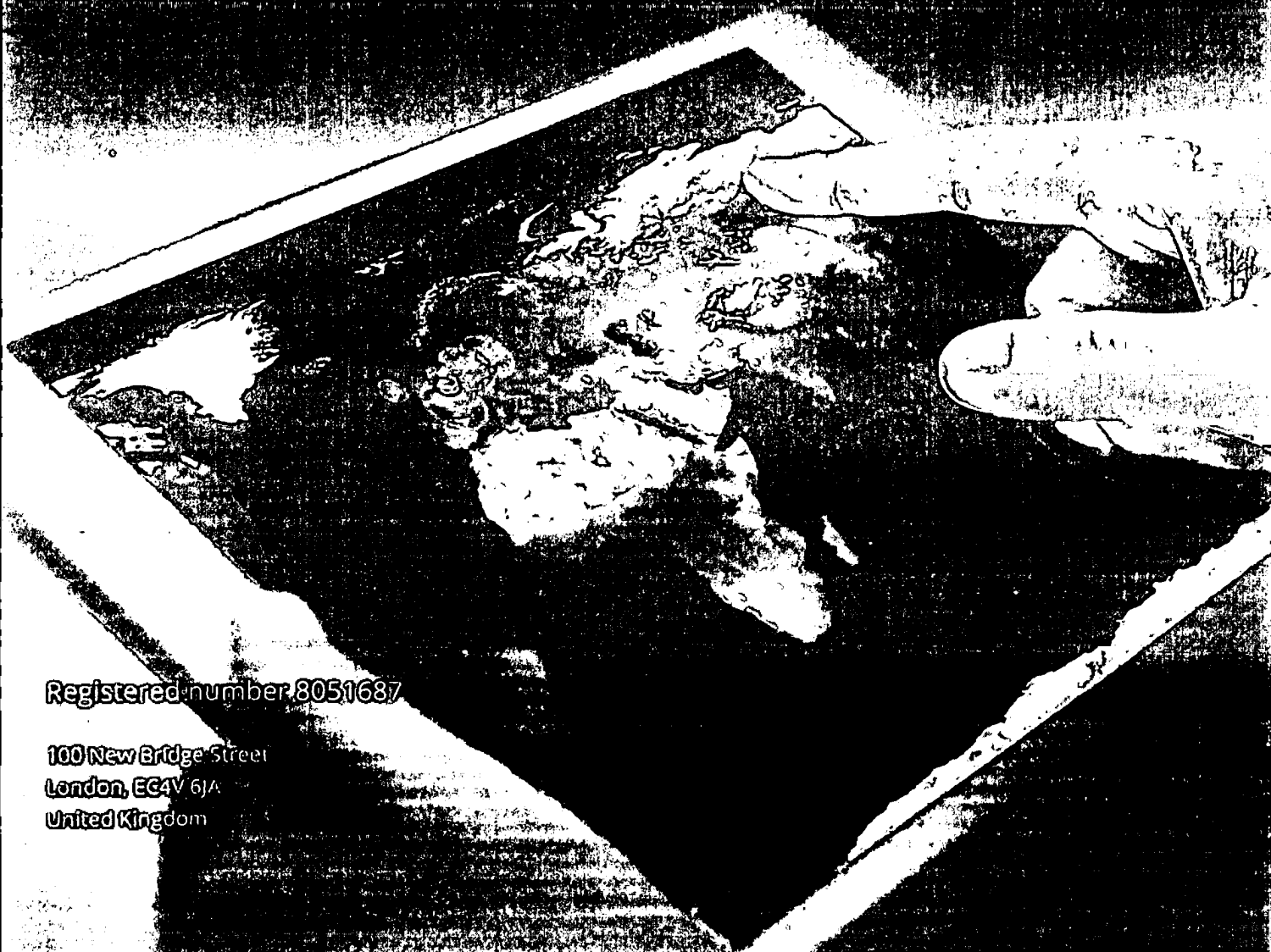


adyen



# Adyen UK Limited

Annual report 2016



Registered number 8051687

100 New Bridge Street  
London, EC4V 6JA  
United Kingdom

<b>Directors' report .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Independent auditors' report.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016 .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Balance sheet as at 31 December 2016.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Notes to the Company financial statements.....</b>	<b>12</b>
1. General Information .....	12
2. Statement of compliance .....	12
3. Accounting policies .....	12
4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty .....	15
5. Administrative expenses .....	16
6. Employee Information.....	16
7. Share-based payments .....	17
8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities.....	18
9. Tangible assets.....	18
10. Debtors .....	19
11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year .....	20
12. Pension.....	20
13. Provisions for liabilities .....	20
14. Called up share capital .....	20
15. Cash flow statement.....	20
16. Commitments.....	21
17. Ultimate parent undertaking .....	21
18. Related party transactions .....	21



