom.

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	2014	*2013*
	£	*£*
Depreciation of owned assets	469,421	1,003,423
Trademarks amortisation	48	47
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	297,204	178,964
Exceptional item – software write-off	–	1,277,562

Audit fees have been borne by the company's ultimate parent undertaking in 2013 (DFC Global Corp) and 2014 (Lone Star Fund VIII (U.S), L.P.)

4. Directors' remuneration

	2014	*2013*
	£	*£*
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	176,775	30,049
Pension contributions to money purchase schemes	–	–

The aggregate remuneration of the highest paid director for the year was £176,775 (2013 – £30,049).

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2014

4. Directors' remuneration (continued)

	2014	*2013*
	No.	*No.*
Members of money purchase pension schemes	–	–

	2014	*2013*
	No.	*No.*
Long term incentive plans:		
Members of long term incentive schemes	–	–
Directors who exercised share options in the year	–	–

Certain directors of Express Finance (Bromley) Ltd are remunerated by other DFC Global Corp. group companies. These directors estimate that £nil (2013 – £nil) of their remuneration relates to their qualifying services in Express Finance (Bromley) Ltd for which no charge has been made.

5. Staff costs

	2014	*2013*
	£	*£*
Wages and salaries	5,648,014	5,186,109
Social security costs	542,789	488,252
Other pension costs	42,823	10,559
	6,233,626	5,684,920

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	No.	*No.*
	£	*£*
Agents	180	155
Support staff	47	53
	227	208

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2014

6. Tax

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	1,247,383	1,529,497
Over provision in prior years	25,725	111,217
Total current tax (note 6(b))	1,273,108	1,640,714
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	440,059	(410,755)
Total deferred tax (note 6(c))	440,059	(410,755)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	1,713,167	1,229,959

(b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 22.50% (2013 – 23.75%). The differences are explained below:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,942,391	4,699,335
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 22.50% (2013 – 23.75%)	1,112,038	1,116,092
Effects of:		
Items disallowable for tax	4,795	2,051
Fixed asset timing differences	105,631	411,354
Other timing differences	24,919	-
Over provision in prior years	25,725	111,217
Current tax for the year (note 6(a))	1,273,108	1,640,714

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2014

6. Tax (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

	£
At 1 July 2013	(440,059)
Charge for the year	440,059
At 30 June 2014	–

Deferred taxation provided in the financial statements is as follows:

	2014 *(Asset)* £	*2013* *(Asset)* £
Fixed asset timing differences (note 9)	–	(440,059)

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are no provided deferred tax balances at 30 June 2014. The company has a potential deferred tax asset of £459,766 (2013 – £Nil) which does not meet the recognition criteria under FRS 19.

Deferred tax assets have been stated at the corporation tax rate of 20% (2013: 23%) reflecting the reduction in the UK corporation tax rate which takes effect from 1 April 2015 and which was substantially enacted on 2 July 2013.

In the Budget of 20 March 2013, the Government announced that the UK rate of corporation tax will reduce by 2% to 21% effective from 1 April 2014 and reduced further by 1% to 20% effective from 1 April 2015. These reductions in the corporation tax rate were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013 and hence reflected in the accounts.

7. Intangible fixed assets

	Trademarks £
Cost:	
At 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014	945
Depreciation:	
At 1 July 2013	354
Charge for the year	48
At 30 June 2014	402
Net book value:	
At 30 June 2014	543
At 30 June 2013	591

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2014

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Website development	*Computer software*	*Fixtures and fittings*	*Leasehold improve-ments*	*Computer and office equipment*	*Total*
	£	*£*	*£*	*£*	*£*	*£*
Cost:						
At 1 July 2013	6,901	69,898	322,155	308,739	737,340	1,445,033
Additions	–	–	246,459	18,889	66,808	332,156
Disposals	–	–	(3,574)	–	(2,589)	(6,163)
At 30 June 2014	6,901	69,898	565,040	327,628	801,559	1,771,026
Depreciation:						
At 1 July 2013	6,901	9,861	118,310	119,244	418,098	672,414
Charge for the year	–	59,454	97,239	146,980	165,748	469,421
Released on disposal	–	–	(3,227)	–	(1,943)	(5,170)
At 30 June 2014	6,901	69,315	212,322	266,224	581,903	1,136,665
Net book value:						
At 30 June 2014	–	583	352,718	61,404	219,656	634,361
At 30 June 2013	–	60,037	203,845	189,495	319,242	772,619

9. Debtors

	2014	*2013*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	1,566,982	11,916,123
Other debtors	668,882	955,991
Amounts owed by group undertakings	29,939,312	10,639,525
Deferred tax asset (note 6c)	–	440,059
	32, 175,176	23,951,698

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2014	*2013*
	£	*£*
Trade creditors	210,932	602,433
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,198,305	825,867
Corporation tax payable	1,500,518	227,410
Other creditors	838,878	1,527,163
	3,748,633	3,182,873

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2014

11. Issued share capital

		2014		2013
Allotted, called up and fully paid	*No.*	*£*	*No.*	*£*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

12. Movements on reserves

	Profit and loss account
	£
At 1 July 2013	27,791,740
Profit for the year	3,229,224
At 30 June 2014	31,020,964

13. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds

	2014	2013
	£	*£*
Proft for the financial year	3,229,224	3,469,376
Net increase in total shareholders' funds	3,229,224	3,469,376
Opening shareholders' funds	27,791,840	24,322,464
Closing shareholders' funds	31,021,064	27,791,840

14. Other financial commitments

At 30 June 2014 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and buildings	
	2014	*2013*
	£	*£*
Operating leases which expire:		
In two to five years	319,373	243,239

15. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 from disclosing transactions with related parties that are part of the Dollar group.

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Instant Cash Loans Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group for which financial statements are drawn up which incorporate the results of the Company is that headed by Sterling Mid-Holdings Limited., a company incorporated in Jersey.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2014

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party (continued)

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Lone Star Fund VIII (U.S), L.P. a private equity firm incorporated in the United States of America.

17. Subsequent events

On 28 February 2015, the trade and assets of Express Finance (Bromley) Limited were transferred to Instant Cash Loans Limited, the immediate parent undertaking.