Company number: 06925128

FxPro UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

FxPro UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2016

Contents

FxPro UK Limited

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report on FxPro UK Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The Company is an online financial services provider regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') and acts as the principal and market maker to its customers in Contracts for Difference ("CFDs") on currency pairs, futures on indices, commodities and energy, as well as spot indices, shares and metals. The revenue of the Company derives from commission income received from the affiliated entity FxPro Financial Services Limited and it is recognised by reference to the total trading volume from all the Company's clients.

Review of developments, position and performance of the Company's business

The revenue of the Company, for the year ended 31 December 2016 was £3,238,733 (2015: £1,974,901). The net income of the Company for the year was £1,071,944 (2015: £1,117,554). On 31 December 2016, the total assets of the Company were £3,338,699 (2015: £2,024,725) and its net assets increased to £2,600,204 (2015: net assets £1,528,260) as a result of the profits for the year. Cash and cash equivalents also increased to £2,894,192 in 2016 (2015: £1,963,422).

The Company's Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs"), with which management monitors the business and its performance, are the volume traded and profitability. Volume traded for 2016 reached USD$112 billion, compared to USD$64 billion in the previous year as both the number of clients significantly increased and the trading activity of each client remained high. Due to the increase in volume traded, revenue increased by 64%, compared to 2015. Expenses increased by 127%, primarily due to an increase in staff costs and commissions paid to introducing brokers.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's activities, as outlined above, expose it to a variety of financial, operational and systems, compliance, litigation and reputation risks. Each principal risk and how this is assessed and managed is outlined below with the exception of the financial risks and uncertainties which are outlined in Note 3 of the financial statements. Financial risk management and disclosures are also disclosed in Note 3 of the financial statements. The Company's capital requirements are calculated in accordance with the FCA regulations. The capital of the Company is monitored regularly in light of any potential changes within the business.

FxPro UK Limited

Board of Directors and other officers

Board of Directors

Charalambos Psimolophitis
Avril Millar
James Banister (resigned on 15 September 2016)
Simon Smith (resigned on 23 January 2017)
Nicholas Charles Beecroft (appointed on 15 September 2016)
Conor O'Driscoll (appointed 27 March 2017)

Registered office

13-14 Basinghall Street
EC2V 5BQ
London
UK

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
7 More London Riverside
London
SE1 2RT
UK

Strategic Report (continued)

Operational and systems risk is the risk that derives from possible deficiencies relating to the Company's information technology and systems' control, as well as the risks of human error and natural disasters. The Company's systems are evaluated, maintained and upgraded continuously. Separation of power and authority regarding vital functions of the Company exists and the Board reviews any decisions made by management and monitors their activities. The Company's operations are also closely dependent on information technology and any damage or failure of the systems would place the Company at significant risk. The Company has recovery programmes and backup systems in place in order to be able to carry on its core operations. The Company also mitigates any risk from failure of third party providers such as data suppliers, market information, telephone and internet access by ensuring it has multiple providers for each service. The Company also pro-actively improves and renews systems in order to ensure no failures or damages occur.

Compliance risk is the risk of financial loss, including fines and other penalties, which may arise from non-compliance with laws and regulations. The Company is authorised and regulated by the FCA. Any changes in the regulatory framework and directives relating to the Company's services and operations could expose the Company to considerable risk. This risk is limited to a significant extent due to the supervision applied by the Compliance function, the use of external compliance and regulatory advisors, as well as by the monitoring controls applied by the Company.

Litigation risk is the risk of financial loss, interruption of the Company's operations or any other undesirable situation that arises from the possibility of non-execution or violation of legal contracts and consequentially of lawsuits. The risk is restricted through the contracts used by the Company to execute its operations. The Company obtains continuous legal advice on the preparation of its legal documents.

Reputation risk is the risk of loss of reputation arising from the negative publicity relating to the Company's operations (whether justified or unjustified) that may result in a reduction of its clientele, reduction in revenue and legal claims against the Company.