## **Directors' report**

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2016*

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Adyen UK Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are given below:

- **Roelant Prins**
- **Ingo Jeroen Uytdehaage**

### **Future developments**

The principal activity of Adyen UK during the year was to promote to UK merchants a single solution to accept payments anywhere in the world, including all relevant sales channels: online, mobile, Point-of-Sales and many other different payment methods. Throughout the year the Company continued to invest in the local sales, account management and marketing teams, to enable Adyen UK to react more quickly to local demand. Adyen UK is building on its position as a marketing and sales organisation. To achieve this, Adyen UK plans to increase headcount within the sales and marketing teams.

### **Strategic report**

The directors have elected not to prepare a strategic report in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 S414B exemption for small companies.

### **Dividends**

The Company paid no dividends during the year ending 31 December 2016 (2015: nil).

### **Qualifying third party indemnity provision**

An indemnity is provided to the Directors of the Company under the Indemnity agreement of 17 August 2015 against liabilities and associated costs, which they could incur in the course of their duties to the Company. The agreements apply to any act arising before, on or after the date of the indemnity agreements and remain in force at the date of these financial statements. The signed agreements are kept at the registered office of the Company.

## **Directors' report**

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2016*

### **Directors' interests in shares and debentures**

The directors have no interest in the Company's shares. Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company.

The directors are eligible to participate in share-based incentive schemes managed by the ultimate parent company, Adyen BV.

### **Directors' contractual benefits**

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest, except that:

- Certain directors have employment relationships with the ultimate parent undertaking and have received remuneration in those capacities.

### **Employees**

During the year, the average number of employees rose from 17 to 26. During 2016 the Company further developed the "Adyen Formula", which makes the Company culture more explicit. The Adyen Formula is a clear framework of 7 points and the Company expects employees to act according to the Adyen Formula.

Rewarding success is imperative to help the Company to retain the best employees and therefore the ultimate parent company, Adyen BV, provides share-based payment arrangements to certain employees of Adyen UK Limited.

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report and the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

## **Directors' report**

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2016*

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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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.

### **Disclosure of information to auditors**

The report must contain a statement to the effect that, in the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time when the report is approved, the following applies:

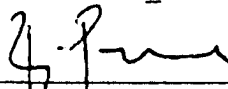
- As far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- The director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make him/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Independent Auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

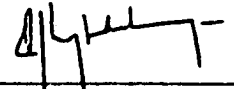
On behalf of the board



Roelant Prins

Director

Date: 23 June 2017



Ingo Jeroen Uytdehaage

Director

Date: 23 June 2017

# ***Independent auditors' report to the members of Adyen UK Limited***

## **Report on the financial statements**

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### **Our opinion**

In our opinion, Adyen UK 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 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 Annual Report, comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended 31 December 2016;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and 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.

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## **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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has 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 Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

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## **Other matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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### **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.

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## 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.

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## Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

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### Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, 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.

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### What an audit of financial statements involves

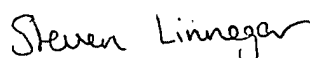
We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.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

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 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. With respect to the Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.



Steven Linnegar (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London  
23 June 2017



## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016

Continuing operations	Note	December 31, 2016 £	December 31, 2015 £
Other operating income		3,486,211	2,595,616
Administrative expenses	5	(3,113,319)	(2,317,515)
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before interest and taxation</b>		<b>372,892</b>	<b>278,101</b>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(89,033)	(77,453)
<b>Profit after income tax and total comprehensive income</b>		<b>283,859</b>	<b>200,648</b>

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The results of the Company relate solely to continuing activities.

