Financial Statements

Primary Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

Consolidated Income Statement

for the year ended 31 May 2025

	Note	**Year ended 31 May 2025 £m**	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Trading revenue		**949.1**	852.4
Introducing partner commissions		**(6.3)**	(7.5)
Net trading revenue	3	**942.8**	844.9
Betting duty and financial transaction taxes		**(7.1)**	(5.3)
Interest income on client funds		**140.8**	145.7
Interest expense on client funds		**(7.7)**	(3.3)
Other operating income		**12.8**	6.8
Net operating income		**1,081.6**	988.8
Operating costs	4	**(607.8)**	(604.1)
Net credit losses on financial assets	30	**(3.0)**	(15.5)
Operating profit		**470.8**	369.2
Finance income	7	**62.8**	59.9
Finance costs	8	**(28.4)**	(24.8)
Share of losses after tax from associates	33	**(1.8)**	(2.4)
Fair value loss on financial investments reclassified on disposal		**(2.7)**	(1.1)
Impairment of goodwill and investments		**(1.5)**	–
Profit before tax		**499.2**	400.8
Tax expense	9	**(118.8)**	(93.1)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent		**380.4**	307.7
Earnings per ordinary share for profit attributable to owners of the parent:			
Basic	10	**106.3p**	79.4p
Diluted	10	**105.1p**	78.4p

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 May 2025

	Year ended 31 May 2025		Year ended 31 May 2024	
	£m	**£m**	£m	£m
Profit for the year		**380.4**		307.7
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated Income Statement:				
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
– fair value gain, net of tax	**5.3**		6.9	
– fair value loss on financial investments reclassified on disposal	**2.7**		1.1	
Foreign currency translation loss	**(38.4)**		(22.6)	
Other comprehensive expense for the year, net of tax		**(30.4)**		(14.6)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent		**350.0**		293.1

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 May 2025

	Note	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	12	**662.8**	599.0
Intangible assets	13	**238.0**	216.6
Property, plant and equipment	14	**32.9**	41.8
Financial investments	15	**38.3**	351.4
Investment in associates	33	**7.6**	9.9
Other investments		**0.9**	1.8
Prepayments		**4.5**	5.4
Deferred tax assets	9	**26.1**	24.6
		1,011.1	1,250.5
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**1,103.8**	983.2
Reverse repurchase agreements	15	**447.0**	–
Trade receivables	17	**387.8**	508.3
Financial investments	15	**–**	109.3
Other assets	18	**51.3**	36.6
Prepayments		**28.2**	27.4
Other receivables		**16.7**	15.3
Income tax receivable	9	**18.5**	10.3
		2,053.3	1,690.4
Total assets		**3,064.4**	2,940.9

	Note	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Debt securities in issue	19	**547.1**	298.1
Other payables		**–**	1.3
Interest rate swap liabilities		**0.4**	–
Lease liabilities	20	**13.0**	15.1
Deferred tax liabilities	9	**63.4**	51.3
		623.9	365.8
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	21	**452.9**	493.3
Other payables	22	**130.4**	175.5
Lease liabilities	20	**7.6**	8.7
Income tax payable	9	**7.2**	8.1
		598.1	685.6
Total liabilities		**1,222.0**	1,051.4
Equity			
Share capital and share premium	24	**125.8**	125.8
Translation reserve		**59.8**	98.2
Merger reserve	25	**590.0**	590.0
Other reserves	26	**(17.1)**	(22.9)
Retained earnings		**1,083.9**	1,098.4
Total equity		**1,842.4**	1,889.5
Total equity and liabilities		**3,064.4**	2,940.9

The Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 122 to 166 were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 July 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Clifford Abrahams
Chief Financial Officer
Registered Company number: 04677092

