Registered number: 06620583

# **EIGER TRADING ADVISORS LIMITED**

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** S Openshaw

D A Lawson

**B** Collins

S Moulder (appointed 15 March 2021)

Registered number

06620583

Registered office

Eighth Floor

6 New Street Square New Fetter Lane

London EC4A 3AQ

Independent auditor

Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor & Chartered Accountants Eighth Floor

6 New Street Square New Fetter Lane

London EC4A 3AQ

**Bankers** 

Barclays Plc

93 Baker Street

London **W1A 4SD** 

# CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic Report	1 - 4
Directors' Report	5 - 6
Independent Auditor's Report	7 - 10
Statement of Comprehensive Income	11
Balance Sheet	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Statement of Cash Flows	14 - 15
Analysis of Net Debt	16
Notes to the Financial Statements	17 - 34

#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for Eiger Trading Advisors Limited ("the company" or "the firm") for the year ended 30 September 2021.

#### **Principal activities**

The company's principal activities are to provide intermediary trade execution and related services to our institutional client base via our electronic trading platform within the Islamic finance industry.

During the year it was established that the activities of the company no longer required it to be registered with the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). Accordingly the company deregistered with the FCA on 19 May 2021 and is no longer subject to regulation by it.

#### **Business review**

The year was one of consolidation and moderate turnover growth, against the background of the Covid pandemic, however we believe we have increased market share at the expense of our main competitors in a marketplace that is becoming increasingly more competitive. The Covid pandemic has proved challenging to the workforce in terms of office attendance, but our disaster recovery plan was instantly employed to good effect. We have always maintained two staff in the office, increasing this, as and when Covid regulations permitted. The increase in turnover has highlighted the benefits of maintaining a small but focused group of staff in the office. As of January 2022, the Omicron variant has led to minimal office-based staffing, but we anticipate that within the first quarter of 2022 we will start to see a return to the office. The directors believe the company through its continued investment in technology, 24-hour coverage and enhanced risk management is well placed in its key markets to continue to improve our market share.

Eiger continues to increase its client base especially from referrals through its reputation for quality of service. Growth continues to be organic, however the company is open to evaluate any opportunities that may arise through acquisition, merger or diversification. The company strategy is to continue to invest heavily in its own technology, and this strategy has proven itself in our core markets of the Middle East and SE Asia where new fintech companies are proliferating. The Islamic market is becoming increasingly global with Islamic financial institutions on all continents.

We continue to integrate with FinTech's in the Islamic Finance Industry, having through the year partnered with trading systems such as Connectif, Refinitiv and Instimatch. We continue to integrate with our clients in all aspects of the trade cycle and which we feel is paramount to encourage growth in our industry.

The company continues to place primary importance upon its risk identification and mitigation and especially cyber security, appointing during the year a Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") to further enhance our risk management. Additionally, we attained the ISO27001 accreditation, affirming our commitment to our clients and their regulators that we are maintaining the highest security standards.

We have again been recognized within our industry as "Best Sharia 'a Compliant Commodity Broker 2021" at the Global Islamic Finance Awards ceremony.

The company paid, for the second consecutive year, a dividend to its shareholders after accruing distributable profits during the year.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### **Business Review (continued)**

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

There are several potential risks and uncertainties, which could have an impact on the company's long-term performance and could cause actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. The company's risk management policies and mitigating actions are discussed below.

#### **Risk Management**

The executive is required by the board to report regularly on risks associated to the business. These risks include, among others, those relating to security, data management, concentration, people and financial management. The Board has appointed one of the directors to chair the Risk Committee, comprising the CEO and the CRO and is tasked with owning the risks.

#### Covid-19

The company saw an initial downtum in revenue at the beginning of the epidemic but the rebound of the economies within our core markets and the benefit of maintaining office-based staff has seen revenues improve to over pre covid levels. This recovery we believe will continue as we reap the benefits of our groundbreaking and award winning Eiger Trading Platform ("ETP"), with its robust and ISO accredited process. The Covid epidemic has prompted a huge spurt in technology investment in our core regions especially in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ("KSA"). The companies forward thinking strategy of automating all processes through ETP, we believe has been a huge benefit. The company did not need to take any government support during the crisis as it maintains a solid financial base. It has no indebtedness or bank borrowing.

