Company Number 07282077

iSwap Euro Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements - 31 December 2019

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their Annual Report and the audited financial statements of iSwap Euro Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company is a private limited company, incorporated in England and Wales, authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). The Company is a owned subsidiary within the TP ICAP plc group (the "Group").

The directors consider that the year end financial position was satisfactory and do not anticipate any changes to the principal activities in the foreseeable future.

Investment in platform functionality over the last few years has enabled iSwap to build a market leading trading product. This has generated competitive advantage allowing us to capture volume in EUR Interest Rate Swaps from both Dealer to Dealer, and some Dealer to Client venues, using our orderbook based market model and technology. Uncertainty due to Brexit and high market volatility has had some impact on platform activity, however profitability has been maintained.

Our historic investment in distribution capability through API connectivity, whilst relatively expensive to build and maintain, has allowed us after many years, to monetise connectivity to the platform and our market data via API access fees. Broker participants have the option.

The effect of these new fee revenue structures has been to increase both overall business revenues and the resilience of those revenues by establishing a floor on monthly fees. Increasing Euro liquidity from existing and new iSwap partners, both dealers and brokers, has enabled us to leverage our product and distribution. The introduction of MIFID II has accelerated the adoption of e-trading in Europe, and in addition we have seen growth in market data revenues. The market transition to new benchmark term reference rates and increasing commoditisation of liquid market instruments represents further data revenue growth opportunity.

RESULTS

The results of the Company are set out in the Statement of Profit or loss on page 10.

The Profit after tax for the year of €937,234 (2018: €1,754,349) has been transferred to Retained profits.

The Net assets of the Company are €15,652,098 (2018: €14,714,864).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key risks in the Company's day to day operations can be categorised as Market, Credit, Operational, Liquidity, Capital management, Strategic and business risk.

Market risk is the vulnerability of the Company to movements in the value of financial instruments. Market risk may occur through trade mismatches or other errors. The risk in such situations is restricted to movements in foreign exchange and interest rates. These risks are further discussed in Note 3, Financial risk management.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company in the event of non-performance by a client or counterparty with respect to its contractual obligations to the Company. The Company's business is contracted on an agency or intermediary basis, meaning that there is limited credit risk, as the exposure is principally to movements in foreign exchange rates on aged debt. All of the transactions brokered by the Company are on a name passing basis, whereby the Company acts as agent in arranging the trade. Whilst the Company does not suffer exposure in relation to the underlying instrument brokered (given that the Company is not a principal to the trade), it is exposed to the risk that the client may fail to pay the brokerage charged.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. Operational risk covers a wide and diverse range of risk types. The overall objective of the Company's operational risk management is not to avoid all potential risks but to proactively identify and assess risks and risk situations and manage them in an efficient and informed manner.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company, in periods of corporate or market volatility, will not have access to an appropriate level of cash or funding to enable it to finance ongoing operations or any reasonable unanticipated events on cost effective terms. Cash and cash equivalent balances are held with the principal objective of capital security and availability and with a secondary objective of generating return. Funding requirements and Cash and cash equivalent exposures are monitored by Group Finance and Operations.

Capital management risk is the risk of failure to maintain adequate levels of capital. The Company is exposed to the risk of new regulations imposing a fundamental change to the structure or activity of financial markets, which in turn could result in the obligation to hold punitive levels of regulatory capital. The Company closely monitors regulatory developments in the market and is actively involved in the consultation and rule-setting process so as to ensure an informed debate on all regulatory issues potentially affecting IDB markets, both on an individual firm basis and through trade associations. The board also undertakes an informed assessment of whether the Company holds sufficient capital in the context of the business objectives taking into account the nature of its business model, its risk profile, its risk management framework and its appropriate resources held during the year.

Strategic and business risk is the risk that the Company's ability to do business might be damaged through its failure to adapt to changing market dynamics, customer requirements or the regulation of over the counter ("OTC") markets and its participants. Business risk includes the company's ability to tarnish its brand through fraudulent or rogue trading.

Ensuring that we were prepared for all Brexit eventualities has been a critical focus for TP ICAP and the Company's Board and shareholders.

A solution had to be found whereby all clients were able to access the single liquidity pool of iSwap. We have set up and capitalised a new company in Amsterdam called iSwap Euro BV which is authorised and regulated by The Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets ("AFM"). This entity is al so in the process of registering as a Swap Execution Facility ("SEF") under the CFTC rules in the US to ensure iSwap Euro BV will comply with the Derivatives Trading Obligation.