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 May 2025

	Note	Share capital and share premium £m	Translation reserve £m	Merger reserve £m	Other reserves £m	Retained earnings £m	Total £m
At 1 June 2023		125.8	120.8	590.0	(16.9)	1,194.9	2,014.6
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent		–	–	–	–	307.7	307.7
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		–	(22.6)	–	8.0	–	(14.6)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		–	(22.6)	–	8.0	307.7	293.1
Tax recognised directly in equity on share-based payments	9	–	–	–	–	1.4	1.4
Equity dividends paid	11	–	–	–	–	(178.3)	(178.3)
Movement due to share buyback	24	–	–	–	0.6	(244.7)	(244.1)
Employee Benefit Trust purchase of own shares	26	–	–	–	(13.3)	–	(13.3)
Transfer of vested awards from the share-based payment reserve	26	–	–	–	(17.4)	17.4	–
Equity-settled employee share-based payments	27	–	–	–	16.7	–	16.7
Share-based payments converted to cash-settled liabilities	26	–	–	–	(0.6)	–	(0.6)
At 31 May 2024		125.8	98.2	590.0	(22.9)	1,098.4	1,889.5
At 1 June 2024		**125.8**	**98.2**	**590.0**	**(22.9)**	**1,098.4**	**1,889.5**
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**380.4**	**380.4**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**–**	**(38.4)**	**–**	**8.0**	**–**	**(30.4)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**–**	**(38.4)**	**–**	**8.0**	**380.4**	**350.0**
Tax recognised directly in equity on share-based payments	9	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(0.3)**	**(0.3)**
Equity dividends paid	11	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(167.0)**	**(167.0)**
Movement due to share buyback	24	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1.5**	**(235.6)**	**(234.1)**
Employee Benefit Trust purchase of own shares	26	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(9.6)**	**–**	**(9.6)**
Transfer of vested awards from the share-based payment reserve	26	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(8.0)**	**8.0**	**–**
Equity-settled employee share-based payments	27	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14.1**	**–**	**14.1**
Share-based payments converted to cash-settled liabilities	26	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(0.2)**	**–**	**(0.2)**
At 31 May 2025		**125.8**	**59.8**	**590.0**	**(17.1)**	**1,083.9**	**1,842.4**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 May 2025

	Note	**Year ended 31 May 2025 £m**	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Operating activities			
Cash generated from operations[1]	31	**499.3**	360.0
Interest received on client funds		**134.2**	142.7
Interest paid on client funds[2]		**(6.3)**	(2.8)
Income taxes paid		**(135.4)**	(102.9)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**491.8**	397.0
Investing activities			
Interest received		**67.4**	50.6
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(5.3)**	(15.2)
Payments to acquire and develop intangible assets		**(0.5)**	(2.3)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**0.1**	–
Proceeds from sale of financial investments		**472.6**	251.8
Payments for purchase of financial investments		**(38.1)**	(89.9)
Proceeds from maturity of reverse repurchase agreements		**295.9**	–
Payments for purchase of reverse repurchase agreements		**(743.2)**	–
Net cash flow on acquisition of subsidiaries	32	**(151.9)**	–
Net cash flow on acquisition of other investments		**(0.8)**	(0.6)
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from investing activities		**(103.8)**	194.4
Financing activities			
Interest paid[2]		**(23.6)**	(18.0)
Net proceeds from issue of debt securities		**249.6**	–
Financing fees paid		**(4.5)**	(3.2)
Proceeds from sale of repurchase agreements		**111.3**	–
Payments for purchase of repurchase agreements		**(111.3)**	–
Interest paid on lease liabilities[2]		**(1.0)**	(1.3)
Repayment of principal element of lease liabilities		**(7.1)**	(6.6)
Payments made for share buyback		**(235.2)**	(245.6)
Equity dividends paid to owners of the parent	11	**(167.0)**	(178.3)
Purchase of own shares held in Employee Benefit Trust		**(9.6)**	(13.3)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(198.4)**	(466.3)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**189.6**	125.1
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**912.3**	795.2
Impact of movement in foreign exchange rates		**(9.4)**	(8.0)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16	**1,092.5**	912.3

1 Cash generated from operations excludes net interest on client funds.
2 The total interest paid during the year was £30.9 million (31 May 2024: £22.1 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information and basis of preparation

General information

The Consolidated Financial Statements of IG Group Holdings plc and its subsidiaries (together the Group) for the year ended 31 May 2025 were authorised for issue by the Board on 23 July 2025 and the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position was signed on the Board's behalf by Clifford Abrahams. IG Group Holdings plc is a public company limited by shares, which is listed on the London Stock Exchange and incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 2YA.

Basis of preparation

(a) Compliance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies reporting under those standards. There were no unendorsed standards effective for the year ended 31 May 2025 affecting these Consolidated Financial Statements. These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

The accounting policies which have been applied in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 May 2025 are disclosed in note 2.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards requires the Group to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the reporting date, and the amounts reported for revenue and expenses during the year. The nature of estimates and judgements means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates and judgements.

In the Directors' opinion, the only accounting estimate or judgement that has a material impact on the presentation or measurement of items recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements is the following:

Recoverable amount of US cash-generating unit (CGU) (estimate) – the Group has estimated the recoverable amount of its US CGU, which includes goodwill of £470.6 million (31 May 2024: £497.2 million) and other acquisition-related intangibles. Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations include management cash flow forecasts, the discount rate and the long-term growth rate. The recoverable amount of the US CGU is not sensitive to reasonably possible changes in these assumptions. Further information regarding the assumptions and their associated sensitivities is provided in note 12.