A comprehensive business contingency and disaster recovery plan has been prepared with recovery procedures and actions to be followed in the case of damage to any vital part of the Company's structure.

On behalf of the Board

Charalambos Psimolophitis
Director

London, 24 April 2017

FxPro UK Limited

Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors presents its report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

General Information

FxPro UK Limited (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in the UK as a private company with limited liability under the UK Company Law. Its registered office is at 13-14 Basinghall Street, EC2V 5BQ, London. The Company is directly controlled by FxPro Group Limited, registered in Guernsey, which owns 100% of the company's shares and is controlled by a number of individuals, none of whom has a controlling interest. The Company operates under the license no. 509956 granted by the UK Financial Services Authority ("FSA" now Financial Conduct Authority or "FCA").

Branches

The Company did not operate through any branches during the year ended 31 December 2016.

Future developments of the Company

The Board of Directors does not expect any significant changes or developments in the operations, financial position and performance of the Company in the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The Company's results for the year ended 31 December 2016 are shown on page 9. No dividends were proposed and the net profit for the year is carried forward.

Capital management

The Company is required by the FCA to prepare an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Programme ("ICAAP").

At the statement of financial position date the Company's regulatory capital resources were £2,600,204 (2015: £1,528,260) which comprise solely of issued share capital and retained earnings.

Remuneration policy

The Company employed 16 employees at the end of 2016 (2015: 9 employees).

The principles of the Company's remuneration policy adhere to the FCA's Remuneration Code which was introduced with effect from 1 January 2011. The Company's policy is to ensure that executive rewards are linked to performance, to provide an incentive to achieve the key business aims and deliver an appropriate link between reward and performance whilst ensuring base salary levels are not set at an artificially low level. The Company operates a discretionary bonus policy correlated, amongst others, to the annual profitability of the Company.

Report of the Board of Directors (continued)

Share capital

The Company has 1,400,000 ordinary shares in issue as at 31 December 2016.

No change in the authorised or issued share capital of the Company took place during the year ended 31 December 2016.

Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors at 31 December 2016 and at the date of this report are shown on page 1.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, none of the Directors retire at the next Annual General Meeting.

Events after the statement of financial position date

There were no post statement of financial position events that require adjustments or disclosure in these financial statements.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report, the Strategic Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The UK Company Law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that Law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"). Under the UK 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 year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; to make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; to state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and to 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 UK 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.

Report of the Board of Directors (continued)

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

In accordance with Section 418, the Directors' in office at the date of the approval of the Directors' report, confirm that, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditors

The Independent Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have expressed their willingness to continue in office. A resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Charalambos Psimolophitis
Director

London, 24 April 2017

Independent auditors' report to the members of FxPro UK Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, FxPro UK Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

FxPro UK Limited's financial statements comprise:

- Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2016;
- Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016;
- Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended ;
- Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- The notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter 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 Report of the Board of Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Board of Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Report of the Board of Directors We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic Report and the Report of the Board of Directors, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Steven Linnegar

Steven Linnegar (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

26 April 2017

FxPro UK Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2016 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
Revenue	4	**3,238,733**	1,974,901
Administrative expenses	5	**(1,372,247)**	(814,751)
Selling and marketing expenses	5	**(710,221)**	(103,529)
Other gains - net	6	**166,113**	96,987
Profit before tax		**1,322,378**	1,153,608
Income tax	8	**(250,434)**	(36,054)
Profit after tax and total comprehensive income for the year		**1,071,944**	1,117,554

The notes on pages 13 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

FxPro UK Limited

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	11	122,884	37,447
		122,884	37,447
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	321,623	23,856
Cash and cash equivalents	14	2,894,192	1,963,422
		3,215,815	1,987,278
Total assets		3,338,699	2,024,725
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	1,400,000	1,400,000
Retained Earnings		1,200,204	128,260
Total equity		2,600,204	1,528,260
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	482,739	460,411
Current tax liabilities		255,756	36,054
Total liabilities		738,495	496,465
Total equity and liabilities		3,338,699	2,024,725

On 24 April 2017 the Board of Directors of FxPro UK Limited (Company Number: 06925128) authorised these financial statements for issue.