While the UK left the EU on the 31 January 2020 we are yet to know what the terms of leaving are and how that will impact our business. In the meantime, we continue to liaise with our clients to understand what plans they have so that we can continue to provide them with a high quality service

Management have the day-to-day responsibility for ensuring that the Company operates in accordance with the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. The Group has approved policies and procedures to manage key risks. Further details of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework are outlined in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

Subsequent to year end, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic, which continues to spread throughout the world. As at the date of this report, the outbreak of a novel COVID-19 virus is resulting in governments around the world, including the United Kingdom, are at various stages of managing restrictions regarding the movement of people, leading to widespread disruption and significant market volatility. This has impacted the global financial markets severely. In response, the Group, including the Company, has activated its Business Continuity Planning strategies, which include the introduction of measures to allow a significant proportion of our employees to work remotely, to safeguard their wellbeing and to continue Company operations and support of our clients. The full extent of how these conditions will impact the Company is not yet known as there is uncertainty around the duration and severity. Therefore, while we expect this matter to impact our business, results of operations, and financial position, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The Company has a positive net asset value and cash reserves available to help preserve its financial flexibility.

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

The directors provide this statement describing how they have had regard to the matters set out in Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006, when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company. Further details on key actions in this regard are also contained in the Group Corporate Governance Report. This statement also provides details of how the directors have engaged with and had regard to the interests of our key stakeholders.

Our stakeholders

The Company believes that engagement with our shareholders and wider stakeholder groups plays a vital role throughout the business. During 2019 we increased our focus on engagement with stakeholders as well as increasing our attention on environment, social and governance ("ESG") matters. During the year the Company strengthened its risk and governance framework with the adoption of a UK Regulated Entity Governance Framework which forms part of the Group's Governance Framework. The structure and format of Company and Committee papers have been reviewed and, as a result, changes were implemented to ensure that Section 172(1) considerations are considered in Board discussion and decision making.

- Shareholders
  The directors believe that engagement with our shareholders is of key importance to the business. Further information on the tailored engagement approach which is adopted towards the Group's shareholders is carried out at Group level, details of which are included in the Group's Annual Report which does not form part of this report.
- Employees
  Employees are central to the long-term success of the Company, and, as such the directors consider their interests in its decision-making. During the year, engagement with employees was enhanced by the introduction of a Group Board Non-executive Director Engagement programme with employees. Following the inaugural meetings, The Chief Executive Officer for the EMEA region held a townhall session to provide feedback and discuss with employees the areas they wanted to prioritise and progress. The Group's core values of honesty, integrity respect and excellence are integral to the long-term success of the business and the directors are committed to promoting a culture which embodies the highest possible standards. The "town hall" meeting was therefore an opportunity to reinforce the importance of conduct and culture to employees and underline the expectations of the business. The directors received feedback from the Chief Executive Officer, EMEA region on the outcomes of the engagement and "town hall" meeting. In the coming year the directors will continue to ensure that it has a well-developed structure through which it engages with its employees. Plans for 2020 include extending the reach of the employee sessions to other locations to ensure that the widest possible employee views are captured. Further details of the Group-wide programme and other Group-wide employee engagement and the Group's culture and values are set out on in the Group Annual Report which does not form part of this report.
- Clients
  The Group Board has regular contact with our principal clients and during the year meetings were held with clients to understand what actions they were taking in relation to Brexit. Further details of engagement with clients is provided in the Group Annual Report which does not form part of this report.
- Regulators
  The directors recognise the importance of engaging with the FCA and other regulatory bodies to better understand and respond to their views. During the year the directors engaged with the FCA and the AMF to discuss Brexit plans. The directors also received updates on engagement with the Regulators through Board reporting. The Group coordinates engagement with the Regulators in relation both to the Group and this entity and further details can be read in the Group's Annual Report which does not form part of this report.
- Suppliers
  The directors recognise the importance of engagement with our key infrastructure suppliers to monitor performance and manage risk and receives updates on Payment Practices Reporting biannually. Key supplier engagement is also carried out at Group level and is discussed in detail in the Group Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

Environment and Community

The directors are aware of society's increasing focus on ESG and is committed to striving to operate in a sustainable and responsible way whilst delivering value for our stakeholders. During the year the Group Board monitored the Group-wide "A Voice for All" corporate responsibility strategy, launched in 2018 which focusses on all our stakeholders including employees, clients, society and the wider environment within which we operate. Further details of the Group's key community initiatives and reporting on greenhouse gas emissions can be found in the Strategic report and Directors' report within the Group's Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company's return on assets, calculated as net profit divided by net assets, is 5.9% (2018: 11.9%). This is in line with management expectations.

