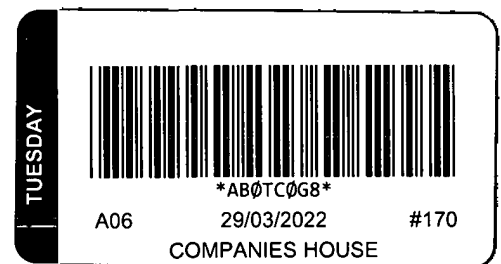


CF Global Trading (UK) Limited

Report And Financial Statements

31 December 2021



COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	S Chace
Company secretary	N Chace
Registered number	04274188
Registered office	First Floor 1 Lancaster Place London WC2E 7ED
Independent auditors	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP 16 Great Queen Street London WC2B 5AH
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 1-7 King Street Cheapside London EC2V 8AU

STRATEGIC REPORT

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company during the period was that of an outsourced agency trading desk for institutional customers in the US, Europe and Asia that need cross border execution for their funds. The company provides executions in equities in Europe, The Americas and Asia either as an introducing broker through a network of broker dealers or as an agency broker through its parent company, CF Global Trading LLC and clearing the trades through Cowen and Company, LLC.

The results for the company show a pre-tax profit of £2,419,404 (2020: £2,112,833) for the year and sales of £7.464 million (2020: £6.136 million).

The company has no debt.

Research and development and section 172 reporting

As an outsourced trading desk, our customers, employees, regulators and suppliers are our primary stakeholders and taking their views into account in our decision is paramount. The primary objectives of our investments in information technology, telecommunications and people are to continuously enhance our service, while improving the efficiency and wellbeing of our staff and meeting our regulatory requirements.

The director is directly engaged in day to day matters. Open communications with our clients, staff and suppliers in regular conversation and meetings are key to identify needs and design solutions that ultimately lead to these improvements and decision.

The company has again made significant investments in technology and software this year to provide its customers with a service meeting their needs and expectations while streamlining processes and improving business continuity plans. Being able to use our data to measure our effectiveness as a trading desk in a collaborative way with our clients is how we intend to make constant improvement.

Maintaining a reputation for high standard of business conduct both within the company and with our clients, regulators and suppliers is integral to the continuing success of the business and as such is key in the decision making process.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. At the time of writing the onset of war in Eastern Europe remains a principal risk to the Global Community as a whole. The uncertainties surrounding the war and the effect of the sanctions imposed will have long reaching impacts across the world which remain to be seen. Other key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company relate to competition, employee retention, regulatory risk and trader errors. With the advent of MiFID II the regulatory risk has increased but it is also an opportunity for the company to gain more clients who need to satisfy the Best Execution requirements under MiFID II. The group is in the process of opening an office in Lisbon, this will enable us to pro actively engage with clients based in the EU. We will continue to take steps to strengthen our procedures and processes to minimize our risks, using technology to continue to decrease manual input. The other risks include protecting ourselves against cybersecurity and our technology team continues to upgrade our safeguards and strengthen our global network.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's director is of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Future outlook

Diversifying and expanding our client base remains a priority, and we look to continue growing our revenue by adding to our sales force and making sure we have the capacity to deal with the increased order flow. We are looking to provide ancillary services to our clients and believe that as an independent outsourced agency broker we are still in a strong position in the market place as our interests and our clients are firmly aligned. We have also seen an increased interest from asset managers in outsourced trading in the UK and EU which should benefit us as one of the leaders in the sector over the last twenty years. Many more funds are considering outsourcing their trading according to recent studies and it is a good trend for us and our growth prospects.

The political and economic uncertainties not only of the war in Eastern Europe but the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic will undoubtedly have an impact. The impact of the pandemic on both the firm, the country and our wider global community is evident and we recognise that our first priority is to safeguard the physical health and emotional welfare of our staff. The full impact of the war in Eastern Europe remains to be seen but we believe the company is in a strong position and will continue to provide our clients the highest level of service through these unprecedented global circumstances.

This report was approved by the board on 23 / 03 / 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Nathalie Chace

N Chace
Secretary

DIRECTOR'S REPORT
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,924,686 (2020 - £1,708,105).

The director has declared and paid a dividend of £1,440,000 (2020 - £720,000).

Director

The director who served during the year was:

S Chace

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its director which were made during the prior year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Pillar III Disclosures

The company has documented the disclosures required by the FCA under Article 431 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. These are available from www.cfglobal.com/disclosures.

