Jump Trading International Limited

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended

31 December 2016

Company Registration No. 05976015

DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

Peter Deaner
Colleen Hickey
Marcelena Holmes
Rupert Godber

SECRETARY

Certagent Limited
10 Chiswell Street
London
EC1Y 4UQ

REGISTERED OFFICE

11th Floor
One, London Wall
London
EC2Y 5EA

FCA NUMBER

464314

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London
SE1 2RT

The directors submit their report and the audited financial statements of Jump Trading International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the financial year was $25,721,780 (2015: $36,426,287). Dividends paid for the year ended 31 December 2016 were $40,000,000 (2015: $Nil).

A review of the company's business and future developments, the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company and its performance against its key performance indicators are set out in the Strategic Report on page 3.

MATTERS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

The company has chosen in accordance with s. 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 to set out in the company's Strategic Report information required by the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the Directors' Report. It has done so in respect of future developments.

GOING CONCERN

In light of the profit made in the year and after reviewing forecasts for the period to March 2018, the directors are satisfied that the business continues to be a going concern.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Peter Deaner
Colleen Hickey
Marcelena Holmes
Brett Flowers (appointed 3 June 2016 and resigned 30 September 2016)
Rupert Godber (appointed 14 April 2016)
Matthew Schrecengost (resigned 6 April 2016)
Carey Harrold (resigned 6 April 2016)

QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY INSURANCE

Directors and officers of the Company are covered by the directors and officers insurance policy that the ultimate parent company has in place. No provision for the insurance was made in these financial statements. This insurance policy was in force during the years presented and at the date of this report.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Details of the Financial Risk Management objectives of the company are shown in note 17 to the financial statements. The company's exposure to various risks associated with the financial instruments is also discussed in note 17.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITORS

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed that, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. Each of the directors has confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditors.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

A resolution to appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as independent auditors to the Company was approved by the Board meeting on 27 October 2016.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is deemed to be reappointed as auditors under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

Colleen Hickey
Director

Date: April 26, 2017

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company during the year was proprietary trading. The company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company has produced strong profits from its derivative and cash equities trading activities. The company continues to make a significant investment in its personnel to ensure the continued growth of the business. The company is expected to continue to trade profitably.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Jump Trading International Limited manages its KPIs at Jump Trading Holdings LLC, its parent company, level. The key performance indicators of the company are profit before taxation, net current assets, and cash flow from operations. The amounts for these KPIs as at 31 December and for the years ended are:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Profit before taxation	27,296,628	39,683,717
Net current assets	76,812,636	90,101,396
Cash flows from operations	15,307,462	36,769,811

The Company does not currently maintain any environmental related KPIs, as it is felt these are less material to the performance of the Company and the Company does not have a material impact on the environment save for its occupation of buildings and investment in technology infrastructure.

Employee matters are brought to the attention of the management on a regular basis through a regular review of headcount, joiners and leavers supported by the HR team in London.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks affecting the company are considered to relate to fluctuations in the financial markets in which the company trades.

The Company uses Jump Operations, LLC's real time risk management system. The system allows the company to set limits on a trader by trader basis. The system has the ability to set limits on the number of contracts bought or sold, maximum open position limit and maximum real time loss.

Further information is provided in note 17 to the financial statements.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

Information about our capital adequacy and risk assessment and control processes, together with financial risk management objectives, policies, exposure and remuneration is available from our registered office (11th Floor, One London Wall, London, EC2Y 5EA).

On behalf of the board

Colleen Hickey
Director

Date: April 26, 2017

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), and applicable law). 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 applicable UK Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; 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 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.

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Jump Trading International Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements, comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016;
- the statement of income and retained earnings for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

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

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

What an audit of financial statements involves (continued)

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

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

Steven Linnegar

Steven Linnegar (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

April 26, 2017

Jump Trading International Limited
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 $	Restated* 2015 $
REVENUE, NET	2	157,597,542	159,075,408
Administrative expenses		(130,578,622)	(119,695,994)
OPERATING PROFIT	3	27,018,920	39,379,414
Interest Receivable and similar income		277,708	304,303
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		27,296,628	39,683,717
Tax on profit	5	(1,574,848)	(3,257,430)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		25,721,780	36,426,287
RETAINED EARNINGS AT 1 JANUARY		71,755,311	35,329,024
DIVIDENDS PAID		(40,000,000)	-
RETAINED EARNINGS AT 31 DECEMBER		57,477,091	71,755,311

The profit and total comprehensive income for the year arise from the company's continuing operations.