The directors of TP ICAP plc manage the Group's operations on a regional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that further analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company. The key performance indicators of TP ICAP plc, which includes the Company, are discussed in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

This report has been approved by the board of directors and signed by order of the board:

N Breteau
Director

8 June 2020

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
The Company's principal activity is to provide access to customers to trade Euro interest rate derivatives on the iSwap trading platform. The platform supports electronic trading in fixed/floating interest rate swaps. The Company is authorised and regulated by the FCA. It is anticipated that the Company will continue its present business activities for the foreseeable future.

The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company is a private company limited by shares. The registered office is Floor 2, 155 Bishopsgate, London, England, EC2M 3TQ.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS
Details of the business review and future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
Principal risks and uncertainties are explained in the Strategic Report, pages 2 to 3 and detailed in Note 3, Financial risk management.

GOING CONCERN
The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being at least the twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further detail regarding the adoption of the going concern basis, which includes consideration of the potential impact of COVID-19, is detailed in Note 1, General information and principal accounting policies.

DIVIDENDS
No dividends were paid or proposed during the current or prior year nor were any other dividends declared or paid up to the date of signing.

DIRECTORS
The following persons were directors of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

N Breteau
J Brigstock
T Prickett

DIRECTOR'S INDEMNITIES
The Company's ultimate parent, TP ICAP plc, has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which remain in force at the date of this report.

SECTION 172(1)
The Company has prepared a statement in compliance with Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006. Details of this statement can be found in the Strategic Report on page 3.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
TP ICAP recognises it has a responsibility to help protect the environment and respond to the global climate crisis. This means minimising the environmental impact of our operations.

Responsibility for environmental matters rests with the Board, and is included in its terms of reference. The Chief Executive Officer is the Board member responsible for corporate social responsibility across the Group. These policies and practices are outlined in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS
There were no political contributions made by the Company during the financial year (2018: €Nil).

DISABLED EMPLOYEES
Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

EMPLOYEE CONSULTATION

The Company is committed to attracting, retaining, developing and advancing the most qualified persons without regard to their race, ethnicity, religion or belief, gender, age, sexual orientation or disability. This commitment is underpinned by policies on equal opportunities, harassment and discrimination, to which all employees are required to adhere.

The Company participates in the Group's policies and practices relating to current and prospective employees. These policies and practices are outlined in the Group's Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Subsequent to year end, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic, which continues to spread throughout the world. As at the date of this report, the outbreak of a novel COVID-19 virus is resulting in governments around the world, including the United Kingdom, are at various stages of managing restrictions regarding the movement of people, leading to widespread disruption and significant market volatility. This has impacted the global financial markets severely. In response, the Group, including the Company, has activated its Business Continuity Planning strategies, which include the introduction of measures to allow a significant proportion of our employees to work remotely, to safeguard their wellbeing and to continue Company operations and support of our clients. The full extent of how these conditions will impact the Company is not yet known as there is uncertainty around the duration and severity. Therefore, while we expect this matter to impact our business, results of operations, and financial position, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The Company has a positive net asset value and cash reserves available to help preserve its financial flexibility.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The Company's incumbent auditor, Deloitte LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and are deemed reappointed in the next financial year.

PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is authorised for issue by the board of directors.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

N Breteau
Director

8 June 2020

Company number: 07282077

iSwap Euro Limited
Directors' responsibilities statement
31 December 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and accompanying financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors confirm they have complied with all the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

iSwap Euro Limited
Independent auditor's report to the members of iSwap Euro Limited
31 December 2019

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of iSwap Euro Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year 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.