(c) New accounting standards and interpretations

There were no new standards, amendments or interpretations issued and made effective during the current year which have had a material impact on the Group. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The IASB has published a number of amendments to accounting standards that are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. These include amendments published to:

- IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
- IFRS 18 – Presentation and disclosure to Financial Statements
- IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
- IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows
- IAS 12 – Income Taxes
- IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The Group has assessed that these amendments are not expected to materially impact the consolidated financial statements, except for IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements for which the Group is yet to assess the implications of applying the new standard.

(d) Going concern

The Directors have prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements on a going concern basis which requires the Directors to have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Group meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its available liquid assets and debt facilities. The Group's liquid assets exclude all monies held in segregated client money accounts. In assessing whether it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Directors have considered the resilience of the Group, taking account of its liquidity position and cash generation, the adequacy of capital resources, the availability of external credit facilities and the associated financial covenants, and stress testing of liquidity and capital adequacy that considers the principal risks faced by the business.

The Directors' assessment has considered future performance, solvency and liquidity over a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Board, following the review by the Audit Committee, has a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources for that period, and confirms that they consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. General information and basis of preparation continued

(e) Business acquisition

On 1 April 2025, the Group acquired the entire share capital of Freetrade Limited and its subsidiaries (Freetrade). The results of Freetrade have been consolidated into the Group since the date of acquisition. Further details are disclosed in note 32.

2. Material accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 May 2024.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the financial results of IG Group Holdings plc and the entities it controls (its subsidiaries) as listed in note 34.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, up until the date on which the Group's control ceases. Control is achieved where the Group has existing rights that give it the ability to direct the activities that affect the Group's returns and exposure, or rights to variable returns from the entity. The results, cash flows and final positions of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the financial statements are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company and are based on consistent accounting policies. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the results of subsidiaries to align the accounting policies used by subsidiaries with accounting policies used by the Group. All intercompany balances, income and expenses between the Group entities, including unrealised profits arising from them, are eliminated on consolidation.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. On acquisition, the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of consideration transferred, including an estimate of any contingent or deferred consideration. Contingent or deferred consideration is remeasured at each balance sheet date with periodic changes to the estimated liability recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as they are incurred.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair values of identifiable net assets. If this consideration is lower than the fair values of identifiable net assets acquired, the difference is credited to the Consolidated Income Statement in the year of acquisition.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Income Statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Investment in associates

Associates are entities for which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method, after initially being recognised at cost. The investment is adjusted for the Group's share of the profit or loss after tax, which is recognised from the date that significant influence begins, up until the date that significant influence ceases.

Investments in associates are assessed for impairment indicators at the end of each reporting period. If such indicators exist, the recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). If the recoverable amount of an investment is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying value of the investment is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are immediately expensed in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Foreign currencies

The functional currency of each entity in the Group is consistent with the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in other currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying spot exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revalued at the entity's functional currency exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on revaluation are taken to trading revenue in the Consolidated Income Statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

The Group's presentational currency is Sterling. In the Consolidated Financial Statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's overseas operations are translated into Sterling at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate. Foreign currency translation differences arising from the translation of overseas operations are recognised through other comprehensive income and in the translation reserve. On disposal of an overseas operation, exchange differences previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recycled to the Consolidated Income Statement as income or expense.

Revenue recognition

Trading revenue includes revenue arising from each of the Group's four revenue generation models: OTC derivatives, exchange traded derivatives, stock trading and investments.

Revenue is shown net of sales taxes. Trading revenue is reported before introducing partner commission, betting duties and financial transaction taxes, which are disclosed separately as an expense in arriving at net operating income. Net trading revenue represents trading revenue after adjusting for introducing partner commissions.

OTC derivatives

Revenue from OTC derivatives represents:

i) fees paid by clients for spread, commission and funding charges in respect of the opening, holding and closing of financial spread bets, contracts for difference or options contracts, together with gains and losses for the Group arising on client trading activity; less

ii) fees paid by the Group in spread, commissions and funding charges arising in respect of hedging the risk associated with the client trading activity and the Group's currency exposures, together with gains and losses incurred by the Group arising on hedging activity.

Open client and hedging positions are fair valued daily, with gains and losses arising on this valuation recognised in revenue. The policies and methodologies associated with the determination of fair value are disclosed in note 29.