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2015 financial statements and reflect adjustments made. Refer to Note 19.

Jump Trading International Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2016 Company Registration No: 05976015

	Notes	2016	Restated* 2015
		$	$
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	6	7,020,478	7,460,548
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors due within one year	7	29,824,780	24,720,465
Debtors due after more than one year	7	1,461,072	1,189,648
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17	33,742,743	32,133,765
Cash and cash equivalents		59,592,653	85,260,836
		124,621,248	143,304,714
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(24,260,693)	(30,751,913)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	17	(23,547,919)	(22,451,405)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		76,812,636	90,101,396
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		83,833,114	97,561,944
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,017,135)	(885,895)
DEFERRED TAXATION	10	(469,862)	(51,712)
NET ASSETS		82,346,117	96,624,337
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	24,869,026	24,869,026
Profit and loss account	12	57,477,091	71,755,311
TOTAL EQUITY		82,346,117	96,624,337

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2015 financial statements and reflect adjustments made. Refer to Note 19.

The financial statements on pages 10 to 34 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on April 26, 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Colleen Hickey
Director

Jump Trading International Limited
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016	Restated* 2015
		$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	13	17,898,621	40,003,087
Interest received		277,708	304,303
Income tax paid		(2,868,867)	(3,537,579)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		15,307,462	36,769,811
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Puchase of tangible fixed assets	6	(975,645)	(1,136,201)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(975,645)	(1,136,201)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of dividend		(40,000,000)	-
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(40,000,000)	-
NET (DECREASE) / INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(25,668,183)	35,633,610
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		85,260,836	49,627,226
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		59,592,653	85,260,836

*** Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2015 financial statements and reflect adjustments made. Refer to Note 19.**

COMPANY INFORMATION

Jump Trading International Limited is a private company limited by shares and is domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The Company is a proprietary trading firm authorized by the Financial Conduct Authority to conduct trading as Principal on certain exchanges throughout Europe and globally. The registered office is 11th Floor, One London Wall, London, EC2Y 5EA. The nature of the company's operations is set out within the Strategic Report.

ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, and under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest whole $1, except where otherwise indicated.

All of the accounting policies mentioned have been applied consistently to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have prepared forecasts for the business and on the basis of the expected results and given the liquid resources that the company has available to it, the directors believe the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

REVENUE, NET

Revenue is stated net of exchange fees, brokerage clearing fees and other commissions and includes the profits and liquidity providing rebates from proprietary trading a range of financial products across multiple markets. Realized profits and losses, as well as fair value profits and losses on unsettled trades, are recognised on the trade date. Exchange and brokerage fees and commissions, as well as liquidity providing rebates, are recognised on the trade date.

OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income represents income from the recharging of expenses to other group companies.

INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

Interest on deposits held at call with banks and debt securities at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account based on the effective interest rate.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES (CONTINUED)

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

TAXATION

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than works of art, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of each asset to its estimated residual value on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Office furniture	7 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Short leasehold premium and improvements	over the remaining period of the lease
Works of art	Nil

Depreciation is included in administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

Works of art are not depreciated as, in the opinion of the directors, they are unlikely to reduce in value in the foreseeable future.

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the asset as if it were at the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

IMPAIRMENTS OF FIXED ASSETS

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Other financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets classified as other financial assets are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Loans and receivables
Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Basic financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Other financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

ACCRUALS

Accrued expenses are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations might be small.