We have audited the financial statements of which comprise:

- the statement of profit or loss;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 21.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, "(The FRC's)" 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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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 any material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

Ben Jackson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
8 June 2020

iSwap Euro Limited
Statement of profit or loss
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 €	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 €
Revenue	4	5,555,736	7,086,704
Other operating income	5	211,019	27,192
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	6	(4,728,309)	(4,803,964)
Operating profit		1,038,446	2,309,932
Interest receivable and similar income	8	5,858	7,301
Profit before income tax		1,044,304	2,317,233
Income tax	9	(107,070)	(562,884)
Profit after income tax for the year		937,234	1,754,349

The operating profit for the current year and prior year is derived solely from continuing operations.

There were no items of other comprehensive income in the current or prior year other than the profit for the current or prior and, accordingly, no Statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

The above Statement of profit or loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

iSwap Euro Limited
Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2019

	Note	As at 31 Dec 2019 €	As at 31 Dec 2018 €
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Tangible assets	10	500,939	559,188
Intangible assets	11	1,484,622	2,283,879
Deferred tax asset	9	2,067,757	2,174,827
Total non-current assets		4,053,318	5,017,894
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	8,694,157	6,554,165
Trade and other receivables	12	3,201,434	3,461,508
Total current assets		11,895,591	10,015,673
Total assets		15,948,909	15,033,567
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	296,811	318,703
Total current liabilities		296,811	318,703
Total liabilities		296,811	318,703
Net assets		15,652,098	14,714,864
Equity			
Issued capital	15	402	402
Share premium	16	10,999,600	10,999,600
Other reserves	17	13,488,522	13,488,522
Accumulated losses		(8,836,426)	(9,773,660)
Total equity		15,652,098	14,714,864

The financial statements on page 10 to 28 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 8 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

N Breteau
Director

8 June 2020

Company number: 07282077

The above Balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

iSwap Euro Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Issued capital €	Share premium €	Other reserves €	Accumulated losses €	Total equity €
Balance at 1 January 2018	402	10,999,600	13,488,522	(11,506,147)	12,982,377
Profit after income tax for the year	-	-	-	1,754,349	1,754,349
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,754,349	1,754,349
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	(74,620)	(74,620)
Deferred tax	-	-	-	52,758	52,758
Balance at 31 December 2018	402	10,999,600	13,488,522	(9,773,660)	14,714,864

	Issued capital €	Share premium €	Other reserves €	Accumulated losses €	Total equity €
Balance at 1 January 2019	402	10,999,600	13,488,522	(9,773,660)	14,714,864
Profit after income tax for the year	-	-	-	937,234	937,234
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	937,234	937,234
Balance at 31 December 2019	402	10,999,600	13,488,522	(8,836,426)	15,652,098

The above Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

iSwap Euro Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 €	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax for the year		1,044,304	2,317,233
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of tangible assets		58,249	-
Amortisation of intangible assets		885,102	1,094,302
Net finance income		(5,858)	(7,301)
		1,981,797	3,404,234
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		260,074	(711,048)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(21,892)	(760,103)
Net cash from operating activities		2,219,979	1,933,083
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets	10	-	(559,188)
Purchase for intangibles assets	11	(85,845)	(709,161)
Interest received		5,858	7,301
Net cash used in investing activities		(79,987)	(1,261,048)
Net cash from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,139,992	672,035
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		6,554,165	5,882,130
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	13	8,694,157	6,554,165

The above Statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies

General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Floor 2, 155 Bishopsgate, London, England, EC2M 3TQ.

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

Going concern

After consideration of the Company's business review and the risks and uncertainties; including the risks related to Brexit and the uncertainties related to the current Covid-19 pandemic as set out in the Strategic Report, and having considered the Company's forecasts including the liquidity and capital, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least the twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the going concern basis continues to be used in preparing these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The Company's ultimate parent is TP ICAP plc (incorporated in the United Kingdom) and its consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House.

Items which are of a non-recurring nature and material, when considering both size and nature, are disclosed separately to give a clearer presentation of the Company's results.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 2006, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Revenue

Revenue comprises of:

The Company provides a platform that allows the matching of buyers and sellers of financial instruments in a non-advisory capacity and raises invoices monthly for the service provided. The Company does not act as principal and only receives and transmits orders between counterparties.

The remainder of recognised revenue is from customers and TP ICAP entities paying monthly API access and data fees which are structured as monthly minimum fees for member participants, with rebates based on activity.

The Company has applied IFRS 15, a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. A contract-based revenue recognition model is used, with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company, which is normally trade date, or at the time of the simultaneous commitment by the counterparties to sell and purchase the financial instrument. Revenue is stated net of VAT, rebates and discounts where applicable. Amounts receivable at the year end are reported in Note 12, Current assets - Trade and other receivables.