#### Geo-political risk

Adverse political conditions affecting the business environment in any of the company's core countries in which its clients operate could have a material impact on the company's performance. The company constantly looks to diversify its client base across multiple jurisdictions to mitigate this risk.

#### Competition

There are at least 18 competitors to the company offering services similar to those offered by the firm, although many of these are small or local businesses servicing a single jurisdiction. Whilst competition is lowering client fee rates, the company believes its superior technology and service enables it to offer clients a value-added service.

#### Financial risk management

The objective of financial risk management is to plan, organise and perform sufficient actions to provide reasonable assurance that the firm's overall objectives and goals are met and to limit the risk of adverse events occurring to a level that is acceptable to the directors. The firm identifies and manages its key financial risks by means of a risk management policy that is appropriate to its size while preserving its effectiveness. Key parts of the policy to manage financial risk, including operational risk are:

- · regular management meetings
- regular review of management information
- · regular compliance and monitoring
- regular risk assessments as part of the firm's ICAAP process

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### Financial risk management (continued)

a) Capital risk management: The firm's capital resources are comprised only of core tier one capital, specifically equity share capital, share premium account and audited retained earnings. Although no longer regulated by the FCA, the firm's tier one capital and deductions continue to follow the principles adopted when regulated by the FCA as "good business practice" and are summarised as follows:

	\$'000
Permanent equity capital	490
Share premium account	1,657
Audited reserves	<u>2,133</u>
Tier 1 capital before deduction	4,280
Fixed overhead requirement	<u>(636)</u>
Surplus of own funds	<u>3,644</u>

Compliance with BIPRU 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10:

As a limited licence firm, the firm would be required to hold minimum capital computed as the higher of:

- its fixed overhead requirement and
- the sum of its credit risk and market risk requirements.

There is no requirement for the firm to hold any capital in respect of operational risk.

However, the firm reviews the adequacy of its capital, taking into account its capital resources requirements and its current and future activities at least annually. The firm has decided that it is prudent to hold capital in excess of its capital resources requirements in respect to certain risks.

- b) Market risk: The company owns and holds quantities of Commodity. The price risk is hedged using derivative instruments to limit a gain or loss. The firm has a capital resource requirement in respect of its foreign currency position risk requirement of \$4k at 30 September 2021 (2020 \$2k).
- c) Interest rate risk: The company does not have significant long term borrowings and therefore is not overly exposed to interest rate risk.
- d) Liquidity risk: The firm seeks to maintain at all times sufficient funds in readily accessible accounts with its bankers to meet its liabilities when they fall due. In addition, in line with the FCA rules the firm maintains capital equivalent to the greater of one quarter of its estimated projected annual fixed overhead expenditure or \$636k (2020 \$615k) to ensure that the firm's affairs could be wound up in an orderly manner should the need arise. There is no current intention or expectation for such an eventuality. The relevant figure to be maintained is kept under regular review.
- e) Foreign exchange risk: The functional currency of the company's trading activities is the USD. At present foreign exchange risk arises on the translation of our GBP Sterling overheads into USD. The Board has appointed a committee that actively monitors the company's future foreign exchange requirements and has put in place a hedging strategy.
- f) Credit & Counterparty risk: The firm employs the standardised approach to credit risk. The firm has a capital resources requirement in relation to credit risk of \$218k at 30 September 2021 (2020 \$246k).

The firm employs the simplified method of assessing risk weighted exposure amounts and does not employ ratings agencies in connection with this exercise.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### Section 172 Statement

FCA regulated companies of the company's size are now required to include in their strategic report a statement describing how directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 when performing their duties under section 172 (s.172(1) Statement). Although the company is no longer regulated by the FCA, the board has chosen to continue to include a section 172 statement in accordance with best practice.