2. Material accounting policies continued

Revenue from OTC derivatives is recognised on a trade-date basis.

Exchange traded derivatives

Revenue from exchange traded derivatives represents:

i) fee and commission income earned through facilitation of client trades; and

ii) payment for order flow generated from execution partners who accept trades from client securities transactions.

In addition to transaction fees, revenue from exchange traded derivatives also includes gains or losses arising from the change in fair value of the Group's market-making activity on its multilateral trading facility.

Revenue from exchange traded derivatives is recognised on a trade-date basis.

Stock trading

Revenue from stock trading represents:

i) fees and commission earned from client trades and the administration of client assets (except for custody fees), which are recognised in full on the date of the trade being placed or the fee being charged;

ii) custody fees, which are recognised over the period for which the Group holds stocks on behalf of clients; and

iii) account subscription fees charged monthly and annually in advance, which are recognised over the period in which the service is provided.

Investments

Revenue from investments represents management fees, which are earned as a percentage of assets under management. These are recognised over the period in which the service is provided, which reflects the period the performance obligation relates to.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal amount outstanding and at the applicable interest rate.

Interest income and expense on client funds held with banks and clearing brokers are included in net operating income, which is consistent with the nature of the Group's operations.

Finance income and costs

All interest income and costs other than interest income and expense on client funds, are disclosed within finance income and costs.

Dividends

Dividends declared but not yet distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Employee benefits

Share-based payments

For market-based vesting conditions, the cost of awards is measured at fair value calculated using option pricing models and recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on the estimate of the number of shares that will vest.

For non-market-based vesting conditions, the cumulative expense is calculated representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions determining the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement as part of operating expenses, with a corresponding credit to equity.

Liabilities for the Group's cash-settled portion of the Sustained Performance Plan are recognised as variable remuneration over the relevant service period and are remeasured at each balance sheet date until settlement.

The grant by the Company of options over its equity instruments to employees of the subsidiary undertakings in the Group is treated as a capital contribution. The fair value of the employee services received is recognised over the vesting period as an increase in the investment in subsidiary undertakings, with a corresponding credit to equity. Upon awards vesting, the cost of awards is transferred from the share-based payments reserve into retained earnings.

Pension obligations

The Group operates defined contribution schemes. Contributions are charged to the Consolidated Income Statement when they become payable according to the rules of the schemes. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions.

Bonus schemes

The Group calculates an accrual for bonuses based on specific financial and non-financial conditions and recognises an expense in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when an employment contract is terminated by the Group. The Group recognises termination benefits when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

Leases

The Group's leases are recognised as right-of-use assets with a corresponding lease liability from the lease commencement date.

Leasing arrangements can contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group has elected to separate out the non-lease component and to account for these separately from the right-of-use asset.

2. Material accounting policies continued

The lease liability is initially measured as the net present value of the following payments:

- Fixed payments less any lease incentives
- Variable lease payments dependent on an index or rate initially measured as at the commencement date
- Amounts payable under residual value guarantees
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease

Lease payments are discounted at the estimated secured incremental borrowing rate. This represents the cost to borrow funds in order to obtain a similar valued right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising:

- The lease liability at initial recognition
- Lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Initial direct costs
- Restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the duration of the lease term.

Lease payments for low-value assets or with a period of 12 months or less are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Taxation

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

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from accounting profit reported in the Consolidated Income Statement as it excludes items of income or expense taxable or deductible in other years and the items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates in the respective jurisdictions that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for all temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available, against which deductible temporary differences may be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities (other than in a business combination) in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and if applicable reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is utilised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Consolidated Income Statement, except when it relates to the items accounted for directly in the equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited to the equity or other comprehensive income, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax receivables and payables on a net basis.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset, including costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value based upon estimated useful lives. Estimated residual value and useful lives are reviewed annually and residual values are based on prices prevailing at the balance sheet date. Depreciation is charged to the Consolidated Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	– over the lease term of up to 15 years
Office equipment, fixtures and fittings	– 2 or 5 years
Computer and other equipment	– 2, 3 or 5 years
Right-of-use asset	– over the lease term of up to 15 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable, at which point they are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. The amount of write-down is immediately charged to the Consolidated Income Statement.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on derecognition is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and carrying amount of the asset, and is immediately recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on consolidation represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses, with the carrying value being reviewed for impairment at least annually, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Goodwill is recognised as an asset and is allocated to CGUs by management for purposes of impairment testing. A CGU represents the smallest identifiable group of assets which generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Where the recoverable amount of a CGU is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill, an impairment loss is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement.

