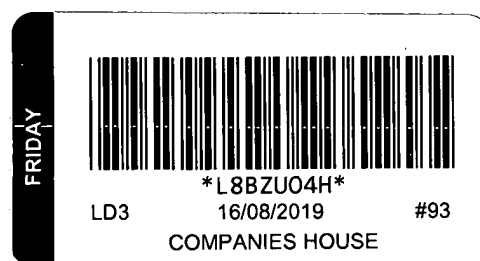


J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED
(Registered Number: 04153386)

Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2018



J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED
Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2018

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J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report of J.P. Morgan Cazenove Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Overview

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. It is an indirect subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPMorgan Chase" or the "Firm"). JPMorgan Chase is a financial holding Company incorporated under Delaware law in 1968, it is a global leading financial services firm and one of the largest banking institutions in the United States of America ("U.S."), with operations worldwide. The Company had £10,791,000 in assets and £10,423,000 in total shareholders' equity as of 31 December 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is management of cash.

Review of business

The directors were satisfied with the performance of the Company for the year.

Income Statement:

The results for the year are set out on page 6 and show the Company's loss for the financial year after taxation to be £37,000 (2017: loss of £86,000).

Balance sheet:

The balance sheet is set out on page 7. The Company had total assets and total liabilities of £10,791,000 (2017: £13,403,000) and £368,000 (2017: £2,943,000) respectively as at 31 December 2018.

Future outlook

Management is assessing whether the Company can be put into liquidation, however no decision has been made and there are currently no plans in place. Taking into account the financial position of the Company and its ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, the directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the Firm and are not managed separately. The directors do not consider that the Company is exposed to significant financial risks.

On behalf of the board



Name: James Chatters

Director

Date : 8 August 2019

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of J.P. Morgan Cazenove Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018. The Company is part of JPMorgan Chase & Co. (together with its subsidiaries, the "Firm" or "JPMorgan Chase"). The registered number of the Company is 4153386.

Refer to the Strategic Report for future outlook.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6 and show the Company's loss for the financial year after taxation is £37,000 (2017: profit of £86,000).

No dividends were paid or proposed during the year (2017: £nil).

Directors

The directors of the Company who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

J.R. Hobson (Resigned on 2 October 2018)
J. Chatters
M. Allen

Directors' interests

None of the directors have any beneficial interest in the Company. The Company is a subsidiary of a Company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate holding Company is a body corporate incorporated outside England and Wales. The directors are not required to notify the Company of any interests in shares of that or any other body incorporated outside England and Wales.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101"). 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 the year.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED

Directors' report (continued)

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who is a director of the Company at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Qualifying third party indemnity provision

An indemnity is provided to the directors of the Company under the by-laws of JPMorgan Chase & Co. against liabilities and associated costs which they could incur in the course of their duties to the Company. The indemnity was in force during the financial year and also at the date of approval of the financial statements. A copy of the by-laws of JPMorgan Chase & Co. is available at the registered office of the Company.

Company secretary

The secretary of the Company who served during the year was as follows:

J.P. Morgan Secretaries (UK) Limited.

Registered address

25 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London E14 5JP
England

Independent auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

On behalf of the Board



Name: James Chatters

Director

Date : 8 August 2019

Independent auditors' report to the members of J.P. Morgan Cazenove Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, J.P. Morgan Cazenove Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018; the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Independent auditors' report to the members of J.P. Morgan Cazenove Limited (continued)

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Reporting on other information (continued)

Strategic Report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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

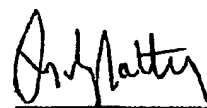
Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility



Andrew Batty (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London 8 August 2019

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED
Income statement

<u>Year ended 31 December</u>		2018	2017
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Administrative expenses		(37)	(86)
Operating loss		(37)	(86)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	7	(37)	(86)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	8	—	—
Loss for the financial year		(37)	(86)

Statement of comprehensive income

There were no other items of comprehensive income or expense other than the loss for the financial year shown above (2017: £nil). As a result, loss for the financial year represents total comprehensive expense in both the current and prior financial year.

The notes on pages 9 - 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED

Balance sheet

31 December		2018	2017
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Current assets			
Debtors	9	50	50
Cash and cash equivalents	10	10,741	13,353
		10,791	13,403
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(368)	(2,943)
Net current assets		10,423	10,460
Total assets less current liabilities		10,423	10,460
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	870	870
Other reserves		393	393
Retained earnings		9,160	9,197
Total equity		10,423	10,460

The notes on pages 9 - 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 13 were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 August 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Name: James Chatters

Director



Date: 8 August 2019

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity

	Called-up share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 January 2017	870	393	9,283	10,546
Loss for the financial year	—	—	(86)	(86)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	870	393	9,197	10,460
Loss for the financial year	—	—	(37)	(37)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	870	393	9,160	10,423

The notes on pages 9 - 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. General information

The Company is a private limited Company, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., which is one of the principal subsidiaries of JPMorgan Chase & Co (the "Firm" or "JPMorgan Chase"). The Company's immediate parent undertaking is JPMorgan Cazenove Holdings, incorporated in England and Wales. The parent undertaking of the smallest group in which the Company's results are consolidated is J.P. Morgan Capital Holdings Limited, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is JPMorgan Chase & Co, which is incorporated in the state of Delaware in the United States of America. JPMorgan Chase & Co. is also the parent undertaking of the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated. The largest and smallest parent groups' consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company's registered office, at 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5JP, England.