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised, except those acquired in a business combination. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the Group's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

LEASES

All leases are operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company. Dividends are only declared if the company will retain adequate capital, after payments of the dividend, to satisfy its capital adequacy requirement with the Financial Conduct Authority. The company has maintained adequate capital under the Financial Conduct Authority's rules throughout the year.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with its parent or with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

1 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements 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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions
The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Leases
In categorising leases as finance leases or operating leases, management makes judgements as to whether significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the company as lessee, or the lessee, where the company is a lessor.

Depreciation
The company exercises judgement to determine useful lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets. The assets are depreciated down to their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

2 REVENUE, NET

The revenue, net and profit before taxation are attributable to the principal activity of the company.

The company has not presented a geographical analysis of revenue, as it is considered seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

3 OPERATING PROFIT

	2016 $	2015 $
Operating profit has been arrived at after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	95,000	34,461
Additional fees related to the prior year audit	47,552	-
Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services	20,394	36,826
Foreign exchange loss	1,651,847	402,894
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,415,715	1,441,716
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	1,037,553	1,217,215

Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services includes $11,222 (2015: $27,383) for tax related services, and $9,172 (2015: $9,443) for other services. The remuneration and the related services do not relate to the current auditor.

4 EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the Company during the year was 68 (2015: 47). The breakdown as at 31 December 2016 is noted below:

	2016	2015
Front office	26	20
Back ofice	16	11
Core development	15	9
Information Technology	11	7
Total Headcount	68	47

Staff costs (including directors' remuneration) consist of:	2016	2015
	$	$
Wages and salaries	69,076,506	65,667,246
Social security costs	6,161,020	4,189,579
Other pension costs	488,396	358,831
	75,725,922	70,215,656

Directors' remuneration costs consist of:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Directors' remuneration for management services	1,803,610	1,600,794
Other pension costs	53,810	17,390
	1,857,420	1,618,184

The highest paid director received $1,389,597 (2015: $1,432,551), including pension contributions of $20,306 (2015: $11,768).

Four directors (2015: three) accrued benefits during the year under defined contribution pension arrangements and are included in other pension costs in table above.

There were no other pension costs outstanding as at 31 December 2016 (2015: $nil).

5 TAXATION ON PROFIT

	2016	2015
	$	$
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	1,245,494	3,295,630
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(88,796)	(74,387)
	1,156,698	3,221,243
Deferred tax (note 10)		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	418,150	36,187
Total tax charge	1,574,848	3,257,430

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the statement of income and retained earnings as follows:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Profit before taxation	27,296,628	39,683,717
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	5,459,326	8,035,953
Effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	22,412	1,246
Statutory tax exemptions	(61,999)	
Diffrence between depreciation and capital allowances	11,220	67,517
Foreign exchange differences	(45,910)	53,597
Branch exemption	(4,139,555)	(4,862,683)
(Over)/under provision in previous year	(88,796)	(74,387)
Fixed assets timing differences	444,212	26,225
Short term timing differences	(26,062)	9,962
Tax expense for the year	1,574,848	3,257,430

6 TANGIBLE ASSETS	Short leasehold premium and improvements $	Office furniture and equipment $	Computer equipment $	Works of art $	Total $
COST					
1 January 2016	8,942,072	918,191	2,224,905	110,645	12,195,813
Additions	301,622	290,496	383,527	-	975,645
31 December 2016	9,243,694	1,208,687	2,608,432	110,645	13,171,458
DEPRECIATION					
1 January 2016	2,442,110	393,795	1,899,360	-	4,735,265
Charged in the year	974,206	181,228	260,281	-	1,415,715
31 December 2016	3,416,316	575,023	2,159,641	-	6,150,980
CARRYING AMOUNT					
31 December 2016	5,827,378	633,664	448,791	110,645	7,020,478
31 December 2015	6,499,962	524,396	325,545	110,645	7,460,548

7 DEBTORS

	2016 $	Restated* 2015 $
Other debtors	24,100,058	17,785,075
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,323,603	6,472,080
Prepayments and accrued income	401,119	463,310
	29,824,780	24,720,465
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors (a)	1,461,072	1,189,648
	31,285,852	25,910,113

(a) Other debtors falling due after more than one year are in respect of rent deposits of $1,461,072 (2015: $1,189,648). The rent deposit at 31 December 2016 is subject to a formal charge to secure against the company's obligations under its lease.