Interest receivable and similar income

Interest revenue is recognised as interest and accrues using the applicable effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies (continued)

Interest payable and similar expenses
Interest expenditure is recognised as interest and accrues using the applicable effective interest method. Finance costs directly attributable to Tangible assets are capitalised as part of the asset. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and allocating the interest expense over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount of the financial liability. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Tax
Tax on the profit or loss for the financial year comprises both current and deferred tax as well as any adjustment in respect of prior years. Tax is charged or credited to the Statement of profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also recorded within equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Calculations of current and deferred tax liability are based on ongoing discussions with the relevant tax authorities, management's assessment of legal and professional advice, case law and other relevant guidance. Where the expected tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax amounts in the year in which a reassessment of the liability is made.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for reporting purposes and the tax bases of the assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is calculated at the rate of tax expected to apply when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Dividends paid
Dividends are recognised as deductions from Retained profits in the period in which they are paid.

Foreign currencies
Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of each transaction. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are retranslated at rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are taken to the Statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value denominated in foreign currency are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash in hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value and are readily convertible into a known amount of cash within less than three months.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are recognised at amortised cost less provision for impairment. All provisions are recorded within Administrative expenses in the Statement of profit or loss.

Trade payable
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and where the invoice is unpaid. Due to their short-term nature, they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Financial instruments
The Company has applied IFRS 9 in valuing its financial instruments. The Company had no hedging relationships as at this date or during the current reporting period. Classification of financial assets is based both on the business model within which the asset is held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. There exist three principal classification categories for financial assets that are debt instruments:

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies (continued)

(i) fair value through other comprehensive income 'FVOCI';
(ii) fair value through profit or loss 'FVTPL'; and
(iii) amortised cost.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Equity investments in scope of IFRS 9 are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised in the Statement of profit or loss unless an irrevocable election has been made to recognise gains or losses in OCI. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in financial assets are not bifurcated but instead the whole hybrid contract is assessed for classification.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as an asset measured at FVTPL, if in doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Impairment of financial assets
IFRS 9 applies the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model to financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments.

The financial assets at amortised cost consist of Trade and other receivables and Cash and cash equivalents. ECL of receivables is calculated using simplified method (lifetime ECL) while Intercompany positions adopt the general approach (12 month ECL).

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: that result from expected default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: that result from all default events anticipated during the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The only exception is Cash and cash equivalents for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which is measured as 12-month ECLs. The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for Debtors at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company considers this to be Baa3 or higher per Moody's or BBB- or higher per both Standard & Poor's or Fitch. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls, representing the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Note 1. *General information and principal accounting policies (continued)*

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Intercompany current accounts
Intercompany current accounts are shown in accordance with the netting agreement, which allows netting of bilateral intercompany balances within entities that are party to the netting agreement.

Intercompany loan
Intercompany loans are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets arising from internal development

Development expenditure on electronic trading platforms is recognised as an intangible asset in accordance with the criteria of IAS 38, "Intangible assets". Intangible assets are stated at historical cost less provision for any impairment in its value and accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation is charged to Administrative expenses in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic life of the asset as follows:

Capitalised software 3 - 4 years

Intangible assets arising from internal development may also include assets previously recognised on the balance sheet of an acquired entity.

Amortisation is charged against assets from the date at which the asset becomes available for use.

Tangible assets
The cost of tangible assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs at acquisition.

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for any impairment. Depreciation and impairment is charged to the Statement of profit or loss. The cost is written off in equal annual instalments based on the estimated useful lives, which are:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment 2 - 5 years

Issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

New and revised IFRS in issue and mandatorily effective during the year
Management have reviewed the new and revised IFRS in issue and mandatorily effective during the year. These standards have not had a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application

New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective
Management have reviewed the new and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective and anticipates these standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

Note 2. Key accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements, estimates and assumptions in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no critical accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions and there are no sources of estimation uncertainty that are likely to affect the current or future financial years other than noted below:

As at 31 December 2019, judgements and assumptions were applied to the valuation of intangible assets held by iSwap Euro Limited. The value of this investment is based on future discounted cash flows. On the basis of this valuation technique, no impairment was recognised.

