Company Number: 02056541

EXOTIX LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

LD4

31/03/2015

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2014

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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

During the year the company's principal activity was the broking of illiquid bonds, equities and loans on both matched principal and agency basis. The company was authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom ("FCA") and authorised by the Financial Services Authority of Dubai ("DFSA"). During the year these licenses were withdrawn and as part of a group restructuring, the company ceased trading.

The company is incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales and also transacted financial services from a branch domiciled within the Dubai International Financial Centre. The registered office of the company is Watson House, First Floor, 54 Baker Street, London, W1U 7BU.

FINANCIAL SERVICES REGULATION

Pursuant to the group reorganisation in which the business of the company was acquired by Exotix Partners LLP. In July 2013 the Company requested, and was granted, deregistration as an authorised financial services firm. As a result, the company is no longer authorised or regulated by either the FCA or DFSA.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Trading review

In May 2012 the company sold its trading operations to Exotix Partners LLP and the principal source of income in the year was from trades executed by this business as agent of the company pending the authorisation of Exotix Partners LLP by the FCA and DFSA. In July 2013, Exotix Partners LLP received the authorisation that enable it to trade in its own name and the appointed representative agreement between the company and the LLP was therefore terminated. As a result, the company has no ongoing source of income and ceased trading.

The directors consider the year-end position to be satisfactory and are in the process of restructuring the capital of the company prior to distributing surplus funds to the shareholders of the company.

Results and dividends

The results of the company are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 4 and the net loss for the year of £99,000 (2013: loss of £191,000) has been transferred to reserves.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's risk profile and financial risk management policies are disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The company's directors are of the opinion that revenue and operating profit are key performance indicators of the business. These are disclosed on page 4.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company who held office during the year were:

P J Bartlett A Chappell D Gelber M Wreford (resigned 31 March 2014)

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2014

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state that the financial statements comply with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;

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 corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

CREDITOR PAYMENT POLICY

Once works have been completed to a satisfactory standard, all external trade creditors are paid within 30 days of the balance falling due and payable.

PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITORS

In the case of each person who was a director at the time this report was approved:

- so far as that director was aware there was no relevant available information of which the company's auditors were unaware; and
- that director had taken all steps that the director ought to have taken as a director to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors were aware of that information.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITORS

A resolution to reappoint Nexia Smith & Williamson as auditors will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board:

David Gelber

Director Date

26.03.201

Company Registration Number: 02056541

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Exotix Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Exotix Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 16. 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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate

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 30 June 2014 and of its loss for the year then
 ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Noia Couch & Willander

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year 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, 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.

Carl Deane

Senior Statutory Auditor, for and on behalf of

Nexia Smith & Williamson

Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Portwall Place Bristol BS1 6NA

Date:

& Man Doc.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	Year to 30 June 2014 £'000	Year to 30 June 2013 £'000
Commission and brokerage income Commission and brokerage expenses		90	3,466 (369)
Net commission and trading income			3,097
Administrative expenses	3,4,5,6	(140)	(2,878)
Operating (loss)/profit		(50)	219
Finance income	7	-	8
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(50)	227
Taxation	8	(49)	(36)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(99)	191

All business activities are classified as discontinued.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Share capital	<u>Share</u> <u>premium</u> reserve	Retained earnings	<u>Total</u>
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
As at 1 April 2012	1,000	32	3,561	4,593
Profit for the period	-	-	191	191
As at 30 June 2013	1,000	32	3,752	4,784
Loss for the year Dividend	<u> </u>	-	(99) (3,500)	(99) (3,500)
As at 30 June 2014	1,000	32	153	1,185

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014

	<u>Note</u>	2014 £'000	<u>2013</u> £'000
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	9	-	66
Current assets Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents Tax receivable	10	1,285 - 17 - - 1,302	5,347 3,231 49
Total assets		1,302	8,693
Current liabilities Trade and other payables	12	(117)	(2,059)
Liabilities falling due after more than one year Subordinated debt Total Liabilities	16	(117)	(2,059) (1,850) (3,909)
Net assets		1,185	4,784
Equity Called up share capital Share premium reserve Retained earnings	13	1,000 32 153	1,000 32 3,752
Total equity		1,185	4,784

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

David Gelber

Director Date:

26.03-2015

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities	(50)	227
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(50)	227
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation	3	30
Transfer of assets at nil value	63	-
Net finance income	-	(8)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	4,062	159
(Decrease) in trade and other payables	(1,942)	(753)
Foreign exchange movement	-	9
Cash generated from operations	2,136	(336)
Corporation tax (paid)/recovered	(17)	67
Net cash outflow from operating activities	2,119)	(269)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of property, plant & equipment Interest income	-	(3) 8
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		(264)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend paid	(3,500)	-
Repayment of subordinated debt	(1,850)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,350)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,231)	(264)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	-	(9)
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,231	3,504
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of year	-	3,231

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the EU, the Companies Act 2006 and under the historical cost convention apart from held for trading investments which are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

b) Income

Income comprises commission and brokerage income derived from securities broking

Securities broking is mainly transacted on a matched principal basis. To represent the substance of matched principal services provided by the company, where it acts as principal for the simultaneous purchase and sale of securities to third parties, commission income represents the differential between the consideration received on the sale of the security and its purchase price.

For agency trades revenue is stated net of rebates and discounts, value added tax and other sales taxes. Commission and brokerage income is recognised at trade-date.

c) Taxation

Tax on the profit/(loss) for the year comprises current tax, as well as adjustments in respect of prior periods. Tax is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted by the year end date.

d) Finance costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income using the applicable effective interest rate. All other costs incurred in obtaining finance are included in finance costs.

e) <u>Foreign currencies</u>

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each period end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the period end date. Exchange differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less provision for any impairment in its value and accumulated depreciation. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis over its expected useful economic life as follows:

Leasehold improvements

The term of the lease

.Computer software and hardware

3 Years

Fixtures and fittings

5 Years

The company reviews its depreciation rates regularly to take account of any changes in circumstances. These rates are determined upon consideration of factors such as the expected rate of technological development and anticipated usage levels. Depreciation is charged against assets from the date at which the company begins to derive economic benefit from the asset.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g) Matched principal transactions

The company is involved as principal in the purchase and simultaneous commitment to sell equities and securities between third parties. Such trades are complete only when both sides of the deal are settled, and so the company is exposed to risk in the event that one side of the transaction remains unmatched. Substantially all the transactions settle within a short period of time and the settlement risk is considered to be minimal. In order to reflect the substance of these transactions, the amounts due to and payable by counterparties in respect of matched principal business expected to settle in the normal course of trading are offset and the net amount is included in trade debtors. For information purposes, the gross amounts are disclosed in note 10. The majority of trades are settled by ICAP Securities Ltd, a former fellow subsidiary undertaking, which acts as clearing agent.

h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised at amortised cost less provision for impairment.

i) Derivative financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities, whose value changes in response to changes in its underlying components and are settled at a future date are designated as derivative financial instruments. Derivatives are used by the company to mitigate financial risks, such as changes in foreign exchange and interest rate. Such instruments are initially recognised at cost or premium paid and subsequently carried at fair value determined by reference to a quoted market price. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents includes all investments readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value when it has a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

k) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends are recognised as deductions from retained earnings in the period in which they are declared.

l) Impairment of assets

An impairment review of the recoverable amounts of assets is undertaken at each period end date or when such events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment loss may have occurred.

m) Accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts which differ from those estimates. Estimates, judgements and assumptions 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. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. The company has ceased trading. Therefore there are no estimates or significant judgments deemed critical to the company's results and financial position.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk as explained below. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

The overall financial risk management framework, strategy and policies of the company are determined by the board

a) Market risk

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 brokerage and remittance of funds in currencies other than the company's functional currency (Sterling), principally United States Dollars. The company policy is to hedge down-side risk on such foreign exchange exposures using derivative financial instruments, such as options. Derivative transactions are only carried out with counterparties of an acceptable credit standing such as global banks with a credit rating of at least AA.

Translational exposure arises on the conversion of foreign currency denominated investments into Sterling. The company does not hedge its translational exposure but its impact is mitigated by the company's use of average exchange rates. In addition the impact on the statement of financial position is managed, where appropriate, by structural hedges.