* Please see Note 19 regarding certain restatements to prior year amounts.

8 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 $	2015 $
Trade creditors	886,437	1,862,668
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,487,953	6,112,874
Corporation tax	-	1,130,666
Other taxation and social security	686,578	289,490
Accruals and deferred income	20,199,725	21,356,215
	24,260,693	30,751,913

9 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 $	2015 $
Accruals and deferred income	1,017,135	885,895

10 DEFERRED TAXATION

	At 1 January 2016 $	Profit and loss account $	At 31 December 2016 $
Deferred taxation (asset)/provision			
Fixed assets timing differences	100,456	444,212	544,668
Short term timing differences	(48,744)	(26,062)	(74,806)
	51,712	418,150	469,862

Deferred taxation is provided at a corporation tax rate of 20% (2015: 20.25%).

11 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2016 $	2015 $
Allotted, issued and fully paid:		
15,463,380 (2015 15,463,380) ordinary shares of £1 each	24,869,026	24,869,026

Ordinary share rights
The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

12 RESERVES

Profit and loss account
Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

Dividends
Dividends paid during the years presented were:

	2016 $	2015 $
Equity - ordinary		
Interim paid: $2.59 (2015: nil) per share	40,000,000	-

13 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2016 $	2015 $
Profit for the financial year	25,721,780	36,426,287
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,415,715	1,441,716
Interest receivable	(277,708)	(304,303)
Taxation	1,574,848	3,257,430
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	28,434,635	40,821,130
Change in trade and other debtors	(6,821,362)	(25,096,735)
Change in trade and other creditors	(3,714,652)	24,278,692
Cash generated from operations	17,898,621	40,003,087

14 COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

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

	2016 $	2015 $
Land and buildings:		
Within one year	1,268,532	983,437
Between one and five years	5,212,003	3,933,748
After five years	1,424,597	491,718
	7,905,132	5,408,903

15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions from disclosures of transactions with group companies available to subsidiary undertakings under FRS 102 section 33, where 100% of a subsidiary's voting rights are controlled within the group. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jump Trading Holdings LLC. The audited financial statements of Jump Trading Holdings LLC are not publicly available.

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows:

	2016 $	2015 $
Aggregate compensation	1,857,420	1,618,184

16 ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors consider their direct parent, Jump Trading Holdings LLC, a company incorporated in the USA, to be the ultimate controlling party.

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The carrying amounts of the company's financial instruments at 31 December were:

	2016	Restated* 2015
	$	$
Financial assets:		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	30,959,539	25,446,803
Instruments held at fair value through profit and loss	33,742,743	32,133,765
Cash and cash equivalents	59,592,653	85,260,836
	124,294,935	142,841,404
Financial liabilities:		
Instruments held at fair value through profit and loss	23,547,919	22,451,405
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	24,591,250	30,217,652
	48,139,169	52,669,057

* Please see Note 19 regarding certain restatements to prior year amounts.

The company's financial instruments are valued based on available market data. Fair value gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss.

The Risk Management Framework

The company's risk management procedures are the ultimate responsibility of the directors. The Board works with the Executive and Risk Committees to set the risk strategy policies.

The Board determines the company's tolerance for risk – those risks it will accept and those it will not take in the pursuit of its goals and objectives. In addition, the Board ensures that the company has implemented an effective, on-going process to identify risk, to measure its potential impact against a broad set of assumptions and then to ensure that such risks are actively managed.

The Executive Committee ("ExCo"), is accountable to the Board for designing, implementing and monitoring the process of risk management and implementing it into the day-to-day business activities of the company. The ExCo is responsible for effectively communicating the company's approach and commitment to establishing and maintaining an effective risk management framework and approach. The ExCo is also responsible for equipping employees with the right tools and knowledge to enable them to fulfil their obligations to the risk management process.

Due to the size and nature of the business, the company does not maintain an internal audit function or Audit Committee. Internal audits are completed as necessary by independent employees of the company or other group companies. The company seeks outside advice in the event that external expertise is required.