2. Material accounting policies continued

The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to a CGU is taken into account when determining the gain or loss on disposal of a business unit, or of an operation within it.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are carried initially at cost. An intangible asset acquired as part of a business combination, such as a trade name or customer relationship, is recognised at fair value and identified separately from goodwill if the asset is separable or arises from contractual or other legal rights and its fair value can be measured reliably. Development expenditure is recognised as an intangible asset only after all the following criteria are met:

- The project's assets are identifiable and under the Group's control
- The costs in relation to the project can be accurately measured
- The project's technical feasibility and commercial viability can be demonstrated
- The availability of adequate technical and financial resources
- Management's intention to complete the project has been confirmed
- Probable future economic benefit has been established

Research and development expenditure on internally developed intangible assets, which do not meet these criteria is taken to the Consolidated Income Statement in the year in which it is incurred.

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortised over their expected useful lives and charged to the Consolidated Income Statement on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Internally developed software	– 3 to 5 years
Software and licences	– over the contract term of up to 5 years
Trade names	– 2 to 15 years
Customer relationships	– 10 to 15 years
Non-compete arrangements	– over the contract term of up to 5 years
Domain names	– 10 years

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances arise indicating the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group carries out an assessment of its non-financial assets (at least annually) to ascertain whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less selling costs and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate. This rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, as well as the risks specific to the asset to the extent the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Income Statement immediately.

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated and previously recognised impairment losses are reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in the Consolidated Income Statement immediately, although impairment losses relating to goodwill may not be reversed.

Financial instruments

Classification, recognition and measurement

The Group determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition in accordance with the following categories outlined under IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and re-evaluates this designation annually. The classification of financial assets takes into consideration the Group's business model for managing those financial assets and the nature of their contractual cash flows. When financial instruments are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value. In the case of financial assets and financial liabilities not at FVTPL, the fair value of these assets and liabilities is measured net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities measured at FVTPL are financial assets and liabilities that are not classified and measured at amortised cost or as FVOCI. The financial assets and liabilities included in this category are the financial derivative open positions included in trade receivables (due from brokers), money market funds, trade payables (excluding amounts due to clients) and other investments. The Group uses derivative financial instruments in order to hedge derivative exposures arising from open client positions, which are also classified as FVTPL.

All financial instruments at FVTPL except interest rate swaps, are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognised in trading revenue in the Consolidated Income Statement.

(b) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets which are held to collect the contractual cash flows. The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to payments on specified dates that are solely payments of principal amount and interest on the principal amount outstanding. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise reverse repurchase agreements, trade receivables (other than open positions), other receivables and cash and cash equivalents (other than money market funds).

2. Material accounting policies continued

Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost is included in finance income in the Consolidated Income Statement using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is either the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses unless the asset is credit impaired. The calculation includes all fees and spreads paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

(c) Financial assets measured at FVOCI

Financial assets measured at FVOCI are assets that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and to be sold. The contractual terms of these assets give rise to payments on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. They are included in non-current assets unless the financial asset matures or management intend to dispose of them within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. The Group's only FVOCI financial assets are its financial investments.

Unrealised gains or losses, other than loss allowances for expected credit losses, arising from financial assets measured at FVOCI are reported in equity (as part of Other reserve) and in other comprehensive income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, until such assets are sold, collected or otherwise disposed of.

On disposal of a financial asset, the accumulated unrealised gain or loss included in equity is recycled to the Consolidated Income Statement for the period and reported in gains/losses from FVOCI reserve on disposal of financial assets. Gains and losses on disposal are determined using the fair value of the asset at the date of derecognition.

Interest on financial assets is included in finance income and calculated using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses unless the asset is credit impaired. The calculation includes all fees and spreads paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

(d) Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, lease liabilities, debt securities in issue, interest rate swap liabilities and other payables. These are initially recognised at fair value less transaction fees. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, excluding the open derivative element of trade payables and interest rate swap liabilities, which is measured at FVTPL. The interest expense is calculated at each reporting period by applying the effective interest rate, and the resulting charge is reflected in finance costs in the Consolidated Income Statement.