The table below summarises the company's exposure to concentrations of foreign currencies as at 30 June 2014:

	EUR £'000	USD £'000	GBP £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	1,302	-	1,302
T to Little	-	-	1,302	-	1,302
Liabilities Trade and other payables	-	-	(117)	-	(117)
	-	-	(117)	-	(117)
Net financial assets	-		1,185	_	1,185

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The table below summarises the company's exposure to concentrations of foreign currencies as 30 June 2013:

	EUR £'000	USD £'000	GBP £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Assets		W 000		2000	
Cash and cash equivalents	82	176	2,972	1	3,231
Trade and other receivables	252	875	3,997	223	5,347
Liabilities	334	1,051	6,969	224	8,578
Trade and other payables	-	(424)	(3,436)	-	(3,860)
	-	(424)	(3,436)	•	(3,860)
Net financial assets	334	627	3,533	224	4,718

Interest rate risk

The company's interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents where changes in market rates can have an adverse impact on cash flows and income streams arising on the investment of surplus cash in bank deposits. The company estimates that an increase of 1% in interest rates would not have a material impact on the company's statement of comprehensive income and equity.

As at 30 June 2014 there were no instruments with a contracted maturity or re-pricing date in excess of 18 months (2013: none). The company's effective interest rate profile for the period ended 30 June 2014 was as follows:

	Year E	<u>nded 30 June 20</u>	<u>14</u>	
	<u>None</u> £'000	Fixed £'000	<u>Variable</u> £'000	Total £'000
Assets Trade and other receivables	1,302	-	-	1,302
	1,302	-	-	1,302

As at 30 June 2013 the company's effective interest rate profile was as follows:

	<u>Year En</u>	<u>ided 30 June 20</u>	<u>13</u>	
	<u>None</u>	<u>Fixed</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,231	3,231
Trade and other receivables	5,347	•	-	5,347
	5,347		3,231	8,578
				=====

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Price risk

The company is only exposed to price risk when one or both counterparties in a matched principal transaction fail to fulfill their obligations, through trade mismatches or when positions are taken. Risk is restricted to short term price movements in the underlying stock held. This is discussed in more detail below in relation to credit risk.

Unmatched transactions are identified and monitored on a daily basis. The company has policies and procedures in place to reduce the likelihood of such situations but should they arise, the policy is to close out positions immediately or, with Senior Management approval, to carry them with an appropriate hedge in place.

Price risk in regards to positions is monitored and controlled by the setting of low cash limits and the use of hedging arrangements, such as swaps, where appropriate.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counterparty is unable or unlikely to perform on an obligation resulting in a loss for the company. The company's exposure to credit risk is limited since it acts as an intermediary whereby business is transacted on an agency or matched principal basis. All counterparties are subject to regular review and assessment by regional credit officers and credit limits are set and approved by the appropriate credit committee.

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk and the maximum exposure is limited to trade and other receivables (note 10).

c) 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 is important to ensure that the company can meet all present and future financial obligations as they fall due and comply with regulatory requirements. The company dictates borrowing and investing limits based on an institutions credit rating and the nature of financial instruments that can be held.

Overall the company's exposure to liquidity risk is not significant. The outstanding liabilities as at 30 June 2014 are payable within 3 months.

d) Fair value

As at 30 June 2014 there were no significant differences between book values and fair values of financial assets and liabilities.

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

e) Capital Management

Capital includes share capital and reserves held on the statement of financial position. During the year the company has complied with the capital requirements imposed by the Financial Services Authority by which it is regulated.

Financial assets and liabilities

The company's financial assets are analysed below:

Classification of financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2014:

	Loans and receivables £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets Other receivables	1,303	1,303
	1,303	1,303
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables		
Classification of financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2013:		
	Loans and receivables	<u>Total</u>
	£,000	£'000
Financial assets	2 221	2 221
Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables	3,231 1,285	3,231 1,285
Other receivables	4,062	4,062
	8,578	8,578
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	3,860	3,860

3 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Included in administrative expenses are foreign exchange losses, other than those arising on financial instruments measures at fair value through profit and loss, of £4,019 (2013: £9,225).

The company's administrative expenses also include lease payments during the period of £Nil (2013: £375,364).

5

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

4 AUDITORS REMUNERATION

During the year the company obtained the following services from the company's auditor and associates and paid the following amounts:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	5	10
Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services:		
- tax services	-	11
- payroll services	-	- 1
- other services	-	1
Total non-audit fees	5	12
WAGES AND SALARIES		
	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Employee costs:		
Wages and salaries	88	817
Social security costs	-	-
Other pension costs	-	-
	88	817

The number of persons employed by the company at the period end was 0 compared with an average number of people employed during the period of 1 (2013: 7).

6 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

No director received emoluments for their services to the company (2013: £Nil).

As at 30 June 2014, no retirement benefits are accruing to directors under defined contribution schemes.