The s.172(1) Statement must be a separately identifiable statement in the strategic report and must also be published on the company's website. The following paragraphs summarise how the directors fulfils these duties:

Eiger's overarching strategy is one of organic growth. The company is committed to providing a high level of service to its clients and regular discussions take place with them to ensure expectations are met. Our business model prioritises quality and delivery to maximise our efficiency. We have built and will maintain a reputation for transparency and fair dealing in our interaction with both customers and suppliers. Our board is made up of industry experts who hold the executive to account on a regular and rigorous basis.

#### Stakeholders

The board regularly take an overarching view on the company's major stakeholders, including clients, commodity suppliers and regulatory bodies. We will maintain positive relationships with all stakeholders as our supply chain has a significant importance in allowing us to achieve our short-term and long-term objectives.

#### People

The company is committed to being a responsible business. Our behaviour is aligned with the expectations of our people, clients, suppliers, communities, and society. People are at the heart of our specialist services.

We cannot achieve our strategic goals without our team. Recruitment and retention of staff is therefore a critical business activity and we have built the team with a particular focus on investment in technology.

#### Community and planet

We support our community by committing to sign up for the UN sustainable development goals 1 (Reduction in poverty), 5 (Gender equality) and 12 (Responsible consumption).

We will invest both locally and nationally in particular projects towards these goals and we believe that we will be in a good position in 2022 to report positive practical results in relation to our investment.

#### Communication with shareholders

The board communicates regularly through the executive to the shareholders. In this year alone we have organised and held two general meetings, and reported twice to shareholders.

The company continues to be controlled and run under the same structure. We are proud of the ways in which the company has provided employment, training and financial reward for its owners and employees.

This report was approved by the Board of directors and signed on its behalf.

S Openshaw Director

Date:

22/6/22

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2021

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements of the company for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements of the company 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'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements of the company 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 of the company, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 of the company 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the company 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.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$1,385,210 (2020 - \$1,718,904).

A dividend of \$2.75 per Ordinary share was distributed for the year ended 30 September 2021 (2019 - \$3).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

- S Openshaw
- D A Lawson
- **B** Collins
- S Moulder (appointed 15 March 2021)

### Matters covered in the Strategic Report

The directors' assessment of the principal risks and uncertainties, key performance indicators, s172 statement and a business review is set out in the Strategic Report.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so 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 ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Post balance sheet events

On 14 January 2022 the company issued 2,700 Ordinary \$1 shares at \$5 each.

#### **Auditor**

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the Board of directors and signed on its behalf.

S Openshaw Director

Date: 22 6 22

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EIGER TRADING ADVISORS LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Eiger Trading Advisors Limited ("the company") for the year ended 30 September 2021, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 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.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EIGER TRADING ADVISORS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report and Financial Statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion 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.

#### 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 or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EIGER TRADING ADVISORS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Our assessment of the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, is considered to be low. This conclusion was reached after the consideration of the following:

- due to the relatively simple business model and relatively low volume of transactions within the company
  there are comparatively few unexpected fluctuations in the reported results and balances and any such
  unexpected items would be specifically enquired into by us; and
- there are a number of individuals which comprise "management" and therefore there is no single individual
  who is likely to be able to override controls to effect a fraud.

We designed our audit procedures to respond to identified audit risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) that are material to the financial statements. Some of the specific procedures performed to detect irregularities, including fraud, are detailed below:

- review of control accounts and journal entries for large, unusual or unauthorised entries;
- analytical review of the detailed profit and loss account for variances that are either unexpected or considered not to be in accordance with our understanding of the business during the year;
- obtaining and reviewing for completeness a list of entities and persons considered to be related parties (as
  defined by Financial Reporting Standard 102) and reviewing the ledgers of the company for previously
  unreported related party transactions; and
- review of transactions and journals for any indication of fraud or management override.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EIGER TRADING ADVISORS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

#### Use of our report

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.