Charalambos Psimolophitis
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

FxPro UK Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital £	(Accumulated Losses)/ Retained Earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2015	1,400,000	(989,294)	410,706
Comprehensive loss			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,117,554	1,117,554
Balance at 31 December 2015/1 January 2016	1,400,000	128,260	1,528,260
Comprehensive income			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,071,944	1,071,944
Balance at 31 December 2016	1,400,000	1,200,204	2,600,204

The notes on pages 13 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

FxPro UK Limited

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2016 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/before tax		**1,322,378**	1,153,608
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant, property and equipment	11	**17,437**	2,543
		1,339,815	1,156,151
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		**(297,767)**	24,408
Trade and other payables		**22,328**	(216,614)
Cash used in operations		**1,064,376**	963,945
Tax paid		**(30,731)**	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		**1,033,645**	963,945
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	11	**(102,875)**	(37,977)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(102,875)**	(37,977)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**930,770**	925,968
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,963,422**	1,037,454
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	**2,894,192**	1,963,422

The notes on pages 13 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

FxPro UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Country of incorporation

FxPro UK Limited (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in the UK as a private company with limited liability under the UK Company Law. Its registered office is at 13-14 Basinghall Street, EC2V 5BQ, London, UK.

Principal activities

The Company is an online financial services provider and acts as the principal and market maker to its customers in Contracts for Difference ("CFDs") on currency pairs, futures on indices, commodities and energy, as well as spot indices, shares and metals. The revenue of the Company derives from commission income received from FxPro Financial Services Limited and it is recognised by reference to the total trading volume from all the Company's clients.

The Company operates under the license no. 509956 granted by the UK Financial Services Authority (now "Financial Conduct Authority"). The Company's license is to hold and control client money and to act as principal on clients' trades as a matched principal broker.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as adopted by the European Union ("EU"), IFRIC Interpretations and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

As of the date of the authorisation of the financial statements, all International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective as of 1 January 2016 have been adopted by the EU through the endorsement procedure established by the European Commission.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as has been modified by the revaluation of derivative financial instruments at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. There were no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

During the current year, the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2016. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

At the date of approval of these financial statements a number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except the following set out below:

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement" (issued in July 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). Key features of the new standard are:
    - Financial assets are required to be classified into three measurement categories: those to be measured subsequently at amortised cost, those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
    - Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The key change is that an entity will be required to present the effects of changes in own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss in other comprehensive income.
    - IFRS 9 introduces a new model for the recognition of impairment losses – the expected credit losses (ECL) model. There is a 'three stage' approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. In practice, the new rules mean that entities will have to record an immediate loss equal to the 12-month ECL on initial recognition of financial assets that are not credit impaired (or lifetime ECL for trade receivables). Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk, impairment is measured using lifetime ECL rather than 12-month ECL. The model includes operational simplifications for lease and trade receivables.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of online trading services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue earned by the Company is recognised on the following bases:

Trading revenue

Trading revenue arises from clients' trading in CFDs, whereby the Company acts as the counterparty to the trades undertaken by its clients, and from the transactions undertaken to hedge the risks associated with client trading.

Trading revenue includes gains and losses on trading in these financial instruments as well as swap interest income and commission charged on CFDs. Open client positions and hedging positions are measured at fair market value. Gains and losses arising on this valuation as well as gains and losses realised on closed positions are recognised in revenue.

The Company acts as a matched principal broker to its clients' trades. All trades between the Company and its clients are hedged by entering into off-set trades between the Company and FxPro Financial Services Limited.