7 FINANCE INCOME

	2 <u>014</u> £'000	<u>2013</u> £'000
Bank deposits		8

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

8 TAXATION

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
a) Analysis of charge for the year		
Current taxation: UK corporation tax	49	36
	49	36
b) Factors affecting the taxation charge for the year		
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(50)	227
Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013: 24%)	(10)	54
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (primarily client		
entertainment)	10	1
Depreciation for the period in excess of capital allowances Tax adjustments and other differences	-	(19)
Adjustment to prior periods	49	-
	49	(18)
Tax charge for year	49	36

10

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer software and	Fixtures and Fittings	<u>Leasehold</u> <u>Improvements</u>	
	hardware £'000	£'000	£'000	<u>Total</u> £'000
Cost As at 1 July 2013 Additions	59	32	61	152
Transfer to Exotix Partners LLP	(59)	(32)	(61)	152
As at 30 June 2014			-	-
Depreciation As at 1 July 2013	33	18	35	86
Charge for the year Transfer to Exotix Partners LLP	1 (34)	(20)	(35)	3 (89)
As at 30 June 2014				
Net book value	====		=======================================	
As at 30 June 2014	-			-
As at 30 June 2013	26	====	<u> </u>	66
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost As at 1 April 2012 Additions	56 3	32	61	149 3
As at 30 June 2013	59	32	61	152
Depreciation As at 1 April 2012 Charge for the year	21	12	23	56 30
As at 30 June 2013	33	18	35	86
Net book value As at 30 June 2013	26	14	26	66
As at 31 March 2012	35	20	38	93
TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	•			
		2014 £'000		2013 £'000
Trade receivables Amounts due by related undertakings Other Debtors Prepayments and accrued income		1,285 - -		1,285 3,522 170 370
		1,285		5,347

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The company is involved as principal in the purchase and simultaneous commitment to sell securities between third parties on behalf of its appointed representatives Exotix Partners LLP and Deydun Markets Limited. As at 30 June 2014 the gross amount of the sale commitments in respect of such outstanding transactions was £nil (2013: £70.8m).

Amounts due from related undertakings include £755k (2013: £nil) from Exotix (1) Limited and £531k (2013: £nil) from Exotix Partners LLP.

As at 30 June 2014 the following trade receivables were past their normal settlement date, but had not been impaired:

		As at 30 June 2014 £'000	As at 30 June 2013 £'000
	Less than 30 days Over 30 days, but less than 90 days Over 90 days		179 111 283 ———————————————————————————————————
11	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at 30 June 2014 £'000	As at 30 June 2013 £'000
	Cash at bank and in hand Short-term bank deposits	- -	1,381 1,850 3,231

The effective interest rates are disclosed in note 2. The short term deposits have a maturity of less than 30 days.

During the year, £1.85m (2013: £1.85m) held in a deposit account with the clearing agent of the business (ICAP Securities Limited, a former fellow subsidiary undertaking of the company) was transferred over to Exotix Partners LLP

12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		As at 30 June 2014 £'000	As at 30 June 2013 £'000
	Other trade payables Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals	112 - 5	172 1,390 497
		<u></u>	2,059
13	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL .		
		As at 30 June 2014 £'000	As at 30 June 2013 £'000
	Authorised, allotted and fully paid: 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

14 COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At the year-end date, the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments and other costs under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	30 June 2014 £'000	30 June 2013 £'000
Within one year In two to five years	-	375 55 —————————————————————————————————
CLIENT MONEY	As at 30 June 2014 £'000	As at 30 June 2013 £'000
Amounts due to clients		4,015

These amounts are held on behalf of clients and are not held on the company's balance sheet.

Following the withdrawal of regulatory permissions, the company arranged to transfer sums held on client money accounts to Exotix Partners LLP, a partnership under common control.

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Control

15

The company is controlled by its parent company, Exotix Holdings Limited (incorporated in United Kingdom), which owns a beneficial interest in 100% of the Company's shares via an intermediate holding company Exotix (1) Limited.

Intra-group indebtedness

	<u>As at</u> 30 June 2014	<u>As at</u> 30 June 2013
Repayable within one year:	£'000	£'000
Parent undertaking	-	1,390
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	<u>-</u>	
		1,390
Subordinated debt repayable after more than one year:		
		1.050
Fellow subsidiary undertakings		1,850

Subordinated debt

During the year the company repaid to Exotix Partners LLP, £1,850,000 of subordinated debt.