(e) Determination of fair value

Financial instruments arising from client positions, financial derivatives included in trade receivables (due from brokers), trade payables (excluding amounts due to clients), interest rate swap liabilities, money market funds and financial investments are stated at fair value. They are disclosed according to the valuation hierarchy required by IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement. Fair values are predominantly determined by reference to third party market values. Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value calculations are observable:

- Level 1 inputs are valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments.
- Level 2 inputs are those that make use of a price that is derived from significantly observable market data. For example, where an active market for an identical financial instrument to the product used by the Group to its market risk does not exist. The fair values used in the valuation of these products are sometimes brokered values and may occur after the close of a market but before the measurement date. The effects of discounting are generally insignificant for these Level 2 financial instruments.
- Level 3 inputs are those that incorporate information other than observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy level of a financial instrument is the same level as the lowest level input that is significant to the measurement of the instrument's fair value.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment charge in the Consolidated Income Statement includes a loss allowance reflecting the change in expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are recognised for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and financial investments. Expected credit losses are calculated as the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive given the probability of default and loss given default, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

At initial recognition of financial assets, an allowance is made for expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months, except for where the simplified approach is used where an allowance is made for the lifetime expected credit loss. In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, an allowance is made for expected credit losses resulting from possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset. The Group applies the simplified approach for trade receivables and other receivables where the revenue associated with these receivables is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Group applies the general approach for all other financial assets. Financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk are categorised as Stage 1 and 12-month expected credit losses are recognised; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are considered to be Stage 2; and financial assets which have defaulted or are otherwise considered to be credit impaired are allocated to Stage 3.

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly considers changes in the credit rating associated with the asset, whether contractual payments are more than 30 days past due and other reasonable information demonstrating a significant increase in credit risk. In accordance with the Group's internal credit risk management definition, financial instruments have a low credit risk when they have an external credit rating of investment grade. If no external credit rating is available, reference is made to the Group's internal credit risk policy.

2. Material accounting policies continued

Assets are transferred to Stage 3 when an event of default, as defined in the Group's credit risk management policy, occurs or where the assets are credit impaired. The Group determines that a default occurs when a payment is 90 days past due for all assets, except for receivables from clients where it uses 120 days. This is aligned with the Group's risk management practices.

All changes in expected credit losses subsequent to the assets' initial recognition are recognised as an impairment loss or gain. Financial assets are written off, either partially or in full, against the related allowance when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovery of the asset. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of impairment losses recorded in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset or liability is derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expired.

(a) Financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired; or the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset and either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay as a result of the guarantee.

(b) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability. On recognition of a new liability the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Offsetting financial instruments

Amounts due from or to clients are offset, with the net amount reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Similarly, amounts due from and to brokers are offset, also presented net on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Amounts are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

Trade payables and receivables

Trade payables represent balances with counterparties and clients where the combination of cash held on account and the valuation of financial derivative open positions result in an amount payable by the Group.

Trade receivables represent balances with counterparties and clients where the combination of cash held on account and the valuation of financial derivative open positions results in an amount due to the Group. Trade receivables balances also include commissions and required deposits due from the Group's broker-dealer counterparties.

For trade receivables under IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers that do not contain a significant financing element, the Group has applied the simplified approach for measuring impairment. The expected lifetime credit loss is recognised at initial recognition of the financial asset, with the loss allowance calculated by reference to an ageing debt profile, adjusted for forward-looking information. Trade receivables are written off when there is objective evidence of non-collectability or when an event of default occurs. For all other trade receivables, the general approach has been applied for measuring impairment.

Other assets

Other assets represent cryptocurrency assets and rights to cryptocurrency assets controlled by the Group. The Group offers financial derivatives with cryptocurrencies as an underlying asset. The Group purchases and sells cryptocurrency assets as part of its hedging activity associated with this product offering.

The Group holds cryptocurrency assets for trading in the ordinary course of its business, effectively acting as a commodity broker-dealer in respect of the underlying cryptocurrency asset because the salient features of these assets are, in economic terms, consistent with certain commodities under IAS 2 – Inventories, 3(b). The assets are recognised on trade date and measured at fair value less costs to sell, with changes in valuation being recorded in the Consolidated Income Statement in the period in which they arise. Cryptocurrency assets are not financial instruments, and they are categorised as non-financial assets.

The Group also act as a broker for the custody and trade of cryptocurrency related assets. The Group does not provide custody or safeguarding services in relation to these assets. Customers are instead required to contract directly with a third party custodian for the custody of their cryptocurrency assets. The cryptocurrency assets where the Group acts as a broker are not recognised on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Other receivables

Other receivables are the financial assets which give rise to payments on specified dates that are solely payments of principal amount and interest on the principal amount outstanding. They are assets that have not been designated as FVTPL. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant.

For other receivables under IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers that do not contain a significant financing element, the Group applies a simplified approach for measuring impairment, similar to that of trade receivables.