Commission income

The Company receives commission income on a monthly basis, from FxPro Financial Services Limited based on the total trading volume of all its clients' trading activity.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling (£), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuations where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current tax only. The current income tax is based on the taxable profit for the year and is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the UK which is the country in which the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. If applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, it establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributed to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight line method.

The annual depreciation rates are as follows:

	2016	2015
	%	%
Office equipment	20	20
Furniture & Fittings	20	20
Computer hardware	33	33
Motor Vehicles	33	-

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised in "other gains-net" in profit or loss.

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of plant and equipment is charged to the profit or loss of the year in which they were incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets

(a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Classification (continued)

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented investment strategy. Information about these financial assets is provided internally on a fair value basis to the Company's key management personnel. Derivatives are categorized as held for trading and relate primarily to open positions on CFDs in which the Company acts as the counterparty. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within twelve months of the statement of financial position.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and for which there is no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise "trade and other receivables" and "cash and cash equivalents" in the statement of financial position.

(b) Recognition and measurement

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest on receivables calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss within "finance income".

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset or liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires.

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:

  (i) adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio;
  (ii) national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments which include Contracts for Differences on foreign currency pairs, gold, stocks, indices and commodities, are initially recognised in the statement of financial position at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other current receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other current receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. When a trade or other current receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade and other current receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in profit or loss. Trade receivables also include balances with clients where the valuation of the financial derivative open positions results in an amount receivable by the Company.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year period or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash at bank.

Fiduciary activities

In order to render investment services to clients, the Company holds cash on behalf of clients. The cash is kept in segregated bank accounts in the Company's name on behalf of its clients and these accounts are held by the Company in a fiduciary capacity and are not included as part of the Company's assets and liabilities in the financial statements.

3 Financial risk management

The ultimate responsibility for financial risk management resides with the Board of Directors. The Board sets the tone for a risk aware culture and formulates its strategy and risk appetite. Additionally, the Board ensures that the risk structure is appropriate for the Company's profile and size. The internal governance structure plays a significant role in the success of the risk management effort as it can promote accountability and transparency. It also defines the reporting lines and information flow within the Company. The primary objective of the Board of Directors is to oversee the overall management of all risks including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. It also has the responsibility to review and recommend the risk management policies and ensure infrastructure, resources and systems are in place for proper risk management.

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, foreign exchange risk, cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

The Company acts as a matched principal broker with its clients, hence is not exposed to price risk as each transaction with its clients is fully hedged by off-set trades between the Company and FxPro Financial Services Limited.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk, which arises primarily with respect to the Euro and US dollar, derives from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

No sensitivity analysis is presented for foreign exchange risk as the impact of reasonably possible market movements on the Company's post-tax profit are not significant to the Company's financial performance and position.

Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents held at variable interest rates and from interest charged on the derivative financial instruments that remain open overnight.

Interest charged on the derivative financial instruments (both assets and liabilities) that remain open overnight does not expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk as each client's trade is fully hedged by off-set trades between the Company and FxPro Financial Services Limited.

Fair value interest rate risks arises from financial assets and liabilities held at fixed interest rates.

No sensitivity analysis is presented for interest rate risk as the impact of reasonably possible market movements on the Company's post-tax profit are not significant to the Company's financial performance and position.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that the Company would incur if the counterparty in a transaction failed to perform its contractual obligations.

Credit risk arises from derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as from credit exposure to customers, including outstanding receivables. For banks and financial institutions, only parties whom management has internally assessed as financially healthy and stable are accepted. The Company only uses banks with an investment grade rating.