Kulwarn Nagra (Senior Statutory Auditor)

...line & Huka Andirlis,

for and on behalf of

Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

Chartered Accountants
Eighth Floor

6 New Street Square New Fetter Lane

London EC4A 3AQ

Date: 22 June 2022

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Turnover	4	8,241,563	8,025,901
Cost of sales		(3,215,594)	(3, 122, 756)
Gross profit		5,025,969	4,903,145
Administrative expenses		(3,327,070)	(2,835,766)
Fair value movements	13	10,269	17,104
Operating profit	5	1,709,168	2,084,483
Interest receivable and similar income	9	3	9,386
Interest payable and expenses	10	(6)	-
Profit before tax		1,709,165	2,093,869
Tax on profit	11	(323,955)	(374,965)
Profit for the financial year		1,385,210	1,718,904
Other comprehensive income for the year		<del>;</del> ° /3	
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,385,210	1,718,904

# EIGER TRADING ADVISORS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06620583

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 \$		2020 \$
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	14		403,193		276,705
Tangible assets	15		34,105		37,866
Investments	16		575,977		437,091
			1,013,275		751,662
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	3,399,522		2,737,497	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	1,563,764		2,202,116	
		4,963,286	è	4,939,613	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(1,664,779)		(1,527,551)	
Net current assets		<u> </u>	3,298,507	: <del>`</del> ;	3,412,062
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		ه ۽	4,311,782	,	4,163,724
Deferred tax	21	(2,669)		(2,027)	
		<del>**************</del> *	(2,669)	<del></del>	(2,027)
Net assets		श ह-	4,309,113	· -	4,161,697
Capital and reserves		; <b>•</b>	<del></del>	•	
Called up share capital	22		490,132		470,452
Share premium account	23		1,657,471		1,583,711
Fair value reserve	23		28,896		86,121
Profit and loss account	23		2,132,614		2,021,413
		÷	4,309,113	₩-	4,161,697

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

S Openshaw Director

22/6/22

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

At 1 October 2020	Called up share capital \$ 470,452	Share premium account \$ 1,583,711	Fair value reserve \$ 86,121	Profit and loss account \$ 2,021,413	Total equity \$ 4,161,697
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	•	1,385,210	1,385,210
Total comprehensive income for	<del></del>	<del>,</del>		<del></del>	
the year	-	-	•	1,385,210	1,385,210
Dividends: Equity capital (Note 12)	-	-	-	(1,331,234)	(1,331,234)
Shares issued during the year (Note 22)	19,680	73,760	•	-	93,440
Transfer of unrealised fair value movements to fair value reserve (Note 13)	-	-	(57,225)	57,225	-
Total transactions with owners	19,680	73,760	(57,225)	(1,274,009)	(1,237,794)
At 30 September 2021	490,132	1,657,471	28,896	2,132,614	4,309,113

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Fair value	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 October 2019	444,041	1,430,685	69,017	1,715,131	3,658,874
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,718,904	1,718,904
Total comprehensive income for	<u> </u>		<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	· <u></u>
the year	•	-	-	1,718,904	1,718,904
Dividends: Equity capital (Note 12)	•	-	-	(1,395,518)	(1,395,518)
Shares issued during the year	26,411	153,026	-	-	179,437
Transfer of unrealised fair value movements to fair value reserve	•	-	17,104	(17,104)	-
Total transactions with owners	26,411	153,026	17,104	(1,412,622)	(1,216,081)
At 30 September 2020	470,452	1,583,711	86,121	2,021,413	4,161,697
			<del></del>	<del></del>	

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		<del></del>
	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities	•	Ψ
Profit for the financial year	1,385,210	1,718,904
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	17,196	-
Depreciation of tangible assets	25,082	21,929
Interest paid	6	-
Interest received	(3)	(9,396)
Taxation charge	323,955	374,965
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(594,531)	100,184
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	175,291	(360, 146)
Net fair value (gains) recognised in profit and loss	(10,269)	(17,104)
Corporation tax (paid)	(361,376)	(401,789)
Net cash generated from operating activities	960,561	1,427,547
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(143,684)	(276, 705)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(21,321)	(14,306)
Purchase of unlisted and other investments	(196,111)	(263,919)
Interest received	3	9,396
Net cash used in investing activities	(361,113)	(545,534)
	. <del></del> , -	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021 2021 2020 \$ Cash flows from financing activities Issue of ordinary shares 93,440 179,437 Dividends paid (1,331,234) (1,395,518)Interest paid (6) Net cash used in financing activities (1,237,800)(1,216,081)Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (638,352) (334,068)Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 2,202,116 2,536,184

