Company Registration No. 09590424 (England and Wales)

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

Jeffreys Henry LLP
Finsgate
5-7 Cranwood Street
London
EC1V 9EE

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr George Robert Boot Mr John Davies
Company number	09590424
Registered office	1 Charterhouse Mews London EC1M 6BB
Auditors	Jeffreys Henry LLP Finsgate 5-7 Cranwood Street London EC1V 9EE
Bankers	Santander Bank Plc 4th Floor 100 Ludgate Hill London EC4M 7RE
Solicitors	DWF Solicitors 20 Fenchurch Street London EC3M 3AE

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

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JCF (FK2) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

The company was incorporated on 14 May 2015.

The directors present their report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is that of the provision of commercial loans. The company provides revolving credit facilities to small and medium enterprises that struggle to obtain traditional sources of funding for a variety of reasons.

Results and dividends
The results for the period are set out on page 5

Future developments
It will carry out the provision of revolving credit facilities for small and medium sized enterprises.

Directors
The following directors have held office since 14 May 2015:

Mr George Robert Boot	(Appointed 14th May 2015)
Mr John Davies	(Appointed 14th May 2015)

Financial risk and management of capital
The major balances and financial risks to which the company is exposed, and the controls in place to minimise those risks, are disclosed in Note 4. The principal current assets of the business are cash and its loan book. The principal financial instruments employed therefore by the company are cash, or cash equivalents, and the directors ensure that the business maintains surplus cash reserves to minimise liquidity risk.

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

Financial risk and management of capital (Continued)

A description of how the company manages its capital is disclosed in Note 4.

The Board considers and reviews these risks on a strategic and day-to-day basis in order to minimise any potential exposure.

Financial instruments
The company has not entered into any financial instruments to hedge against interest rate or exchange rate risk.

Auditors
Jeffreys Henry LLP were appointed auditors to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities
The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in 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 period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements.;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The 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. 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditors
Each person who is a Director at the date of approval of this Annual Report confirms that:
- So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- Each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr George Robert Boot
Director

28 April 2016

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF JCF (FK2) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of JCF (FK2) Limited for the period from 14 May 2015 to 31 December 2015 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the related notes. 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.

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 2, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the company financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors 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.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of the profit and cash flows for the period then ended.
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF JCF (FK2) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Sanjay Parmar
Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of
Jeffreys Henry LLP (Statutory Auditors)
Finsgate 5-7 Cranwood Street
London
EC1V 9EE

Date: 28 April 2016

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	For the period from 14 May 2015 to 31 December 2015 £
Continuing operations		
Revenue	5	111,869
Cost of sales		-
Gross Profit		**111,869**
Administrative expenses		(122)
Operating Profit	6	**111,747**
Finance income		-
Finance costs	8	**(22,448)**
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**89,299**
Income tax expense	9	-
Profit for the period		**89,299**
Profit per share (expressed in pence per share)	10	**8,929,900p**

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	As at 31 December 2015 £
Assets		
Current assets		
Loans and advances to customers	12	344,622
Other receivables	13	75,375
Total assets		419,997
Equity and liabilities		
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		
Ordinary shares	14	1
Retained earnings	15	89,299
Total equity		89,300
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	16	202,877
Current liabilities		
Borrowings	16	126,575
Trade and other payables	17	1,245
Total liabilities		330,697
Total equity and liabilities		419,997

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 28 April 2016.

Mr George Robert Boot
Director

Company Registration No. 09590424

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Ordinary Shares £	Retained Earnings £	Total £
At 14 May 2015	-	-	-
Changes in equity			
Issue of share capital	1	-	1
Profit for the period	-	89,299	89,299
At 31 December 2015	1	89,299	89,300

Share capital is the amount subscribed for shares at nominal value.
Retained earnings represent the cumulative profit of the Company attributable to equity shareholders.

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

JCF (FK2) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	Period ended 31 December 2015
		£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations	18	(319,739)
Finance costs paid		(21,203)
Net cash generated from operating activities		(340,942)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loans advanced		400,000
Loans repaid		(59,059)
Proceeds from share issues		1
Net cash inflow from financing activities		340,942
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		-

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 General information

JCF (FK2) Limited is a company incorporated in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is disclosed on the company information page at the front of the annual report. The principal activities of the Company are described in the Directors' Report.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. IFRS comprises of standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the European Union (EU).