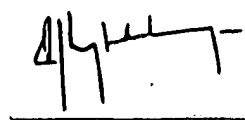
## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2016

	Note	December 31, 2016 £	December 31, 2015 £
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<i>Fixed assets</i>			
Tangible assets	9	108,404	37,245
		<b>108,404</b>	<b>37,245</b>
<i>Current assets</i>			
Debtors	10	732,397	519,696
Cash at banks and in hand		305,982	311,245
		<b>1,038,379</b>	<b>830,941</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(316,346)	(358,899)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>722,034</b>	<b>472,042</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>830,438</b>	<b>509,287</b>
Pension and similar obligations	12	(102,923)	(88,875)
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>727,515</b>	<b>420,412</b>
<i>Capital and reserves</i>			
Called-up share capital	14	10,000	10,000
Retained earnings		717,515	410,412
<b>Total shareholders funds</b>		<b>727,515</b>	<b>420,412</b>

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 21 were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

  
 Roelant Prins  
 Director  
 Date: 23 June 2017

  
 Ingo Jeroen Uytdehaage  
 Director  
 Date: 23 June 2017

**Adyen UK Limited**  
**Registered no. 8051687**

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

The 2016 movement in shareholders' funds is as follows:

	Called-up share capital	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Total sharehold ers' funds
	£	£		£
Balance at January 1, 2016	10,000	389,088	21,324	420,412
Credit relating to equity-settled share-based payments	-	-	23,244	23,244
Profit for the financial year	-	283,859	-	283,859
<b>Balance at December 31, 2016</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>672,947</b>	<b>44,568</b>	<b>727,515</b>

The 2015 movement in shareholders' funds is as follows:

	Called-up share capital	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Total sharehold ers' funds
	£	£		£
Balance at January 1, 2015	10,000	188,440	-	198,440
Credit relating to equity-settled share-based payments	-	-	21,324	21,324
Profit for the financial year	-	200,648	-	200,648
<b>Balance at December 31, 2015</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>389,088</b>	<b>21,324</b>	<b>420,412</b>

# Notes to the Company financial statements

At December 31, 2016

## 1. General Information

Adyen UK Limited ("the Company") promotes Internet payment systems, Point-of-Sale systems and related products and services on behalf of Adyen BV within the United Kingdom.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 100 New Bridge Street, London, EC4V 6JA.

## 2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

## 3. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The principle accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year unless otherwise stated. The Company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

### a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. This is the second year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under the UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2014. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. Due to the nature of activities held by the entity, there was no impact on the Company's financial statements as a result of adopting FRS 102.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

### b) Foreign currencies

The Company's functional and presentation currency is GBP

### c) Segment reporting

The Company's activities consist of promoting Internet payment systems, Point-of-Sale systems and related products and services on behalf of Adyen BV within the United Kingdom. As a result the Company only has one operating segment and therefore no segmental reporting is provided.

### d) Other operating income

The Company's other operating income is wholly generated from services performed according to the Sales Promotion Agreement with Adyen BV. For further details see related party accounting policy.

#### **e) Employee benefits**

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including bonus and commission arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and a contribution in the employees' private pension arrangement.

##### *Short-term benefits*

Short-term benefits such as holiday pay are recognized as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

##### *Pension*

The Company contributes an amount to the employees' private pension arrangement. The contribution is recognized as an expense when the Company has an obligation to make payments.

##### *Commission and Bonus plan*

The Company operates a commission and bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognized in the profit and loss account when the company has an obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

##### *Share-based payments*

Where the Company participates in a share-based payment arrangement established by a group company the company takes advantage of the alternative treatment allowed under Section 26 of FRS 102. The Company recognizes the share-based payment expense based on an allocation of its share of the group's total expense, calculated in proportion to the number of participating employees. The corresponding credit is recognized in retained earnings as a component of equity. Where the Company is charged for the cost of share-based payments arrangements the amounts are treated as a reduction in the capital contribution. If the amount charged is in excess of the share-based payment charge the Company treats the excess as a notional distribution and charges this to retained earnings.

#### **f) Taxation**

Taxation expense for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax recognized in the reporting period. Tax is recognized in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

##### *Current tax*

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

The Company evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the

inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognized in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognized on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognized when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **g) Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalized.