The ExCo is responsible for reviewing the company's internal independent audit operations to help ensure that the operation is properly independent and their recommendations are acted upon appropriately.

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the company will be unable to meet financial commitments arising from its business activities. Principally, given the nature of the company's business, this means it will be unable to answer a margin call. The company seeks to ensure that it has constant access to an appropriate level of cash, liquid securities and committed funding lines to enable it to finance its on-going operations and reasonable unexpected events on cost-effective terms. Also, as discussed under Credit Risk below, the company monitors and modifies its exposure to the various banks, clearing partners and other financial institutions where it has funds on deposit to help ensure access to funds as they are needed.

The company's business strategy does not rely on the use of leverage (i.e. borrowed funds) to generate profits and only exchange traded instruments where a threshold level of liquidity is met are considered for active trading. With this in mind, the directors consider that Liquidity Risk does not pose the same type of threat to the company as it may to other businesses. The directors believe that that the concept of Liquidity Risk is adequately covered under their monitoring of Credit Risk appetite.

The maturity analysis of our non-derivative financial liabilities is:

	2016 $	2015 $
Not later than three months	39,509,635	42,466,753
Three months to one year	7,612,399	9,316,409
Over one year	1,017,135	885,895
	48,139,169	52,669,057

(b) Credit Risk

The company's exposure to Credit Risk arises from the possibility of a bank, clearing firm or other financial institution failing to fulfil their contractual obligations. The company trades only in exchange traded issues with no material credit sensitivity and does not have external clients; therefore, the company's credit risk is limited to the financial loss the company might suffer should a financial institution holding the company's funds fail to make those funds available. No collateral has been received or pledged with any counterparty. The Company's approach to credit risk is to mitigate risk by adopting policies and procedures to only deal with highly rated institutions for the purpose of non-clearing relationships and limit the concentration of its exposures to any single counterparty. For the purposes of measuring Credit Risk, the Company currently uses the CRD IV standardised approach for calculating its risk weighted exposures under Pillar 1.

The company monitors credit and counterparty exposures on a daily basis, and has determined that, if exposure to a single counterparty were to reach 60% of total capital, action would be considered to reduce exposure to that counterparty, through diversification of counterparty risk (e.g. multiple clearing arrangements) or some other method.

Additional steps that are taken to assess and mitigate counterparty risk include:

- thorough due diligence and annual review of financial institutions holding company funds;
- monitoring clearing arrangements and funds on deposit;
- establishment and monitoring of lines of credit (primarily to reduce the need for funds on deposit at a given counterparty).

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

The following table discloses the maximum credit exposure on assets:

	Debtors (Note 7) $'000	Instruments at fair value (Note 8) $'000	Cash at bank $'000	Total $'000
At 31 December 2016	31,360	33,743	59,593	124,696
At 31 December 2015	25,910	32,134	85,261	143,305

At 31 December 2016 none of the total current financial assets of $124,696,054 were past their due date (2015: none out of $143,304,714). No impairment provision has been made against the recoverability of any assets.

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

	2016 $	2015 $
Debtors due within one year		
No rating	29,824,780	24,720,465
	29,824,780	24,720,465
Debtors due after more than one year		
No rating	1,461,072	1,189,648
	1,461,072	1,189,648
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss		
AAA	10,084,375	10,049,220
No rating	23,658,368	22,084,545
	33,742,743	32,133,765
Cash and cash equivalents		
A3	46,045,322	45,705,811
Aa3	242,862	162,243
Baa2	12,332,606	24,334,372
Ba1	-	26,896
No rating	971,863	15,031,515
	59,592,653	85,260,836

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market Risk

The company's potential Market Risks include trading book exposures to instruments held on its trading book, instruments held on its balance sheet, and foreign currency assets or liabilities held on its balance sheet.

The company mitigates Market Risk by requiring risk limits for all trading strategies. Risk limits must be approved by an independent risk management team in order to trade. These risk limits are enforced electronically and monitored by risk management. The Company currently uses the Own Funds requirements for calculating Position Risk under the Capital Requirements Regulation to measure Market Risk on an ongoing basis.

