
PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors H M Lim
L W S Lim
K Vakil
M V Dodd

Company secretary K Vakil

Registered number 02863591

Registered office 155 Fenchurch Street
London
EC3M 6AL

Independent auditors Ecovis Wingrave Yeats LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
3rd Floor, Waverley House
7-12 Noel Street
London
W1F 8GQ

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**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The PhillipCapital group has extensive financial product and geographical coverage in both Asia, Europe and North America. PhillipCapital UK LTD ("PCUK") was FCA regulated until May 2022 and remains a company held within the group holding LME B Shares.

Business review

Until it is decided further by the owners of the Company the Directors will continue to maintain the Company but with very limited operations.

Financial key performance indicators

The Company made a loss after taxation in the year to 30 June 2025 of \$13,211 (2024: loss \$26,447). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2024: \$NIL). The retained loss of \$12,084,195 (2024: \$12,071,149) is shown in reserves.

The burn rate has remained in line with the projections and the shareholders have maintained their support.

This report was approved by the board on 20 October 2025 and signed on its behalf.

K Vakil
Director

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Principal activity

With the changing commercial landscape, the Directors concluded on 18th November 2021 to begin the process of ceasing to trade and the Company submitted the application to deregister with the FCA. On 11th May 2022 FCA deregistration confirmation was received. The Company is now being maintained with very limited operations and it retains a number of residual assets.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and 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 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 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 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 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 loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$13,211 (2024 - loss \$26,447).

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

H M Lim
L W S Lim
K Vakil
M V Dodd (appointed 24 December 2024)
M V Carey (resigned 31 December 2024)

Future developments

The Company is going to be maintained with very limited operations, whilst continuing to retain a number of residual assets.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Ecovis Wingrave Yeats LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 20 October 2025 and signed on its behalf.

K Vakil
Director

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PhillipCapital UK Ltd (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2025, which comprise the Income Statement, 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 June 2025 and of its loss 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 Auditors' 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD (CONTINUED)

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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:

- We considered our general commercial and sector experience and held a discussion with management to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.
- We determined that the laws and regulations which are directly relevant to the financial statements are those that relate to the reporting framework FRS 102 and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. We evaluated the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.
- In addition, there are other significant laws and regulations which may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements being those laws and regulations relating to occupational health and safety, Employment Law, General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), fraud, bribery and corruption. For these laws and regulations, the consequences of non compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through fines or litigation being imposed. As required by the auditing standards, auditing procedures in respect of non compliance with these identified laws and regulations are limited to enquiry of the Director and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Actual or suspected non compliance was not sufficiently significant to our audit to result in our response being identified as a key audit risk.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by asking management fraud related questions. This enabled us to evaluate management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to areas of estimate and judgement in the financial statements.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non compliance with such laws and regulations and fraud risks identified in the paragraphs above. In addition to the audit procedures, we remained alert to any indications of non compliance throughout the audit. The specific audit procedures performed included:
 - Reviewed large and unusual bank transactions;
 - Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates; and
 - Identifying and testing journal entries.

There are inherent limitations of an audit. There is a higher risk that irregularities, including fraud, will not be detected during the audit as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of non compliance with all laws and regulations and fraud lies with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD (CONTINUED)

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 Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

Jamie Mullen (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Ecovis Wingrave Yeats LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
3rd Floor, Waverley House
7-12 Noel Street
London
W1F 8GQ

20 October 2025

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Administrative expenses		(7,816)	(29,051)
Fair value movement in amounts owed by group undertakings		13,255	2,604
Fair value movement in fixed asset investments		(18,650)	-
Profit/(loss) before Tax	4	(13,211)	(26,447)
Tax on loss	7	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(13,211)	(26,447)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2025 (2024:\$NIL).

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	171,300	189,950
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		171,300	189,950
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	293,952	280,739
Cash at bank and in hand	10	-	147
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		293,952	280,886
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(49,612)	(41,985)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		244,340	238,901
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		415,640	428,851
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		415,640	428,851
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	12,500,000	12,500,000
Profit and loss account		(12,084,360)	(12,071,149)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		415,640	428,851

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies

subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting

Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 20 October 2025.

K Vakil
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Called up share capital \$	Profit and loss account \$	Total equity \$
At 1 July 2023	12,500,000	(12,044,702)	455,298
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(26,447)	(26,447)
At 1 July 2024	12,500,000	(12,071,149)	428,851
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(13,211)	(13,211)
At 30 June 2025	12,500,000	(12,084,360)	415,640

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the financial year	(13,211)	(26,447)
Adjustments for:		
Increase in amounts owed by groups	(13,213)	(279,734)
Increase in creditors	7,627	-
Net fair value losses recognised in P&L	18,650	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (147)	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (306,181)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (147)	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (306,181)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	147	306,328
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> -	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> 147
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	-	147
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; border-left: none; border-right: none; margin-bottom: 5px;"/>
	-	147

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. General information

PhillipCapital UK Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England & Wales, registration number 02863591. The registered office is 155 Fenchurch Street, London, England, EC3M 6AL.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Company has reported a loss for the year of \$13,211 (2024 - loss \$26,477) and at the year end the Company had net assets of \$415,640 (2024 - \$428,851).