The credit risk in respect of customers arises from a customer's trading position going into deficit through incurring a loss in excess of the required margin deposit. Since the Company will not demand these amounts from its customers, due to the negative balance protection policy it has in place, it will absorb all unexpected losses over and above the clients' deposited funds. In addition to clients' stop loss limits capabilities, the Company uses various tools and automations to reduce its exposure to credit risk, including automatic stop outs well before margin levels are eliminated to prevent any open position going into deficit and protect the clients by minimising their losses and dynamic leverage which increases the margin required as open positions exposure increases.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure without taking into account any balances held as required margin for open trading positions in CFDs.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the statement of financial position date is presented in the table below:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Credit risk by category		
Cash at bank	**2,894,182**	1,963,257
Trade receivables due for collection	**116,284**	-
	3,010,466	1,963,257

Trade receivables due for collection represents profits from clients' trading, which as of the statement of financial position date, the Company had not transferred to its own bank accounts from the clients' bank accounts where clients' money are held in a fiduciary capacity by the Company.

Management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties. For further details on credit risk, refer to Note 10.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

The finance department monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements based on expected cash flows in order to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet its operational needs, under both normal circumstances and stressed conditions.

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. Derivative financial liabilities are included in the analysis if their contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 year £	Total £
31 December 2016		
Trade and other payables	482,739	482,739

	Less than 1 year £	Total £
31 December 2015		
Trade and other payables	460,411	460,411

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet obligations as they fall due. Management maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability of cash and cash equivalent reserves.

3.2 Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

At 31 December 2016	Level 2	Total balance
	£	£
Assets		
Derivative financial instruments (Note 3.3)	2,876,492	2,876,492
Liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments (Note 3.3)	600,521	600,521
At 31 December 2015		
Assets		
Derivative financial instruments (Note 3.3)	2,332,893	2,332,893
Liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments (Note 3.3)	489,872	489,872

The Group has no investments designated as level 1 or level 3.

The carrying value less impairment provision of all financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value, including trade receivables, are assumed to approximate their fair values.

3.3 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar arrangements are as follows:

31 December 2016	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position (a)	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position b	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position (c) = (a) - (b)
	£	£	£
ASSETS			
Derivative financial asset	2,876,492	2,876,492	-
TOTAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING, MASTER NETTING AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT	**2,876,492**	**2,876,492**	**-**

	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position (a)	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position b	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position (c) = (a) - (b)
	£	£	£
LIABILITIES			
Derivative financial liability	600,521	600,521	-
Advances of net unrealised revenue	2,275,971	2,275,971	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING, MASTER NETTING AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT	**2,876,492**	**2,876,492**	**-**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities (continued)

31 December 2015	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position (a)	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position b	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position (c) = (a) - (b)
	£	£	£
ASSETS			
Derivative financial asset	2,332,893	2,332,893	-
TOTAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING, MASTER NETTING AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT	**2,332,893**	**2,332,893**	-

	Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position (a)	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position b	Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position (c) = (a) - (b)
	£	£	£
LIABILITIES			
Derivative financial liability	489,872	489,872	-
Advances of net unrealised revenue[1]	1,843,021	1,843,021	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING, MASTER NETTING AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT	**2,332,893**	**2,332,893**	-

(1) Advances of net unrealised revenue relate to net unrealised revenue arising from the open positions with clients that the Company has withdrawn from client funds and recognised as a payable measured at amortised cost.

The amount set off in the statement of financial position reported in column (b) is the lower of (i) the gross amount before offsetting reported in column (a) and (ii) the amount of the related instrument that is eligible for offsetting.

The Company has a service level agreement with FxPro Financial Services Limited according to which all trades between the Company and its clients are hedged by entering into off-set trades between the Company and FxPro Financial Services Limited and are settled on a daily basis. The Company reserves the right, at any time and at the Company's sole discretion, to set-off any unrealised losses incurred in respect of a clients' open positions against that client money held by the Company on behalf of that client in accordance with the agreement between the customer and the Company. This arrangement meets the criteria for offsetting and therefore, no derivatives and associated fair value balances are presented on the statement of financial position or statement of comprehensive income.

There were no other amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position.