Risk limits include:

- Maximum Position: Limits the total position. Established per strategy, per trading team, and for the firm as a whole.
- Maximum Order size: Limits the maximum size of a single order. Established per strategy.
- Maximum Order rate: Limits how frequently a strategy can send orders. Established per trading venue per strategy.
- Maximum Unacknowledged Orders: Limits the number of orders that can be sent without receiving acknowledgement from a trading venue. Established per trading venue per strategy.
- Profit and Loss Cutoff: Limits the amount of trading loss a strategy (or group) can sustain before being placed into a "liquidate only" mode where traders can only submit orders that would close out their existing position.
- Price Reasonability: Limits the price at which an order can be sent in order to prevent overly aggressive or erroneous trades from entering the market.
- Capital Limit: Limits the aggregate margin exposure that a group can have.

The company's trading strategies can be generally categorised in one of two ways:

- Intraday trading
- Hedged basis trading

Most trading positions are opened and closed intraday, resulting in no overnight exposure.

Hedged basis trading typically involves arbitrage between contracts that will settle to the same price. These positions will be fully hedged overnight, resulting in no market risk exposure.

(i) Currency risk

Currency position risk arises not just from currency futures but also from cash positions and from equity and debt derivatives priced in currencies other than the dollar. As at 31 December net positions by currency were:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Long	Short	Long	Short
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
EUR	5,662	(5,540)	4,392	(4,531)
GBP	17,902	(17,996)	17,693	(17,920)
	23,564	(23,536)	22,085	(22,451)

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Price risk

Price risk represents the risk from changes in asset or liability prices on principal positions. The Company measures its financial instruments in the balance sheet at fair value. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date are categorised as level 1.

At 31 December 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Balance
	$	$	$	$
Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:				
Trading securities	23,658,368	-	-	23,658,368
Debt instruments	10,084,375	-	-	10,084,375
Total assets	33,742,743	-	-	33,742,743
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:				
Trading securities	(23,547,919)	-	-	(23,547,919)
Total liabilities	(23,547,919)	-	-	(23,547,919)

At 31 December 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Balance
	$	$	$	$
Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:				
Trading securities	22,084,545	-	-	22,084,545
Debt instruments	10,049,220	-	-	10,049,220
Total assets	32,133,765	-	-	32,133,765
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:				
Trading securities	(22,451,405)	-	-	(22,451,405)
Total liabilities	(22,451,405)	-	-	(22,451,405)

The balance sheet value of all financial instruments is not significantly different from contractual values and no provisions are required against this amount.

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market Risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

The company has minimal sensitivity to interest rate changes. The company trades interest bearing instruments, but does not hold positions in those instruments for long periods of time, which is consistent with its overall business model. The company monitors interest rates nightly for various aspects of the business, and will be able to act accordingly based on the movement of interest rates. In the event that the company decides to carry positions in interest bearing instruments, management will determine the appropriate amount of capital to allocate for the risk exposure created by the position.

(iv) Cash flow risk

Cash flow risk is only applicable if fluctuations in the prevailing levels of markets interest rates affect future cash flow. The company has minimal sensitivity to interest rate changes therefore exposure to cash flow risk is insignificant.

(d) Operational and Business Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external causes. These failures can be deliberate, accidental or natural. Operational Risk is a significant risk for the company as people and systems play a major role in the company's operations.

The company has devoted significant effort to identify and quantify potential Operational Risks and develop its Operational Risk appetite. Each risk has been categorised based on the likelihood of it occurring and its potential impact on the business. Any risk rated above our Operational Risk appetite is unacceptable to the company and is addressed with mitigating systems and controls or additional Pillar 2 Capital.

The directors have determined that any risk emerging and/or rated as above the company's Operational Risk appetite must have a plan for treatment developed within ten working days of identification and implemented within thirty days.

The company's Pillar 1 minimum capital requirement is calculated using the Basic Indicator Approach. This is calculated by taking 15% of the relevant indicator set out in IFPRU 5.1.1R. The relevant indicator is calculated by taking the three-year average of the sum of net interest income and net non-interest income.