2. Material accounting policies continued

Prepayments

Prepayments are assets with fixed or determinable payments made in advance for services or goods. They do not qualify as financial assets and are amortised over the period in which the economic benefit is expected to be consumed.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits which may be accessed within 90 days without penalty. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. This includes money market funds.

The Group holds money on behalf of clients in accordance with the client money rules of the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) client assets sourcebook and other regulatory bodies. Such monies are classified as either cash and cash equivalents or segregated client funds in accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements or legal protections attached to the monies.

The Group deposits a certain amount of its own cash into segregated client money accounts as buffers to prevent shortfalls. As the Group retains rights to these balances, they are recognised on the Statement of Financial Position within trade receivables. These buffer balances do not meet the criteria for cash and cash equivalents.

The majority of the Group's cash balances are held with investment-grade banks. The Group considers the risk of default, and how adverse changes in economic and business conditions might impact the ability of the banks to meet their obligations. The Group assesses the expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents on a forward-looking basis and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Money market funds are mutual funds that invest in a diversified range of money market instruments, such as government owned instruments and short-term debt from highly credit rated counterparties. Money market funds are presented within cash and cash equivalents as they are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, they are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and they can be withdrawn without penalty.

Segregated client funds are held in segregated client money accounts which are held off-balance sheet. The Group's ability to control these funds is restricted by local client money regulations. Furthermore, the Group is not exposed to credit risk in the event of insolvency of the financial institutions in which the funds are held, nor is the Group able to use these funds for its own operations.

Client funds are held by the Group when a client agrees that full ownership of such monies is unconditionally transferred to the Group. Accordingly, these funds are recognised within cash and cash equivalents with a corresponding liability to clients within trade payables.

The Group has a notional multi-currency pooling arrangement (the Pool). Where there is no legally enforceable right to offset the amounts due to the Pool against the amounts due from the Pool across different currencies, nor is there an intention for settlement to take place on a net basis, the Group shows a gross presentation for these balances on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The balance due to the Pool is included in other payables. Further details on the Pooling arrangement is disclosed in note 22 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other payables

Non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method if the time value of money is significant.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities, which include certain guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security, and contingent liabilities related to legal proceedings or regulatory matters, are not recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements but are disclosed unless the probability of settlement is remote. Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the period in which the change in probability occurs.

Debt securities in issue

Debt securities in issue are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequently, debt securities are measured at amortised cost, with any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value being recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement over the lifetime of the security using the effective interest rate method. Transaction fees are recognised on the Consolidated Income Statement.

Share capital

(a) Classification of shares as debt or equity

When shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability for the Group is presented as a liability on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position; measured initially at fair value net of transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost until extinguished on conversion or redemption. Dividends paid are charged as an interest expense in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded as the proceeds are received, net of direct issue costs. 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 Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

(b) Own shares held in Employee Benefit Trusts

Shares held in Employee Benefit Trusts for the purposes of employee share schemes are classified as a deduction from shareholders' equity and are recognised at cost. Consideration received for the sale of such shares is recognised in equity, with any difference between the proceeds from the sale and the cost being taken to reserves. No gain or loss is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of equity shares.

2. Material accounting policies continued

(c) Equity arising from transactions with shareholders

Upon entering into a contract with a bank or broker which includes an obligation for that bank or broker to acquire the Company's own shares on its behalf, a financial liability is recognised at the present value of the amount payable to the bank or broker, taking into consideration the contractual terms of the agreement, with a corresponding debit to the share buyback reserve, which is included within other reserves. Following initial recognition, the financial liability is measured in accordance with the Group's existing accounting policies for financial liabilities. The amount recognised in the share buyback reserve is reduced by the consideration paid for the purchase of own shares and transferred to retained earnings. The amount of the Group's issued share capital is reduced by the nominal value of the shares repurchased and transferred to the capital redemption reserve, which forms part of other reserves.

Where the contract to repurchase shares expires prior to completing the repurchase, and incomplete delivery of the shares has taken place, the remaining balance recognised in the share buyback reserve is reversed along with the remaining financial liability. Any consideration paid to acquire own shares which exceeds the amount initially recognised is a transaction related cost and recognised directly in equity.

3. Segmental analysis

The Group's reportable segments are based on the information reviewed regularly by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODM), identified as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, for resource allocation and performance assessment.

Prior to July 2024, costs incurred centrally were not allocated to individual segments for the CODM's decision-making purposes, and the Group reported total revenue by product for management reporting purposes. Following the July 2024 restructuring into decentralised divisions, the information is presented to the CODM on a divisional basis.