The notes on pages 17 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:

1,563,764

1,563,764

1,563,764

2,202,116

2,202,116

2,202,116

# ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	At 1 October 2020 \$	Cash flows	At 30 September 2021 \$
Cash at bank and in hand	2,202,116	(638,352)	1,563,764
	2,202,116	(638,352)	1,563,764

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1. General information

Eiger Trading Advisors Limited ("the company") is a company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Eighth Floor, 6 New Street Square, New Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 3AQ and the principal place of business is Riverbridge House, Guildford Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 9AD.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see Note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The Covid-19 pandemic has had some operational impact on the company, but it has subsequently adapted to the challenges and has seen growth as a result. As at the balance sheet date there were still restrictions in place in the UK, but in February 2022 these were all removed by the UK Government. The directors continue to consider the implications of any future changes to this position and have put in place business continuity plans that should allow the company to successfully continue in operation. At the moment, the directors are of the view that this represents a low risk to the company.

The directors consider the going concern basis to be appropriate because, having reviewed the company's cashflow requirements for the forthcoming year, in the opinion of the directors, the company will be able to pay its debts as they arise from its continued improved trading for a period of at least twelve months from the approval of these financial statements.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of services, excluding value added tax. Turnover is recognised when the company has fulfilled its service obligations to its customers and obtained the rights to consideration and collection is probable.

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings - 20% on cost
Office equipment - 33% on cost
Computer equipment - 33% on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments where market value can be reliably determined are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Balance Sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

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 Statement of Comprehensive Income in fair value movements as appropriate.

The company does not enter into derivatives for speculative purposes.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is USD (\$).

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'Interest payable and administrative expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'Administrative expenses'.

#### 2.11 Share based payments

The company has issued equity settled share-based incentives to certain employees. The fair value for the equity settled share awards is measured at the grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation method. This fair value is charged as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the vesting period.

#### 2.12 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis, once the asset has been brought into use.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

#### 2.14 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

#### 2.16 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax charge for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.19 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful life of the trading platform development is 10 years.

#### 2.20 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management has to make judgments on how to apply the company's accounting policies and make estimates about the future. The critical judgments that have been made in arriving at the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the key areas of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the next financial year, are discussed below:

#### a) Impairment of trade and other debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of the debtor and historical experience. See Note 17 for the carrying amount of debtors.

#### b) Useful economic lives and impairment of intangible assets

The annual amortisation charge for the trading platforms ("the platforms") is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives of the platform. The useful economic lives and impairment provision is reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates based on economic utilisation, revenue generated by and the success of the platforms. See Note 14 for the carrying amounts of the platforms, and Note 2.19 for the useful economic lives for the platforms.

#### 4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Commissions income	8,170,138	7,887,995
Trading platform sales income	71,425	137,906
	8,241,563	8,025,901
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2021 \$	2020 \$
United Kingdom	164,482	121,577
Europe	-	<i>87,097</i>
Rest of the world	8,077,081	7,817,227
	8,241,563	8,025,901

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2021 \$	2020 \$
	Exchange differences	24,379	(21,031)
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	25,082	21,929
	Amortisation of intangible assets	17,196	-
	Other operating lease rentals	161,957	158,052
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021 \$	2020 \$
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	25,000	24,000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
	Taxation compliance services	5,000	4,000
	Other services relating to taxation	4,000	3,000
		9,000	7,000

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Wages and salaries	1,620,429	1,298,003
Social security costs	196,881	177,121
Cost of defined contribution scheme (Note 25)	26,321	55,166
·	1,843,631	1,530,290

Included in wages and salaries are share based payment charges of \$Nil (2020 - \$Nil), refer Note 24 for further details.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Directors	4	3
Financial services	15	15
·	19	18

#### 8. Directors' remuneration

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Directors' emoluments	349,785	265,274
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	1,313	1,163
	351,098	266,437

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2020 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of \$210,039 (2020 - \$204,007).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to \$1,313 (2020 - \$1,163).