Preparation of financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Going concern

The ultimate parent company, The Just Loans Group Plc, has undertaken to provide continuing financial support for the foreseeable future and in any event for the next 12 months following the date of approval of the financial statements, so that the Company can pay its debts as and when they fall due. Such financial support is also pursuant to the group obtaining additional long-term funding. The Directors believe that the necessary funding will be available to the group to enable them to trade for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the above support was withdrawn.

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The company has adopted the following new and amended IFRSs as of 31 December 2015:

There are no IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial period beginning on or after 14 May 2015 that would be expected to have a material impact on the company.

New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued, but are not effective for the financial period beginning 14 May 2015 and have not been early adopted:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard (Periods commencing on or after)
IFRS 14	Regulatory deferral accounts	Aims to enhance the comparability of financial reporting by entities subject to rate-regulations	1 January 2016
IFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	Specifies how and when to recognise revenue from contracts as well as requiring more information and relevant disclosures.	1 January 2017
Amendments to IFRS 11	Joint arrangements	On acquisitions of interest in joint operations	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41	IAS 16: Property plant and equipment and IAS 41: Agriculture	On Bearer plants	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38	Intangible Assets	Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 27	Separate financial statements	Equity method in separate financial statements	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	IFRS 10:Consolidated financial and IAS 28: Investments in Associates	Investment entities: Applying the consolidation exception	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	IFRS 10:Consolidated financial and IAS 28: Investments in Associates	Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 1	Presentation of Financial statements	Disclosure initiative	1 January 2016
Improvements to IFRS 5	Non current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	Methods of disposal	1 January 2016
Improvements to IFRS 7	Financial instruments	Disclosures on servicing contracts and interim financial statements	1 January 2016
Improvements to IAS 19	Employee benefits	Determining the discount rates for post-employment obligations	1 January 2016
Improvements to IAS 34	Interim financial reporting	Information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report	1 January 2016
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	Requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and includes an expected credit losses model which replaces the current incurred loss impairment model. Also includes the hedging amendment that was issued in 2013	1 January 2018

The Directors anticipate that the adoption of these standard and the interpretations in future period will have no material impact on the financial statements of the company. However, the adoption of IFRS 9 may have a material impact as it moves from the incurred loss approach to the expected loss model. The Group is still to assess the impact of this and will adopt the IFRS 9 from 1st January 2018

2.2 Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

2.2 Financial assets and liabilities

The company classifies its financial assets at fair value through profit and loss or as loans and receivables and classifies its financial liabilities as other financial liabilities. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition. A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value. At inception transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, is added to the fair value of the financial asset and deducted from the fair value of the financial liability.

(a) Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. Loans are recognised when the funds are advanced to customers. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see below).

(b) Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities are non-derivative financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments. Other financial liabilities are recognised when cash is received from the depositors. Other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The fair value of other liabilities repayable on demand is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Derecognition
Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. In transaction in which the company neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset. There have not been any instances where assets have only been partly derecognised. The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Amortised cost measurement
The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal payments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

Fair value measurement
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 on the measurement date. The fair value of assets and liabilities in active markets are based on current bid and offer prices respectively. If the market is not active the company establishes fair value by using appropriate valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same for which market observable prices exist, net present value and discounted cash flow analysis.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises interest income and arrangement and commission fees on financial assets. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Arrangement and commission fees are generally recognised on the accruals basis when the service has been provided.

The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocated the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

2.5 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

2.6 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred.

Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The company makes certain judgements and estimates which affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities. Critical judgements and the assumptions used in calculating estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments (Continued)

3.1 Impairment of loans and advances to customers and other receivables

The company reviews its portfolio of receivables to assess impairment at least on a half-yearly basis. The basis for evaluating impairment losses is determining whether a loss event has occurred, the criteria used (but which is not limited to) is:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- Cash flow difficulties experience by the borrower; and
- Initiation of liquidation proceedings.

In determining whether an impairment loss should be recognised the company makes judgements as to whether there a loss event indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the respective receivable.

No impairment provision has been made against loans and advances to customers or other receivables during the period having been reviewed by management and the latest accounting standards.