4 Revenue

	2016	2015
	£	£
Intercompany commissions (Note 18(i))	**3,238,733**	1,974,901

5 Expenses by function and nature

	2016 £	2015 £
Administrative expenses:		
Staff costs (Note 7)	753,492	494,392
Professional fees	136,170	76,153
Property rent, rates and insurance	137,032	56,537
Auditors' remuneration	37,635	19,240
Travel and hospitality expenses	15,206	16,852
Data feed processing	26,839	15,676
Motor vehicle expenses	16,391	15,455
Bank Charges	10,672	11,513
Utilities	3,977	11,473
Depreciation (Note 11)	17,437	2,543
Recruitment expenses	58,719	356
Unrecoverable VAT	81,258	44,233
Other expenses	77,420	50,328
	1,372,247	814,751
Selling and marketing expenses:		
Commission paid to introducing brokers	608,225	68,717
Fees incurred on transaction processing	99,778	32,261
Marketing and advertising expenses	2,218	2,551
	710,221	103,529
Total administrative, selling and marketing expenses	2,082,468	918,280

6 Other gains - net

	2016 £	2015 £
Net foreign exchange transaction gains on operating activities	166,113	96,987

7 Staff costs

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	665,200	430,135
Social security costs	76,199	64,257
Pension Fund Contributions	12,093	-
	753,492	494,392

The monthly average number of employees during the year ended 31 December 2016 was 12 (2015: 7).

8 Income tax expense

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax expense:		
Corporation tax	250,434	36,054

The tax on the Company's loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before tax	1,322,378	1,153,608
Tax calculated at the applicable corporate tax rate	264,476	233,606
Impact of losses carried forward for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	-	(197,552)
Overprovision of prior year expense	(14,042)	-
Income tax expense	250,434	36,054

The weighted average applicable tax rate was 20% (2015: 20.25%).

9 Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	Loans and receivables £	Total £
31 December 2016		
Assets as per statement of financial position:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash in hand) (Note 14)	2,894,183	2,894,183
Total	2,894,183	2,894,183

	Other financial liabilities £	Total £
31 December 2016		
Liabilities as per statement of financial position:		
Trade and other payables (Note 16)	482,739	482,739

	Loans and receivables £	Total £
31 December 2015		
Assets as per statement of financial position:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash in hand) (Note 14)	1,963,257	1,963,257
Total	1,963,257	1,963,257

	Other financial liabilities £	Total £
31 December 2016		
Liabilities as per statement of financial position:		
Trade and other payables (Note 16)	460,411	460,411

10 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	2016 £	2015 £
Fully performing trade receivables (Moody's) [(1)]**:**		
Counterparties with external credit rating		
A3	**116,284**	-
	116,284	-

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and short-term bank deposits (Moody's) [(2)]**:**		
A1	**453,452**	-
A2	**-**	254,798
A3	**2,440,730**	1,708,459
	2,894,182	1,963,257

(1) Trade receivables carry the credit risk of the banks in which the client's funds are deposited as they are held by the Company in a fiduciary capacity.

(2) The rest of the statement of financial position item "cash and cash equivalents" is cash in hand.

None of the financial assets that are fully performing has been renegotiated in the last year and no balance that is past due or impaired exists.

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Office equipment £	Computer hardware £	Furniture and fittings £	Motor Vehicle £	Total £
Cost:					
At 1 January 2015	5,445	3,211	-	-	**8,656**
Additions	887	1190	35,900	-	**37,977**
At 31 December 2015	6,332	4,401	35,900	-	**46,633**
Additions	1,534	2,925	518	97,898	**102,875**
At 31 December 2016	7,866	7,326	36,418	97,898	**149,508**
Accumulated Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2015	3,656	2,988	-	-	**6,644**
Charge for the year	1,134	398	1,011	-	**2,543**
At 31 December 2015	4,790	3,386	1,011	-	**9,187**
Charge for the year (Note 5)	1,060	1,016	7,204	8,157	**17,437**
At 31 December 2016	5,850	4,402	8,215	8,157	**26,624**
Carrying amount:					
At 31 December 2015	1,543	1,015	34,889	-	**37,447**
At 31 December 2016	2,016	2,924	28,203	89,741	**122,884**

12 Trade and other receivables

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade receivables	**116,284**	-
Prepayments	**205,339**	23,856
	321,623	23,856

The fair values of trade and other receivables on 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 approximate their carrying amount.