2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101"). FRS 101 applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") with reduced disclosures.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS as adopted by the EU have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- Comparative information disclosures (paragraph 38, IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' ("IAS 1") for reconciliation of share capital (paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1);
- Statement of compliance with IFRS - Paragraph 16, IAS 1;
- Cash flow statement and related notes IAS 7 'Cash flow statements';
- Disclosures in relation to new or revised standards issued but not yet effective (paragraph 30 and 31, IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors');
- Key management compensation disclosures (paragraph 17, IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' ("IAS 24"));
- Related party transactions with wholly owned JPMorgan Chase undertakings (paragraph 18 and 19, IAS 24);

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements generally requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Due to the nature of business undertaken by the Company, no significant accounting estimates or judgements were required in preparation of these financial statements.

4. Accounting and reporting developments

Standards adopted during the year ended 31 December 2018

Adoption of IFRS 9

Effective 1 January 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 'Financial instruments', which superseded IAS 39 'Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement'. The adoption of IFRS 9 impacts the classification and measurement of financial assets including the impairment of financial assets and the presentation of gains and losses related to certain financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. Refer to note 5 for more information about the changes to the Company's accounting policies.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in no material impact to the Company.

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Significant accounting policies

The following are principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been applied consistently to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

5.1 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pound Sterling ("GBP") at rates of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into GBP at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Any gains or losses arising on translation are taken directly to the income statement.

5.2 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). GBP is considered as functional and presentation currency of the Company.

5.3 Financial Instruments

On adoption of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018, the Company replaced or substantially revised its accounting policies for classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, and impairment of financial assets.

These new or revised policies are set out in the following table along with the corresponding policy under IAS 39. Because the Company elected not to restate comparative periods on adoption of IFRS 9, the IAS 39 policies should be used to understand the differences in accounting policies with the comparative prior period information presented in these financial statement.

5.3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9	IAS 39
Financial assets and financial liabilities	
i. Recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities	
The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised using trade-date accounting.	The Company recognises derivatives on its balance sheet when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.
ii. Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities	
On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on both the business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the assets' performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed, and how managers are compensated. On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as measured at either amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss.	The Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following categories on initial recognition: Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading, financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, and loans and receivables and financial liabilities held at amortised cost.

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Significant accounting policies

5.3 Financial Instruments (continued)

5.3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

IFRS 9	IAS 39
Financial assets and financial liabilities	
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost
<p>Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held under a business model with the objective to collect contractual cash flows ("Hold to Collect") and they have contractual terms under which cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). In making the SPPI assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement (i.e., interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement). Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest. As a result of the application of these criteria, only debt financial assets are eligible to be measured at amortised cost.</p>	<p>Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market except those that are classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. Loans and receivables include debtors and balances at banks.</p> <p>Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value including directly related incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, including any provision for impairment losses. Interest is recognised in the income statement as 'interest and similar income' using the effective interest rate method.</p> <p>Financial liabilities include amounts owed to JPMorgan Chase Undertakings and are recognised initially at fair value including directly related incremental transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.</p>
Financial assets measured at amortised cost include debtors and cash and balances at banks.	<p>The effective interest method is used to calculate the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability (or a group of financial assets or financial liabilities). It is a method of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and commissions paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability.</p>
Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost unless they are held for trading or a designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include amounts owed to JPMorgan Chase Undertakings.	
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value including transaction costs. The initial amount recognised is subsequently reduced for principal repayments and for accrued interest using the effective interest method. In addition, the carrying amount of financial assets is adjusted by recognising an expected credit loss allowance through to profit or loss.	
The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability or a shorter period when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and commissions paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issuance or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability.	

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

5.4 Income and expense recognition

Expenses are recognised when the underlying contract becomes legally binding or at the agreed due date if later.

5.5 Current taxation

Income tax payable on taxable profits (current tax) is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise. Income tax recoverable on tax allowable losses is recognised as a current tax asset only to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable by offset against taxable profits arising in the current or prior period. Current tax is measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

5.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and balances at banks and loans and advances to banks with maturities of three months or less.

6. Directors' emoluments

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Emoluments*	3	4
Total contributions to a defined contribution plan	—	—
Total value of long term incentive plans (LTIPs) for all directors	—	—
Number of directors with shares received or receivable under LTIPs	2	3
Number of directors to whom defined contribution pension rights accrued	3	4

*The amounts shown above in respect of emoluments paid to directors exclude amounts paid or due to directors under long term incentive plans, the value of share options granted or exercised and benefits to which directors are entitled under any pension schemes.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the directors emoluments above represent the proportion paid or payable in respect of qualifying services only. Directors also received emoluments for non-qualifying services, which are not required to be disclosed.

The directors are employees of other companies in the Firm and all expenses, including remuneration, are paid by those companies and not recharged.

7. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

The auditors' remuneration of £17,000 (2017: £16,500) is met by another JPMorgan Chase undertaking and not recharged.

8. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
(a) Analysis of tax charge for the year		
Current taxation		
UK Corporation tax on loss for the year	—	—
Adjustments in respect of previous years	—	—
Total tax expense for the year	—	—

J.P. MORGAN CAZENOVE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8. Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(37)	(86)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in UK 19% (2017: 19.25%)	(7)	(17)
Effects of:		
Non - deductible expenses	—	9
Losses surrendered as group relief for nil consideration	7	8
Total tax expense for the year	—	—

9. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by JPMorgan Chase undertakings	48	48
Other debtors and prepayments	2	2
	50	50

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash balances are held with other JPMorgan Chase undertakings.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to JPMorgan Chase undertakings	363	326
Taxation	—	2,611
Other liabilities	5	6
	368	2,943

12. Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Issued and fully paid share capital		
8,704,776 (2017: 8,704,776) ordinary shares of £0.10 each	870	870