4 Financial risk management

4.1 Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

a) Credit risk
The company has exposure to credit risk, which is this risk that the counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. A formal Credit Risk Policy has been agreed by the Board who review credit risk on a monthly basis. Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits when appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also maintained by obtaining collateral, the loans to customers include a deed of indemnity and personal guarantees and the directors therefore believe there is a low risk of customer default.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for the Company was as follows:

	2015
	£
Loans and advances to customers	344,622
At 31 December 2015	**344,622**

b) Cash flow and Interest rate risk
The company does not have any borrowings other than its loan which is at a fixed rate of interest. The company does not manage any cash flow interest rate risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

4 Financial risk management (Continued)

c) Liquidity risk
The company is careful to ensure that its loans and investments can be realised prior to the due date for the repayment of the debentures. This applies equally to the underlying investments of the companies or projects in which the company invests.

d) Capital risk
The company takes great care to protect its capital investments. Significant due diligence is undertaken prior to making any investment. The investment is closely monitored.

e) Market risk
A general economic downturn at a global level, or in one of the world's leading economies, could impact on the company. In addition, terrorism and other hostilities, as well as disturbances in worldwide financial markets, could have a negative effect on the company. Regulatory requirements, taxes, tariffs and other trade barriers, price or exchange controls or other governmental policies could also limit the company's operations. These risks are also applicable to most companies and the risk that company will be more affected than the majority of companies is assessed as small.

f) Price risk
The company's principal activity is provision of loans, the company does not have a diversified portfolio of services and is therefore at risk.

4.2 Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure appropriate for its growth plans.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure the Company may issue new shares or alter debt levels.

5 Segment information

The company's single line of business is the provision of loans. All of the company's revenue arises in the UK and all of the company non-current assets are held in the

6 Operating loss

	2015
	£
Operating loss is stated after charging:	
Audit fees	-

Audit fees have been borne by The Just Loans Group Plc

7 Employee benefit expense

Employees and Directors	**2015**
	£
Wages and salaries	-
Social security costs	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

7 Employee benefit expense (Continued)

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the period was:

	2015 Number
Directors	2
Staff	-
	2

8 Finance costs

	2015 £
Other interest paid	19,149
	19,149

9 Taxation

	2015 £
Total current tax	-
Factors affecting the tax charge for the period	
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	89,299
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 20%	17,860
Effects of:	
Non-deductible expenses	-
Tax losses carried forward	(17,860)
Current tax charge for the period	-

10 Earnings per share

	2015
Basic profit per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period:	
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the Company	£89,299
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1.00
Basic and diluted loss per share	8,929,900p

11 Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed for the period to 31 December 2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

12 Loans and advances to customers

	2015 £
Loans and advances to customers	344,622

Loans and advances to customers relates to provision of revolving credit facilities to small and medium enterprises.

13 Other Receivables

	2015 £
Due from Group Company	75,375

14 Ordinary share capital

	2015 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1

On incorporation the company issued 1 ordinary share of £1.

15 Accumulated profit

	2015 £
At 14 May 2015	-
Profit for the period	89,299
At 31 December 2015	89,299

16 Borrowings

	2015 £
Non-current	
Other loans > 1 year	202,877
Current	
Other loans < 1 year	126,575
	329,453

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 14 MAY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

17 Trade and other payables

	2015 £
Accruals	1,245
	1,245

Accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for ongoing expenses and accrued interest on issued debentures. The carrying amount of other payables approximates to its fair value.

18 Cash generated from operations

	2015 £
Reconciliation to cash generated from operations	
Profit from operations	111,747
Adjustments for:	
Changes in working capital:	
- Increase in loans and other receivable	(419,997)
- Decrease in trade and other payables	(11,489)
	319,739

19 Control

The ultimate parent company is The Just Loans Group Plc, the ultimate parent company has a 100% shareholding in the company.

The company is controlled by John Davies by virtue of his 59% shareholding in The Just Loans Group Plc.

20 Related party transactions

During the period the company advanced funds to its parent company The Just Cash Flow (FK) Limited. At 31 December 2015 the balance outstanding was £75,375.

21 Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities in respect of legal claims arising from the ordinary course of business.

22 Capital commitments

There was no capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not yet incurred