Note 3. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors
The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market, credit, liquidity and capital management risk. The overall financial risk management framework, strategy and policies of the Company are determined by the board of its ultimate parent company, TP ICAP plc. It does this through the Board Risk Committee, Group Executive Risk Committee and regional risk committees. The Company does not manage its own financial risk framework.

	As at 31 Dec 2019 €	As at 31 Dec 2018 €
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	8,694,157	6,554,165
Trade and other receivables less prepayments (Note 12)	3,192,054	3,453,439
Total financial assets	11,886,211	10,007,604

Note 3. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market Risk includes risks arising from movements in foreign exchange, interest rates, market prices and fair value.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to both transactional and translational fluctuations in the value of financial instruments due to exchange rate movements. Transactional exposure arises from expenses incurred and revenue earned in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (euros). Translational exposure arises on the conversion of the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities into euros.

It is estimated that a 10 cent increase in the exchange rates of Euro against sterling as at 31 December 2019 would negatively impact the Company's Statement of profit or loss and Retained profits by €218,404 (2018: €570,666) Any movements in the remainder currencies against sterling is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements (2018: €Nil).

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign and domestic currencies as at 31 December 2019:

	USD	EUR	Other	GBP	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	425	8,641,989	-	51,743	8,694,157
Trade and other receivables less prepayments	-	968,795	-	2,223,259	3,192,054
Total financial assets	425	9,610,784	-	2,275,002	11,886,211
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-	(148,168)	-	(148,643)	(296,811)
Net financial assets	425	9,462,616	-	2,126,359	11,589,400

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign and domestic currencies as at 31 December 2018:

	USD	EUR	Other	GBP	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	424	3,293,899	-	3,259,842	6,554,165
Trade and other receivables less prepayments	-	781,675	15	2,671,749	3,453,439
Total financial assets	424	4,075,574	15	5,931,591	10,007,604
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-	(79,996)	-	(238,707)	(318,703)
Net financial assets	424	3,995,578	15	5,692,884	9,688,901

Note 3. Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from Cash and cash equivalents and Intercompany balances where changes in market interest rates can have an adverse impact on cash flows and income streams. Interest rate risk is monitored at a Group level by the Board Risk Committee. In terms of cash and other interest bearing investments, the Company must comply with the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, which includes policies and procedures for these key risks. Limits are in place to restrict the amount that can be invested at one institution and all investments must be credit rated AA or above and be for less than 18 months, unless approved by the Board Risk Committee.

As at 31 December 2019, there were no instruments with a contracted maturity or re-pricing date in excess of 18 months.

The Company estimates that an increase of 1% in interest rates would positively impact the Company's Statement of profit or loss and Accumulated losses by €105,898 (2018: €65,542).

The Company's interest rate profile as at 31 December 2019 was as follows:

	None	Fixed	Variable	Total
	€	€	€	€
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8,694,157	8,694,157
Trade and other receivables less prepayments	1,406,994	-	1,785,060	3,192,054
Total financial assets	1,406,994	-	10,479,217	11,886,211
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(296,811)	-	-	(296,811)

The Company's interest rate profile as at 31 December 2018 was as follows:

	None	Fixed	Variable	Total
	€	€	€	€
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,554,165	6,554,165
Trade and other receivables less prepayments	1,674,315	-	1,779,124	3,453,439
Total financial assets	1,674,315	-	8,333,289	10,007,604
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(318,703)	-	-	(318,703)

Price risk

The Company's activities do not expose it to price risk.

Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair values of financial instruments are determined as per the Company's accounting policies.

As at 31 December 2019 there were no financial assets or liabilities whose carrying value was not a reasonable approximation of its fair value (2018: €Nil).

Note 3. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counterparty is unable or unlikely to perform an obligation resulting in a loss for the Company. The Company only receives and transmits orders between counterparties and is never a party to the transaction, therefore credit risk is limited to outstanding receivables that the Company manages.

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk and the maximum exposure is limited to Trade and other receivables (Note 12) and Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13).

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and ensuring the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit. This ensures that the Company can meet present and future financial obligations as they fall due and comply with regulatory requirements. The Board Risk Committee monitors free cash resources ensuring that all companies within the Group maintain sufficient resources to finance their operations and that all investments comply with the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. This dictates borrowing and investing limits based on an institution's credit rating and the nature of financial instruments that can be held. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is considered insignificant.