##### *Plant and machinery and fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment*

Plant and machinery and fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

##### *Leasehold improvements*

Leasehold improvements are stated at costs less accumulated depreciation.

##### *Depreciation*

Depreciation on Tangible assets is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the cost over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of all assets is 5 years.

##### *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

#### **h) Leased assets**

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. The Company has an operational lease arrangement.

#### **i) Debtors**

Debtors are recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision of impairment. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

#### **j) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents relates to cash in hand only.

#### **k) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the company 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 recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may 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 recognized as a finance cost.

#### **l) Creditors**

Creditors are initially recognized at transaction price.

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

#### **m) Related party transactions**

A non-exclusive Sales Promotion Agreement between Adyen BV located in the Netherlands and the Company has been established and a 12% cost plus service fee is charged to Adyen BV. The service fee represents arm's-length compensation and is reviewed periodically. There are no formal repayment terms related to the year-end position between the Company and its Ultimate Parent Company.

Additional advantage has been taken of the exemption in FRS 102 (paragraphs 33.1A, 33.2 and 33.12) not to disclose transactions with entities that are wholly owned within the Group where consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

See note 18 for the transactions, there were no other related party transactions during the year.

### **4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty**

Estimates and judgments 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.

#### *Share-based payments*

The company's employees have been granted share options by the ultimate parent company Adyen BV. The company makes use of the exemption in Section 26 of FRS 102 to account for the expense based on a reasonable allocation of the parent company's total expense. The Company has calculated its allocation of the parent company's total expense based on the number of participating employees in the Company. Further details are disclosed in note 7.

#### *Useful economic lives of tangible assets*

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, the physical condition of the assets. See note 9 for the carrying amount of the tangible asset.

## 5. Administrative expenses

Continuing operations	December 31, 2016 £	December 31, 2015 £
Wages and salaries	2,010,846	1,571,185
Share based payments	23,244	21,323
Social security costs	244,955	213,075
Other pension costs	78,690	54,211
Other staff costs	23,711	15,789
Depreciation	11,267	12,146
Operating leased premises	83,276	84,048
Office & IT costs	126,494	64,271
Sales & Travel costs	370,071	170,170
Recruitment service fees	26,000	82,945
Other costs	1,242	1,177
Tax service fees	-	1,800
Consultancy service fees	81,596	-
Insurance costs	14,157	-
<b>Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for audit and other services</b>		
Audit fees	12,000	20,834
Payroll service fees	5,770	4,541
	<b>3,113,319</b>	<b>2,317,515</b>

## 6. Employee information

#### *Employee*

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

By activity	2016	2015
UK Country Manager	1	1
Account Manager	7	5
Sales Employees	12	10
Marketing Employee	2	1
Supporting Employee	4	-
	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>



#### *Directors*

None of the directors received any remuneration from the Company during the financial year. They have employment agreements with Adyen BV, the ultimate undertaking who has paid the directors' remunerations without any recharge. None of the remuneration received by the directors is in respect of their role as directors of Adyen UK Limited.

### **7. Share-based payments**

Adyen BV provides share-based payment arrangements to certain employees, including employees of Adyen UK Limited.

Exercisable options give the opportunity to acquire Depositary Receipts, which mirror economic rights and obligations of Adyen BV shares. Options will vest over a period of four years. The vesting period starts on the grant date. 25% of the options will vest on the first anniversary of the grant date. The remaining 75% of the options will then vest monthly, in equal proportions at the end of each month, over the following 36 months. Options can be exercised at any time from the vesting date until the 8th anniversary of the grant date. The company has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash.

In May 2015 5,000 options were granted to UK employees. In January 2016 1,800 options were granted to UK employees, and in March, May, July and August 2016 100 options were granted to UK employees each month. 3,438 options were exercisable as of December 31, 2016. The range of weighted average fair values of options granted during the period determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model was €6.14 - €7.02, equivalent of £5.03 - £5.75 per option.

The annual risk-free interest rate used is based on the Eurozone yield curve (6 years, 0 month AAA-rated euro area central government bonds) and is 0.161% for May 2015 option grants. The range of rates used for 2016 is -0.454% - 0.129%.