Disclosure of return of assets

Under IFPRU 9.1.3 the company is required to disclose its return on assets. This is calculated as net profits divided by the total balance sheet. The return on assets for the year ended 31 December 2021 is 40.29% (2020 - 37.53%).

Matters covered in the strategic report

Information relating to Future developments and Post balance sheet events have been covered in the Strategic Report.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the strategic report, the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is 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 to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The director at the time when this director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- he 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 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 on 23 / 03 / 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Nathalie Chace

N Chace
Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CF GLOBAL TRADING (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CF Global Trading (UK) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, 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, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 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.

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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CF GLOBAL TRADING (UK) LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

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 the director's 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 director's 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 director's responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following: enquiring of management concerning the Company's policies with regards to identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance; enquiring of management concerning the Company's policies for detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; enquiring of management concerning the Company's policies in relation to the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations; discussing among the engagement team where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud; and obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the Company operates in and focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Company. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act 2006, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and applicable tax legislation.

One particular focus area was the risk of fraud through management override of controls. Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following: performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; reviewing the bank statements of the Company for evidence of any large or unusual activity which may be indicative of fraud;

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CF GLOBAL TRADING (UK) LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

enquiring of management in relation to any potential litigation and claims; and testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments.

Another focus area was non-compliance with the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority ('the FCA'). The Company was authorised and regulated by the FCA throughout the period. Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following: reviewing correspondence between the Company and the FCA, performing analytical review to detect receipts of client money and remaining alert to the possibility of accidental receipt of client monies; and discussion of regulatory matters with the appointed officers of the Company.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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

Neal Desai (senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP
Statutory Auditor
16 Great Queen Street
London
WC2B 5AH
Date: 23 March 2022

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	3	7,463,687	6,136,194
Cost of sales		(2,060,997)	(1,248,654)
Gross profit		5,402,690	4,887,540
Administrative expenses		(2,978,870)	(2,775,662)
Operating profit	4	2,423,820	2,111,878
Interest receivable and similar income		-	955
Interest payable and expenses		(4,416)	-
Profit before tax		2,419,404	2,112,833
Tax on profit	8	(494,718)	(404,728)
Profit after tax		1,924,686	1,708,105
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		3,842,765	2,854,660
Profit for the year		1,924,686	1,708,105
Dividends declared and paid		(1,440,000)	(720,000)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		4,327,451	3,842,765

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of income and retained earnings.

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	21,146	48,008
		<u>21,146</u>	<u>48,008</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	2,822,989	4,367,969
Cash at bank and in hand		3,221,226	1,024,357
		<u>6,044,215</u>	<u>5,392,326</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,287,910)	(1,147,569)
Net current assets		<u>4,756,305</u>	<u>4,244,757</u>
Net assets		<u><u>4,777,451</u></u>	<u><u>4,292,765</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	450,000	450,000
Profit and loss account		4,327,451	3,842,765
		<u><u>4,777,451</u></u>	<u><u>4,292,765</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on
23 / 03 / 2022



S Chace
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	1,924,686	1,708,105
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	34,195	30,861
Interest paid	4,416	-
Interest received	-	(955)
Taxation charge	494,718	404,728
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	1,548,851	(948,045)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	245,486	(817,694)
Corporation tax (paid)	(603,734)	(166,182)
Net cash generated from operating activities	3,648,618	210,818
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(7,333)	(17,992)
Interest received	-	955
Net cash from investing activities	(7,333)	(17,037)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(1,440,000)	(720,000)
Interest paid	(4,416)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,444,416)	(720,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,196,869	(526,219)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,024,357	1,550,576
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	3,221,226	1,024,357
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	3,221,226	1,024,357
	3,221,226	1,024,357

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

CF Global Trading (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales.

The company's registered address is First Floor, 1 Lancaster Place, London, WC2E 7ED.

The principal activities are documented in the Strategic Report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention 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.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. Management do not consider there are any key accounting estimates or assumptions made that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Management are also required to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies. Due to the straight forward nature of the business management consider that no critical judgements have been made in applying the company's accounting policies.