During the year no directors received shares under the long term incentive scheme (2020 - Nil).

In addition to the directors, key management personnel received remuneration of \$201,547 (2020 - \$221,875) during the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

9.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2021 \$	2020 \$
	Other interest receivable	3	9,386
		3	9,386
10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021 \$	2020 \$
	Other interest payable	6	-
		6	-
11.	Taxation		
		2021 \$	2020 \$
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	318,822	350,704
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	4,491	24,676
		323,313	375,380
	Total current tax	323,313	375,380
	Deferred tax	· <del>====================================</del>	<del></del>
	Origination and reversal of timing differences (Note 21)	642	(415)
	Total deferred tax	642	(415)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	323,955	374,965

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 11. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2020 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2020 - 19.0%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,709,165	2,093,869
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2020 - 19.0%)  Effects of:	324,741	397,835
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,671	3,813
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(1,951)	(3,250)
Employee share option exercise deduction	-	(66, 269)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	4,491	24,676
Difference arising on movement between opening and closing spot rates	(4,997)	18,160
Total tax charge for the year	323,955	374,965

### Factors that may affect future tax charges

A planned increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% for periods commencing after 1 April 2023 was substantively enacted on 10 June 2021 within the Finance Bill 2021. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly and has been reflected within the deferred tax position as at the balance sheet date.

#### 12. Dividends

2021 \$	2020 \$
1,331,234	1,395,518
1,331,234	1,395,518
	\$ 1,331,234

A dividend of \$2.75 per ordinary share was declared and paid in the year (2020 - \$3).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

13.	Fair value movements		
		2021 \$	2020 \$
	Fair value unrealised (loss)/gain on Platinum and Palladium holdings (Note 16) Fair value realised gain on Platinum and Palladium hedges	(57,225) 67,494	17,104
	r all value realised gaill on Flatifidin and Falladidin fledges	10,269	17,104
	in the second	<del>TÜÜÜÜÜÜ</del>	
14.	Intangible assets		
		dev	Trading platform elopments
	Cost		
	At 1 October 2020 Additions		276,705 143,684
	At 30 September 2021	<u> </u>	420,389
	Amortisation	· <del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Charge for the year on owned assets	-	17,196
	At 30 September 2021	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17,196
	Net book value	<b>,,</b>	
	At 30 September 2021	<u> </u>	403,193
	At 30 September 2020		276,705

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

# 15. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment \$	Computer equipment	Totai \$
Cost				
At 1 October 2020	45,172	1,386	171,409	217,967
Additions	-	•	21,321	21,321
At 30 September 2021	45,172	1,386	192,730	239,288
Depreciation			·	-
At 1 October 2020	27,908	1,386	150,807	180,101
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,204	-	15,878	25,082
At 30 September 2021	37,112	1,386	166,685	205,183
Net book value				
At 30 September 2021	8,060	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	26,045	34,105
At 30 September 2020	17,264		20,602	37,866

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 16. Fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments \$

**Valuation** 

 At 1 October 2020
 437,091

 Additions
 196,111

 Revaluations
 (57,225)

At 30 September 2021

575,977

Other fixed asset investments relate to palladium and platinum which is revalued to fair value at the Balance Sheet date.

#### 17. Debtors

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Trade debtors	2,740,787	2,462,743
Other debtors	552,908	138,092
Prepayments and accrued income	105,827	136,662
	3,399,522	2,737,497

### 18. Cash and cash equivalents

	<b>2021</b> 202 \$ \$	_
Cash at bank and in hand	1,563,764 2,202	,116
	the state of the s	
	<b>1,563,764</b> <i>2,202</i>	
	section of the sectio	<u>'</u> ,

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 19. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Trade creditors	680,246	523,435
Corporation tax	323,737	361,800
Other taxation and social security	68,754	76,986
Other creditors	466,520	401,658
Accruals and deferred income	125,522	163,672
	1,664,779	1,527,551

Included within other creditors is an amount due to T Openshaw (brother of S Openshaw) of \$2,393 (2020 - \$Nil). During the year the company was charged by T Openshaw \$40,213 (2020 - \$45,833) in relation to consultancy services undertaken.