The volatility measured at the standard deviation on continuously compounded share returns is based on statistical analysis of daily share prices over the last six years. The volatility of 30% is an average of listed peer companies. The share-based payments expense is recognised over the respective vesting period and totals £23,244.16 for the year ended December 31, 2016 (2015: £21,323.48). The total share-based compensation expense is recorded in wages and salaries in the profit and loss account. The weighted average exercise price of options granted in 2016 is €66.50, equivalent of £54.50 per share option.

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2016	2016	2015
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price per share option	Weighted average exercise price per share option
		£	£
Outstanding at 1 January	7,500	22.53	2.91
Granted	2,200	54.50	19.62
Outstanding at 31 December	9,700	29.78	22.53
Options exercisable	3,438		

## 8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2016	2015
	£	£
<i>Current tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax on profits on ordinary activities	89,033	77,453
Total current tax	89,033	77,453
<b>Tax on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<b>89,033</b>	<b>77,453</b>

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	372,892	278,101
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the main rate of Corporation Tax 20%	73,267	56,306
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	15,766	21,147
<b>Tax on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<b>89,033</b>	<b>77,453</b>

## 9. Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalized.

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
£	£	£

**Year ended December 31, 2016**

At January 1, 2016	33,858	3,387	37,245
Additions		82,426	82,426
Depreciation for the period	(10,470)	(797)	(11,267)
Closing net book value	<b>23,388</b>	<b>85,016</b>	<b>108,404</b>

**At December 31, 2016**

Cost	52,361	86,411	138,772
Accumulated depreciation	(28,973)	(1,395)	(30,368)
Net book value	<b>23,388</b>	<b>85,016</b>	<b>108,404</b>

**Year ended December 31, 2015**

At January 1, 2015	45,406	-	45,406
Additions	-	3,985	3,985
Depreciation	(11,548)	(598)	(12,146)
At December 31, 2015	<b>33,858</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>37,245</b>

**At December 31, 2015**

Cost or valuation	52,361	3,985	56,346
Accumulated depreciation	(18,503)	(598)	(19,101)
Net book value	<b>33,858</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>37,245</b>

**10. Debtors**

Debtors	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	422,567	444,132
Other receivables	78,160	29,958
Prepayments and accrued income	231,669	45,606
	<b>732,397</b>	<b>519,696</b>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and are payable within one month.

## 11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Creditors	December 31, 2016 £	December 31, 2015 £
Trade creditors	3,189	10,124
Corporation tax	90,647	79,130
Accruals and deferred income	222,510	269,645
	<b>316,346</b>	<b>358,899</b>

## 12. Pension

The Company does not have a pension scheme and employees are required to manage their own private pension arrangements. Each employee is entitled to a contribution paid by the company into their own private pension scheme on an annual basis, which is agreed as part of each individual's employment contract. A provision is recorded in the balance sheet for outstanding amounts due to employees under these arrangements as at the year-end.

## 13. Provisions for liabilities

The company had the following provisions during the year:

Provisions for other liabilities	December 31, 2016 £	December 31, 2015 £
Employee provision	173,486	245,103
	<b>173,486</b>	<b>245,103</b>

The Employee provision includes obligations for annual leave and bonus arrangements for 2016 and is included in note 11.

## 14. Called up share capital

The share capital consists of 10,000 numbers of shares of £1 each.

Fully paid	December 31, 2016 £	December 31, 2015 £
At 1 January	10,000	10,000
At 31 December	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>

## 15. Cash flow statement

Adyen BV is the ultimate parent company of Adyen UK Limited. Adyen BV has its legal seat in the Netherlands. Adyen UK Limited is included in the consolidated financial statements of Adyen BV, which

are publicly available. Consequently the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS 102 (paragraphs 1.11 and 1.12).

## 16. Commitments

At 31 December, the company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Not later than one year	378,019	83,276
Later than one year not later than five years	1,365,525	13,879
Later than five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,743,544</b>	<b>97,155</b>

The company had no other off-balance sheet arrangements

## 17. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Adyen International BV.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Adyen BV, a company incorporated in the Netherlands, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these statements. Copies of Adyen BV consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam under registration number 34259528.

## 18. Related party transactions

In addition to information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and related parties, at terms agreed between the parties:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Revenue from rendering of services to ultimate holding corporation	3,486,211	2,595,616
Balance due from ultimate holding company as at 31 December	422,567	444,132