The sister company King and Shaxson Ltd has indicated that it is willing to provide ongoing support to the Company in order to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the signing of the financial statements. The directors are therefore satisfied that the statutory financial statements can be prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is GBP but the 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 Income Statement within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.5 Valuation of Investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose 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 for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.6 Taxation

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.

2.7 Financial instruments

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss which include amounts owed by group undertakings. The lender has advanced an amount to the borrower for the purchase of Treasury Bills. Under the terms of the agreement, the lender is entitled to receive all interest earned on the T-Bills and is required to pay any associated expenses incurred by the borrower in relation to the agreement or the administration of the loan. These expenses are deducted from the outstanding principal amount due to the lender. The loan is subordinated to all other borrowings of the borrower and is repayable at a mutually agreed date.

The loan does not meet the conditions for classification as a basic financial instrument under FRS 102, as the lender's return is linked to the performance of the underlying T-Bills and is subject to deduction of expenses. Accordingly, the amounts owed by group undertakings is accounted for as a non-basic financial instrument under Section 12 of FRS 102.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

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

Fixed asset investments - valuation

The Directors have used the latest market data to ascertain a market value of the shares held in the London Metal Exchange and have recognised a fair value loss in the profit and loss. The fair value measurements are categorised within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

In the current year, a fair value decrease has been recognised on the investment aligning the valuation to £50 per share, consistent with recent market transactions.

Debtor recoverability

Management applies its judgement when estimating the recoverable value of intercompany debtors. When assessing the recoverability, management considers factors including but not limited to the aging profile of the debtors and historical experience as well as certain strategic factors.

Management have concluded that the intercompany debtor balance is fully recoverable, however, the timing of the collection of the amount is uncertain.

Amounts owed by group undertakings

In determining the appropriate accounting treatment for the amounts owed by group undertakings, management has exercised significant judgement in assessing whether the instrument meets the definition of a basic financial instrument under FRS 102. The loan agreement stipulates that the Company is entitled to receive all interest earned on Treasury Bills purchased by the borrower using the loan proceeds, rather than a fixed or variable interest rate. As a result, the returns on the loan are directly linked to the performance of the underlying Treasury Bills.

Management has concluded that, due to this linkage, the loan does not meet the "solely payments of principal and interest" criterion required for classification as a basic financial instrument under FRS 102 Section 11. Accordingly, the loan is accounted for as a non-basic financial instrument under Section 12, and is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The determination of fair value involves estimation uncertainty, particularly in relation to the expected future cash flows from the Treasury Bills and the credit risk associated with the borrower. Management reviews the valuation methodology and underlying assumptions at each reporting date to ensure that the carrying amount of the loan reflects current market conditions and the terms of the agreement.

4. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Exchange differences	<u>(21,601)</u>	<u>846</u>

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

5. **Auditors' remuneration**

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors and their associates:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	14,746	13,434
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and its associates in respect of:		
All other services	2,401	1,180
	<hr/> <u>17,147</u>	<hr/> <u>14,614</u>

6. **Employees**

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2024 - \$NIL).

7. **Taxation**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Tax on loss	-	-

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

7. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2024 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 - 23.52%). The differences are explained below:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(13,211)</u>	<u>(26,447)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 - 23.52%)	(3,303)	(6,220)
Effects of:		
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	3,303	6,220
Total tax charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

8. Fixed asset investments

	Other fixed asset investments
	\$
Cost	
At 1 July 2024	189,950
Revaluations	(18,650)
At 30 June 2025	<u>171,300</u>

On 18 February 2022, the Company purchased 2,500 Ordinary B shares of the London Metal Exchange.

In the current year, a fair value decrease has been recognised on the investment aligning the valuation to £50 per share, consistent with recent market transactions

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

9. **Debtors**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Amounts owed by group undertakings	292,947	279,734
Other debtors	1,005	1,005
	<hr/> 293,952	<hr/> 280,739

Amounts owed by group undertaking accrued interest of £13,255 (2023 - £2,604), are unsecured and repayable on demand.

10. **Cash and cash equivalents**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	<hr/> -	<hr/> 147
	<hr/>	<hr/>

11. **Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Amounts owed to group undertakings	30,792	30,792
Other creditors	435	435
Accruals and deferred income	18,385	10,758
	<hr/> 49,612	<hr/> 41,985

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

12. **Share capital**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
12,500,000 (2024 - 12,500,000) Ordinary shares of \$1.00 each	<hr/> 12,500,000	<hr/> 12,500,000

PHILLIPCAPITAL UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

12. Share capital (continued)

At the year end the Company had 8,414,312 Ordinary shares with nominal value of USD \$1.

At the year end the Company had 3,210,000 Ordinary shares with nominal value of GBP £1, converted at historical rate to USD \$4,085,688.

The shares have attached to them full voting rights, dividend and capital distribution rights.

13. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS102, Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.1A, whereby the Company is not required to disclose transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

14. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Phillip Brokerage (Pte) Ltd, a company incorporated in Singapore. Copies of the Phillip Brokerage (Pte) Ltd financial statements can be obtained from Raffles City Tower, 250 North Bridge Road, 179101.

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