#### 20. Financial instruments

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,139,741	2,639,207
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,293,695	2,538,249
	5,433,436	5,177,456
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1,272,288)	(1,087,586)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand and fixed asset investments.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors and accruals.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

21.	Deferred taxation		
		2021 \$	2020 \$
	At beginning of year	2,027	2,442
	Charged/(credited) to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Note 11)	642	(415)
	At end of year	2,669	2,027
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2021 \$	2020 \$
	Accelerated capital allowances	2,669	2,027
	_	2,669	2,027
22.	Share capital		
		2021 \$	2020 \$
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	490,132 (2020 - 470,452) Ordinary shares of \$1.00 each	490,132	470,452

During the year, the company issued 12,230 Ordinary \$1 shares at \$3 each, 5,500 Ordinary \$1 shares at \$5 each and 1,950 Ordinary \$1 shares at \$15 each, for cash consideration.

On 14 January 2022 the company issued 2,700 Ordinary \$1 shares at \$5 each.

### 23. Reserves

#### Share premium account

The Share premium account represents the premium on shares issued above their par value.

#### Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve represents the difference between cost and the fair value of certain items measured at fair value.

#### Profit and loss account

The Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses for the year and prior periods, net of dividends and other adjustments.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 24. Share based payments

The company has a share-based incentive plan ("the Plan") that provides its board of directors discretion in creating employee share option incentives.

A reconciliation of share option movements in respect of the company's employees over the year to 30 September 2021 is shown below:

	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2021	Number 2021	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2020	Number 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	10.83	36,803	8.42	62,494
Lapsed during the year	23.51	(2,350)	-	-
Exercised during the year	4.75	(15,556)	2.41	(26,411)
Outstanding at the end of the year	11.93	18,897	10.83	36,083

At the year end there were 18,897 exercisable share options at a weighted average price of \$11.93. A total of 2,350 share options expired during the year.

The share options issued under the Plan have no specific vesting requirements, and expire ten years after the grant date. The share options issued in the period up to 30 September 2015 can be exercised after 12 months. The share options issued in the year to 30 September 2016 can be exercised after 60 months. The share options issued in the year to 30 September 2019 can be exercised after 36 months.

#### Valuation of Employee Share Options

The company estimates the value of employee share options on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model ("the model"). This model was selected because it is better able to explicitly address the features of the Plan.

The company has attempted to reflect expected future changes in model inputs during the options contractual term. The inputs required by the model for the Plan include expected volatility, risk-free interest rate, risk adjusted share return and contractual term.

No share options were issued in the year. The following table presents the assumptions used in the model in relation to the share options issued under the Plan in the 2019:

	2019
Share price	\$20
Exercise price	\$25
Expected volatility	5.94%
Risk-free interest rate	0.77%

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 24. Share based payments (continued)

#### **Accuracy of Fair Value Estimates**

The company's ability to accurately estimate the fair value of share based payment awards at the grant date depends upon the accuracy of the model and the company's ability to accurately forecast model inputs as long as 10 years into the future. These inputs include, but are not limited to, expected share price volatility and risk free rate. Although the fair value of employee share options is determined in accordance with FRS 102 using an option pricing model, the estimates that are produced by this model may not be indicative of the fair value observed between a willing buyer and a willing seller. It is difficult to determine if this is the case, as markets do not currently exist that permit the active trading of employee share options and other share-based instruments.

No options were issued in 2021 or 2020. The total charge for the year relating to share based remuneration included in these financial statements was \$Nil (2020 - \$Nil).

#### 25. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to \$26,321 (2020 - \$55,166). There were no outstanding contributions payable to the fund at the balance sheet date (2020 - \$Nil).

### 26. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 September 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Not later than 1 year	126,797	120,922
	126,797	120,922

#### 27. Related party transactions

Details of the transactions with related parties are disclosed in Notes 8 and 19.

#### 28. Controlling party

The company is jointly controlled by the directors.