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries and considering the impact of COVID-19, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents commission due to the company on executions in equity investments. Commission, which is stated net of value added tax, is recognised on execution of the underlying trade.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	- 3 years
Equipment	- 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.6 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments, like loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payment discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.8 Related parties

The company is exempt under section 33 of FRS102 from disclosing transactions or balances between wholly owned group companies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2021 £	2020 £
United Kingdom	5,892,759	4,692,526
Rest of the world	1,570,928	1,443,668
	<u>7,463,687</u>	<u>6,136,194</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2021 £	2020 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	34,195	30,861
Exchange differences	51,257	(19,510)
Operating lease rentals	82,900	82,900

In addition to the above figure relating to operating lease rentals there is an operating lease expense of £21,580 (2020: £52,966) included within employee costs in note 6 which is treated as a benefit in kind. The commitments under operating leases in note 16 include both of these operating leases.

5. Auditors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	15,850	15,500
Services relating to taxation	5,895	5,750
All other services	2,575	2,500
	<u>24,320</u>	<u>23,750</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021
6. Employees

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	1,564,042	1,495,792
Social security costs	224,812	200,639
Cost of defined contribution scheme	35,811	33,464
	<u>1,824,665</u>	<u>1,729,895</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Management staff	9	7
Trading staff	3	4
	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>

7. Director's remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Director's emoluments	-	48,658
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	-	1,075
	<u>-</u>	<u>49,733</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021
8. Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	497,238	402,383
	<u>497,238</u>	<u>402,383</u>
Foreign tax		
Foreign tax on income for the year	1,351	2,923
	<u>1,351</u>	<u>2,923</u>
Total current tax	<u>498,589</u>	<u>405,306</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,871)	(578)
Total deferred tax	<u>(3,871)</u>	<u>(578)</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>494,718</u>	<u>404,728</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from (2020 - differs from) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,419,404	2,112,833
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	459,687	401,438
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	35,031	3,290
Total tax charge for the year	<u>494,718</u>	<u>404,728</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021
9. Dividends

	2021 £	2020 £
Dividends	1,440,000	720,000

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	60,396	88,416	148,812
Additions	-	7,333	7,333
At 31 December 2021	60,396	95,749	156,145
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	36,492	64,312	100,804
Charge for the year	20,132	14,063	34,195
At 31 December 2021	56,624	78,375	134,999
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	3,772	17,374	21,146
At 31 December 2020	23,904	24,104	48,008

11. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	345,980	258,181
Amounts owed by group undertakings	680,827	1,465,431
Other debtors	1,754,942	2,574,586
Prepayments and accrued income	36,095	68,497
Deferred taxation	5,145	1,274
	2,822,989	4,367,969

Included within other debtors is £29,844 (2020: £29,844) relating to rent deposits which are due in more than one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021
12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	12,614	50,171
Amounts owed to group undertakings	675,948	180,715
Corporation tax	297,238	402,383
Other creditors	98,372	34,261
Accruals and deferred income	203,738	480,039
	<u>1,287,910</u>	<u>1,147,569</u>

13. Deferred taxation

	2021 £
At beginning of year	1,274
Charged to profit or loss	3,871
At end of year	<u>5,145</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	2,124	(244)
Accrued pension contributions	3,021	1,518
	<u>5,145</u>	<u>1,274</u>

14. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
450,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>450,000</u>	<u>450,000</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021
15. Analysis of net debt

	At 1 January 2021 £	Cash flows £	At 31 December 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,024,357	2,196,869	3,221,226
	<u>1,024,357</u>	<u>2,196,869</u>	<u>3,221,226</u>

16. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	61,868	99,480
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	12,537
	<u>61,868</u>	<u>112,017</u>

17. Disclosures required by The Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013

Under the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013 the company is required to disclose the following information:

- (a) the name, nature of activities and geographical location of the institution and any subsidiaries and branches;
- (b) turnover;
- (c) the average number of employees on a full time equivalent basis;
- (d) profit or loss before tax;
- (e) corporation tax paid; and
- (f) public subsidies received.

The name of the institution is CF Global Trading (UK) Limited ('CFG'). The principal activity of CFG was that of an outsourced agency trading desk for institutional customers. CFG is located in the UK and has no subsidiaries or branches.

The turnover for the year ending 31 December 2021 was £7,436,687.

The average number of employees on a full time equivalent basis for the year ending 31 December 2021 was 12.

The profit before tax for the year ending 31 December 2021 was £2,419,404.

The corporation tax payable for the year ending 31 December 2021 was £497,238.

The public subsidies received for the year ending 31 December 2021 was £nil.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

18. Controlling party

The Company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is CF Global Trading LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America. S Chace is the ultimate controlling party.