The following tables show the maturity of the Company's liabilities:

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
31 December 2019					
Trade and other payables	(149,551)	(147,260)	-	-	(296,811)
31 December 2018					
Trade and other payables	(239,615)	(79,088)	-	-	(318,703)

Capital management

The Company's capital strategy is to maintain an effective and strong capital base, which maximises the return to its shareholders, while also maintaining flexibility and ensuring compliance with supervisory regulatory requirements. The capital structure of the Company consists of debt and equity, including Issued capital, Share premium and Other reserves and Accumulated losses.

The Company seeks to ensure that it has sufficient regulatory capital to meet regulatory requirements.

The regulatory capital level is set in accordance with the FCA's capital requirements. The approach is to hold an appropriate surplus over the minimum. TP ICAP plc evaluates at the Company level the risks facing the business, to determine whether its capital is sufficient to cover any expected losses.

Note 4. Revenue

Revenue by type:	Year ended 31 Dec 2019	Year ended 31 Dec 2018
	€	€
Brokerage fee income	5,555,736	7,086,704

Revenue by geographical market:	Year ended 31 Dec 2019	Year ended 31 Dec 2018
	€	€
EMEA	5,555,736	7,086,704

Note 5. Other operating income

This represents exchange differences arising on transactions in foreign currencies during the year and on the translation at the balance sheet date of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Note 6. Administrative expenses

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 €	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 €
Subscriptions	45,780	33,032
Professional fees	14,017	-
Charity donations	16,122	9,715
Management fees	3,602,634	3,541,429
Amortisation of intangible assets	885,102	1,094,302
Depreciation of tangible assets	58,249	-
Other administrative costs	106,405	125,486
	4,728,309	4,803,964

Fees paid to the Company's auditor, Deloitte LLP, and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the Company are not disclosed in the Company's financial statements since the consolidated financial statements of its parent, TP ICAP plc, include these fees on a consolidated basis.

Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements were €24,805 (2018: €23,758)

The Company did not have any employees in the current or prior year.

Note 7. Directors Remuneration

No fees were paid to the Directors in respect of services to the Company during the year (2018: €Nil).

Note 8. Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 €	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 €
Interest receivable from Intermediate parent company	5,858	7,301

Note 9. Income tax

Analysis of charge for the year:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 €	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 €
Current tax		
Deferred tax - current year	107,070	562,884
Aggregate income tax	107,070	562,884
Deferred tax included in income tax comprises:		
Decrease in deferred tax assets	107,070	562,884
Numerical reconciliation of income tax at the statutory rate		
Profit before income tax	1,044,304	2,317,233
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 19%	198,418	440,274
Non tax deductible expenses	5,139	-
Adjustment recognised for prior years - deferred tax	(81,488)	(46,191)
Deferred tax at different rates	(14,999)	168,801
Income tax	107,070	562,884
Effective tax rate	10.2%	24.3%

In the UK, legislation to reduce the corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 has been enacted. UK deferred tax will therefore unwind at a rate of 19% for periods from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2019 and at a rate of 17% thereafter. The deferred tax balances in these financial statements reflect the legislation that was in place as at 31 December 2019. The government has subsequently announced that the reduction to 17% will not go ahead which has now been substantively enacted. The effect of the reduction to 17% is not expected to be material.

In accordance with the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) and the associated Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013, the Company will publish additional information at the following web address: www.tpicap.com.

	As at 31 Dec 2019 €	As at 31 Dec 2018 €
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Tax losses	320,970	1,108,483
Capital allowances	1,737,684	1,013,586
Other timing differences	9,103	52,758
Deferred tax asset	2,067,757	2,174,827
Movements:		
Opening balance	2,174,827	2,684,953
Charged to profit or loss	(107,070)	(562,884)
Credited to equity	-	52,758
Closing balance	2,067,757	2,174,827

Note 10. Non-current assets - Tangible assets

2019	**Fixtures, fittings and equipment**
	€
Cost	
As at 1 January 2019	559,188
As at 31 December 2019	559,188

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 January 2019	-
Charge for the year	58,249
As at 31 December 2019	58,249
Net book value	
As at 31 December 2019	500,939

Note 10. Non-current assets - Tangible assets (continued)

2018	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €
Cost	
Additions	559,188

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment
Net book value	
As at 31 December 2018	559,188