To evaluate if additional Pillar 2 capital is required, the company considers the impact and probability of Operational Risks in the Firm's Risk Register using the methodology explained above. Based on this evaluation, all currently identified Operational Risks are scored are within our Operational Risk appetite.

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Capital

The company manages its shareholders' funds as capital and meets its objectives by generating a profit for the year after taxation. Dividends are only declared if the company will retain adequate capital after payment of the dividend. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the business activities of the Company. The Company manages its capital resources on the basis of regulatory capital requirements (Pillar 1) and its own assessment of capital required to support all material risks throughout the business (Pillar 2). The Company manages its regulatory capital through an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (known as the ICAAP) in accordance with guidelines and rules implemented by the FCA.

18 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND OTHER CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	2016 $	2015 $
Commitments for the acquisition of office furniture and equipment	-	105,000

19 PRIOR YEAR RESTATEMENTS

(a) In prior year, income resulting from revenue sharing arrangements with other group companies was incorrectly set off against total expenses in error, with the net balance presented in the financial statements as Administrative expenses. In 2016, these amounts have been presented on a gross basis in net revenue. The related amounts in 2015 have been restated to reflect the same presentation.

There is no impact on retained earnings, net assets, profit before or tax on profit on ordinary activities in prior years.

The effect of the restatement on certain financial statement line items in the prior year is as shown below:

	As Reported $	Adjustments $	Restated $
Net revenue	119,033,908	40,041,500	159,075,408
Administrative expenses	(79,654,494)	(40,041,500)	(119,695,994)
Operating profit	39,379,414	-	39,379,414

19 PRIOR YEAR RESTATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) The following presentational changes have been made with respect to the prior year:

I. The Company's holdings of money markets instruments were incorrectly classified in the financial statements as Other current asset investments. These instruments should have been classified as Cash and cash equivalents because they are short term investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.
II. The Company's holdings of U.S. Treasury securities were incorrectly termed as Other current asset investments while the positions that we held for trading purposes were incorrectly termed as Investments held for trading – long positions. Both investments ought to have been classified as Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to consistently reflect the intention of the Company to designate its trading and other long term investments at fair value through profit or loss.
III. Deposits held with brokers/dealers were incorrectly classified as Cash and cash equivalents. These cash margins should have been classified as Debtors.

The above has been correctly restated on the Statement of Financial Position and respective notes. There is no impact on retained earnings, net assets, profit before or tax on profit on ordinary activities in prior years.

The effect of the restatement on the respective financial statement line items in the prior year is as shown below:

	As Reported $	Adjustments $	Restated $
Cash and cash equivalents	61,911,627	23,349,209	85,260,836
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	32,133,765	32,133,765
Other current asset investments	55,755,031	(55,755,031)	-
Investments held for trading - long positions	22,084,545	(22,084,545)	-
Debtors due within one year	2,363,863	22,356,602	24,720,465
	142,115,066	-	142,115,066

The above reclassifications also resulted in restatements to certain amounts within Note 7 and Note 17. The effects of these restatements are noted below:

	As Reported $	Adjustments $	Restated $
Other debtors	1,802,081	15,982,994	17,785,075
Amounts owed by group undertakings	98,472	6,373,608	6,472,080
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,090,201	22,356,602	25,446,803
Instruments held at fair value through profit and loss	77,839,576	(45,705,811)	32,133,765
Cash and cash equivalents	61,911,627	23,349,209	85,260,836

19 PRIOR YEAR RESTATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The company's definition of cash and cash equivalents were incorrect in the prior year and were restated. These restatements led to certain reclassifications on the statement of cash flows as noted below.

	As Reported	Adjustments	Restated
	$	$	$
Cash generated from operations	19,152,701	20,850,386	40,003,087
Net cash from operating activities	15,919,425	20,850,386	36,769,811
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	14,783,224	20,850,386	35,633,610
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	47,128,403	2,498,823	49,627,226
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	61,911,627	23,349,209	85,260,836

20 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The company has evaluated the effects of post balance sheet events and found that there have been no events that would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.