

Company Registration No. 06417051 (England and Wales)

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	C Menegatos S Zaman G White
Secretary	G White
Company number	06417051
Registered office	1 Alie Street London E1 8DE
Auditor	JF Francis Ltd Francis House 2 Park Road Barnet Herts EN5 5RN
Business address	1 Alie Street London E1 8DE
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc Canary Wharf Group 2 Churchill Place Canary Wharf London E14 5RB
Solicitors	Michelmores LLP 48 Chancery Lane London WC2A 1JF

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

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ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017.

Review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of brokerage services, authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. In order to ensure that it continues to obtain regulatory approval by the authority, the company regularly uses the services of an external consultant to review and check the internal systems and controls maintained by the company's compliance officer.

The company has seen an increase in revenue from £3,626,431 in 2016 to £4,537,645 this year, and the directors are confident that the company is well placed to make further progress in the forthcoming year. During the year the directors and the other shareholder received dividends from the company, details of which are included in notes 6 and 17 of the accounts.

The company's performance has improved this year considering the difficult trading conditions which persist in the UK at the present time. The directors are confident that the company will continue to expand and increase growth for the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties of the company are competition from similar entities. The global economic instability has had a positive effect on the trading of the company. Any change in regulations would also affect the trading of the company. Counter parties who provide the trading platform impose a risk on the trading activity as well.

Key Performance Indicators

The KPIs are turnover, operating profit, net assets and number of employees, which are set out below:

	<u>2017 (£)</u>	<u>2016 (£)</u>
Turnover	4,537,646	3,626,432
Operating profit	1,695,637	865,856
Net Assets	1,104,697	239,200
Employees Number	40	36

On behalf of the board

G White

Director

26 June 2017

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of brokerage services.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

C Menegatos

S Zaman

G White

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Interim ordinary A and interim ordinary B dividends were paid amounting to £490,000 (2016 - £480,650) and £NIL (2016 - £250,000) respectively. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Post reporting date events

There are no subsequent events to report.

Future developments

The future development information is set out on page 1.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that JF Francis Ltd be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

At the time of approving the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the board

G White

Director

26 June 2017

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- • prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company 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.

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Accendo Markets Limited for the year ended 28 February 2017 set out on pages 6 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 3, 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 Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 28 February 2017 and of its profit 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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.

Frank Yiallouris (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of JF Francis Ltd

26 June 2017

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Francis House
2 Park Road
Barnet
Herts
EN5 5RN

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	4,537,646	3,626,432
Cost of sales		(1,783,129)	(1,534,616)
Gross profit		2,754,517	2,091,816
Administrative expenses		(1,058,880)	(1,225,960)
Operating profit	4	1,695,637	865,856
Interest receivable and similar income	8	462	302
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	-	(101)
Profit before taxation		1,696,099	866,057
Tax on profit	10	(340,602)	(177,614)
Profit for the financial year		1,355,497	688,443

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		21,451		21,777
Current assets					
Debtors	14	584,762		465,810	
Cash at bank and in hand		828,109		171,882	
		<u>1,412,871</u>		<u>637,692</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(329,625)</u>		<u>(420,269)</u>	
Net current assets			1,083,246		217,423
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,104,697</u>		<u>239,200</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		90,001		90,001
Share premium account			99		99
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,014,597</u>		<u>149,100</u>
Total equity			<u>1,104,697</u>		<u>239,200</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 June 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

S Zaman
Director

G White
Director

Company Registration No. 06417051

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 March 2015		90,001	99	191,307	281,407
Year ended 29 February 2016:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	688,443	688,443
Dividends	11	-	-	(730,650)	(730,650)
Balance at 29 February 2016		90,001	99	149,100	239,200
Year ended 28 February 2017:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,355,497	1,355,497
Dividends	11	-	-	(490,000)	(490,000)
Balance at 28 February 2017		90,001	99	1,014,597	1,104,697

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	21	1,477,810		947,052	
Interest paid		-		(101)	
Income taxes paid		(324,259)		(192,449)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,153,551		754,502	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(7,786)		(3,533)	
Interest received		462		302	
Net cash used in investing activities			(7,324)		(3,231)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(490,000)		(730,650)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(490,000)		(730,650)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			656,227		20,621
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			171,882		151,261
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			828,109		171,882

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Accendo Markets Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Alie Street, London, E1 8DE.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of brokerage services, authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

1.1 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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents commissions receivable from providing brokerage services. Turnover is recognised when the brokerage services are provided.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	3 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end 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.

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

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 instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 end 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. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal 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 are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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 stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 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 lease asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no significant judgements or estimates involved in the preparation of the financial statements.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover		
Commissions receivable	4,537,646	3,626,432
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 Other significant revenue		
Interest income	462	302
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	2017	2016
	£	£
United Kingdom	4,537,646	3,626,432
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

4 Operating profit

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	8,112	10,871
Operating lease charges	97,154	72,942
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	10,470	5,100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
For other services		
All other non-audit services	31,060	26,106
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Cost of sales	35	31
Administration	5	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	40	36
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,641,817	1,426,024
Social security costs	178,108	147,148
Pension costs	1,106	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,821,031	1,573,172
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	35,491	38,020
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	435	294
Other interest income	27	8
	<u>462</u>	<u>302</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	435	294
	<u>435</u>	<u>294</u>

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other finance costs:		
Other interest	-	101
	<u>-</u>	<u>101</u>

10 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	340,602	177,614
	<u>340,602</u>	<u>177,614</u>

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,696,099	866,057
	<u>1,696,099</u>	<u>866,057</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2016: 20.00%)	339,220	173,211
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,317	2,186
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	43
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	65	2,174
	<u>340,602</u>	<u>177,614</u>
Taxation charge for the year	340,602	177,614

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

11 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Interim paid	490,000	730,650

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2016	58,824	38,734	97,558
Additions	5,019	2,767	7,786
At 28 February 2017	63,843	41,501	105,344
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2016	38,628	37,153	75,781
Depreciation charged in the year	6,304	1,808	8,112
At 28 February 2017	44,932	38,961	83,893
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2017	18,911	2,540	21,451
At 29 February 2016	20,196	1,581	21,777

13 Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	202,337	143,049
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	92,947	199,542

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

14 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	-	5,964
Amounts due from group undertakings	148,287	85,347
Amounts due from connected companies	30,200	30,943
Other debtors	23,850	26,759
Prepayments and accrued income	382,425	316,797
	<u>584,762</u>	<u>465,810</u>

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	51,581	38,733
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	131,150
Corporation tax	187,992	177,613
Other taxation and social security	48,686	43,114
Other creditors	3,737	1,845
Accruals and deferred income	37,629	27,814
	<u>329,625</u>	<u>420,269</u>

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017	2016
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,106	-
	<u>1,106</u>	<u>-</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees (including three directors). The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

17 Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
90,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	90,000	90,000
1 Ordinary B share of £1 each	1	1
	<u>90,001</u>	<u>90,001</u>

The holders of the ordinary A shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the Company.

The holders of the ordinary B share are entitled to receive dividends but have no voting rights.

18 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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:

	2017 £	2016 £
Between two and five years	<u>106,974</u>	<u>65,724</u>

19 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows and comprised of directors' salaries.

	2017 £	2016 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>35,491</u>	<u>38,020</u>

20 Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Accendo Holdings Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales. There is no ultimate controlling party.

ACCENDO MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

21 Cash generated from operations

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	1,355,497	688,443
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	340,602	177,614
Finance costs	-	101
Investment income	(462)	(302)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	8,112	10,869
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(124,916)	(45,952)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(101,023)	116,279
Cash generated from operations	1,477,810	947,052

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.