Note 11. Non-current assets - Intangible assets

	Capitalised software €
Cost	
As at 1 January 2019	13,750,437
Additions	85,845
As at 31 December 2019	13,836,282
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 January 2019	11,466,558
Amortisation charge for the year	885,102
As at 31 December 2019	12,351,660
Net book value	
As at 31 December 2019	1,484,622

	Capitalised software €
Cost	
As at 1 January 2018	13,041,276
Additions	709,161
As at 31 December 2018	13,750,437
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 1 January 2018	10,372,256
Amortisation charge for the year	1,094,302
As at 31 December 2018	11,466,558
Net book value	
As at 31 December 2018	2,283,879

Note 12. Current assets - Trade and other receivables

	As at 31 Dec 2019 €	As at 31 Dec 2018 €
Trade and other receivables	1,120,657	1,021,542
Expected credit loss	(91,427)	(58,289)
	1,029,230	963,253
Prepayments and accrued income	9,380	8,069
Loan owed by Intermediate parent company (Note 20)	1,794,030	1,788,172
Amounts owed by Group related companies (Note 20)	379,721	714,678
Expected credit loss	(10,927)	(12,664)
	2,162,824	2,490,186
	3,201,434	3,461,508

The majority of net trade and other receivables, which aren't impaired nor past their normal settlement dates are held with high quality credit institutions. Maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to Trade and other receivables (Note 12) and Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13).

The following trade receivables were unsettled:

	As at 31 Dec 2019 €	As at 31 Dec 2018 €
Less than 30 days	320,529	259,102
Over 30 days but less than 90 days	320,118	303,977
Over 90 days	388,583	400,174
	1,029,230	963,253

Note 13. Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 Dec 2019 €	As at 31 Dec 2018 €
Cash at bank and in hand	8,699,377	6,562,660
Expected credit loss	(5,220)	(8,495)
	8,694,157	6,554,165

Note 14. Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	As at 31 Dec 2019 €	As at 31 Dec 2018 €
Amounts owed to Group related companies (Note 20)	149,551	239,615
Accruals and deferred income	78,381	79,088
Other payables	68,879	-
	296,811	318,703

Note 15. Equity - Issued capital

	As at 31 Dec 2019 Shares	As at 31 Dec 2018 Shares	As at 31 Dec 2019 €	As at 31 Dec 2018 €
Authorised, issued and fully-paid ordinary shares of €1 each	402	402	402	402

Note 16. Equity - Share premium

The Share premium account includes the value of the proceeds above nominal issue of the Company's share capital.

Note 17. Equity - Other reserves

Other reserves relate to a capital contribution reserve which is distributable and is held for regulatory purposes

Note 18. Guarantees and contingent liabilities

There are no individual matters, which are considered to pose a significant risk of material adverse financial impact on the Company's results or net assets.

Note 19. Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to year end, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic, which continues to spread throughout the world. As at the date of this report, the outbreak of a novel COVID-19 virus is resulting in governments around the world, including the United Kingdom, are at various stages of managing restrictions regarding the movement of people, leading to widespread disruption and significant market volatility. This has impacted the global financial markets severely. In response, the Group, including the Company, has activated its Business Continuity Planning strategies, which include the introduction of measures to allow a significant proportion of our employees to work remotely, to safeguard their wellbeing and to continue Company operations and support of our clients. The full extent of how these conditions will impact the Company is not yet known as there is uncertainty around the duration and severity. Therefore, while we expect this matter to impact our business, results of operations, and financial position, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The Company has a positive net asset value and cash reserves available to help preserve its financial flexibility.

Note 20. Related Party Transactions

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties who are members of the Group:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 €	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 €
Cost of management services and interest received:		
Fellow subsidiary companies	(3,790,816)	(3,709,662)

The Company had the following outstanding net balances owed by related parties who are members of the Group:

	As at 31 Dec 2019 €	As at 31 Dec 2018 €
Fellow subsidiary companies	2,013,273	2,250,571

Note 21. Immediate and ultimate parent company

The Company's immediate parent is iSwap Limited, which prepares consolidated financial statements and heads the smallest group of companies of which the Company is a member.

The Company's ultimate parent and controlling party is TP ICAP plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales, and heads the largest and smallest group of companies of which the Company is a member. TP ICAP plc prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Copies of TP ICAP plc financial statements are available from the registered office: Floor 2, 155 Bishopsgate, London, England, EC2M 3TQ.