Trade receivables carry the credit risk of the banks that the clients' cash is deposited and held by the Company in a fiduciary capacity as these relate to profits from clients' trading in CFDs which as of the statement of financial position date, the Company had not transferred from the clients' bank accounts. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the Company's policy to restrict any losses that a client can suffer from CFDs to the cash margin held for each client by the Company under fiduciary agreements. Due to this factor, management believes that no credit risk for collection losses is inherent in the Company's trade receivables.

The carrying amounts of the Company's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2016 £	2015 £
Pound sterling	**251,139**	23,856
Other currencies	**70,484**	-
	321,623	23,856

13 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are primarily open positions on contracts for differences (CFDs) in which the Company acts as the counterparty to positions held by the Company's customers at the year- end.

The Company has a legal right to offset derivative financial instruments against advances from unrealised net trading revenues based on the terms of the client agreement and balances are settled on a net basis.

None of the derivative financial instruments is either past due or impaired.

14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,894,192	1,963,422
	2,894,192	1,963,422

The cash and cash equivalents are analysed in the following currencies:

	31 December 2016 £	31 December 2015 £
US Dollar	1,160,917	810,304
Pound sterling	1,052,499	635,974
Euro	649,593	501,124
Other currencies	31,183	16,020
	2,894,192	1,963,422

15 Share capital

	Number of shares	Share Capital £	Total £
Authorised, issued and fully paid:			
At 31 December 2015/1 January 2016/31 December 2016	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000

The total authorised number of ordinary shares as at 31 December 2016 was 1,400,000 (2015: 1,400,000) with a par value of £1 per share. All issued shares are fully paid.

16 Trade and other payables

	2016 £	2015 £
Payable to related parties (Note 18(iv))	393,608	361,071
Trade payables	44,051	62,778
Other payables and accrued expenses	45,080	36,562
	482,739	460,411

The fair value of trade and other payables on 31 December 2016 approximate their carrying amount at the statement of financial position date.

17 Commitments

Operating lease commitments – where the Company is the lessee

The Company leases offices under a cancellable operating lease agreement. The Company is required to give a six-month notice for the termination of the agreement. The lease expenditure charged to profit or loss during the year is disclosed in Note 5.

	US$
31 December 2016	
Not later than 1 year	195,975
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	228,638
	424,613

18 Related party transactions and ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is directly controlled by FxPro Group Limited, registered in Guernsey, which owns 100% of the Company's shares and is controlled by a number of individuals, none of whom has a controlling interest. Copies of FxPro Group Limited financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 11 New Street, St. Peter Port, Guersney, GY1 2PF.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

(i) Sale of services

	2016 £	2015 £
Company under common control:		
Commissions (Note 4)	3,238,733	1,974,901

The trading loss from off-set trading with FxPro Financial Services Limited during the year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to £8,212,168 (2015: £5,510,999).

(ii) Key management personnel compensation

The compensation of key management personnel and the close members of their family is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	230,706	204,076

(iii) Directors' remuneration

The total remuneration of the Directors (included in key management personnel compensation above) was as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Fees	230,706	204,076

	2016 £	2015 £
Highest paid director:		
Total amount of emoluments	157,206	157,131

18 Related party transactions and ultimate parent undertaking (continued)

(iv) Year-end balances

Net payable to entity under common control (Note 16)	393,608	361,071

The above payable balance bears no interest, is not secured and is payable on demand.

19 Events after the statement of financial position date

There were no post statement of financial position events that require adjustments or disclosure in these financial statements.