The following segmental analysis allocates revenue to the office managing the client relationship. Divisional costs comprise both direct costs attributable to each division and allocated costs from central functions, including marketing, structural and technology costs using appropriate drivers.

Comparative information for the prior period has been restated to reflect the current segmental structure, ensuring consistent presentation and comparability between periods.

The Group does not allocate assets and liabilities to individual segments nor regularly report them to the CODM; therefore, the segmental analysis excludes a complete segmented balance sheet.

31 May 2025	UK & Ireland £m	APAC & Middle East £m	US £m	Europe £m	Institutional & Emerging Markets £m	Corporate and Other £m	Total £m
Net trading revenue	297.2	259.0	166.1	133.5	87.0	–	942.8
Net interest on client funds	41.1	13.4	67.7	5.6	5.3	–	133.1
Total revenue	338.3	272.4	233.8	139.1	92.3	–	1,075.9
Net operating income	338.1	275.9	234.9	139.4	93.3	–	1,081.6
Adjusted operating costs[1]	(122.8)	(104.8)	(137.5)	(92.2)	(27.7)	(54.0)	(539.0)
Adjusted EBITDA	215.3	171.1	97.4	47.2	65.6	(54.0)	542.6
Depreciation and amortisation	(9.7)	(7.2)	(34.4)	(5.8)	(2.1)	(6.4)	(65.6)
Adjusted EBIT	205.6	163.9	63.0	41.4	63.5	(60.4)	477.0

1 Excludes depreciation, amortisation and recurring non-cash costs.

31 May 2024 (Restated)	UK & Ireland £m	APAC & Middle East £m	US £m	Europe £m	Institutional & Emerging Markets £m	Corporate and Other £m	Total £m
Net trading revenue	263.6	249.5	142.9	114.4	74.5	–	844.9
Net interest on client funds	47.5	14.5	75.6	1.7	3.1	–	142.4
Total revenue	311.1	264.0	218.5	116.1	77.6	–	987.3
Net operating income	307.1	267.0	219.5	116.7	78.5	–	988.8
Adjusted operating costs[1]	(125.0)	(103.1)	(122.4)	(86.1)	(26.3)	(56.9)	(519.8)
Adjusted EBITDA	182.1	163.9	97.1	30.6	52.2	(56.9)	469.0
Depreciation and amortisation	(9.2)	(7.8)	(36.5)	(6.5)	(2.4)	(13.4)	(75.8)
Adjusted EBIT	172.9	156.1	60.6	24.1	49.8	(70.3)	393.2

1 Excludes depreciation, amortisation and recurring non-cash costs.

3. Segmental analysis continued

The following table shows the reconciliation between adjusted EBIT and profit before tax.

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Adjusted EBIT	**477.0**	393.2
Other adjusted operating costs	**(6.2)**	(24.0)
Share of losses after tax from associates	**(1.8)**	(2.4)
Net finance income	**34.4**	35.1
Fair value of financial invetsments reclassified on disposal	**(2.7)**	(1.1)
Impairment of goodwill and investments	**(1.5)**	–
Profit before tax	**499.2**	400.8

The geographical split reflects the location of the office that manages the underlying client relationships. Institutional clients have been allocated to the appropriate geographies in the following table:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 (Restated) £m
Net trading revenue by geography:		
UK & Ireland	**316.6**	280.3
APAC & Middle East	**266.2**	254.5
US	**166.2**	143.2
Europe	**143.0**	123.7
Emerging Markets	**50.8**	43.2
Net trading revenue	**942.8**	844.9
Net interest on client funds – US	**67.7**	75.6
Net interest on client funds – Other	**65.4**	66.8
Total revenue	**1,075.9**	987.3

The Group does not derive more than 10% of revenue from any one single client.

The Group has amended the geographical classification to align with the new divisional structure. EMEA Non-EU is no longer used. Switzerland is now included in Europe, £24.2 million (31 May 2024: £22.4 million), Dubai is now included in APAC & Middle East, £28.7 million (31 May 2024: £18.9 million) and South Africa is now included in Emerging Markets, £8.6 million (31 May 2024: £6.5 million). Accordingly, the prior period comparative balance for 31 May 2024 has been restated to reflect this classification.

The segmental breakdown of non-current assets excluding financial investments, other investments and deferred income tax assets, based on geography, is as follows:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
UK & Ireland	**288.7**	133.3
APAC & Middle East	**5.8**	8.5
US	**640.6**	716.5
Europe	**9.5**	12.0
Emerging Markets	**1.2**	2.4
Total non-current assets	**945.8**	872.7

4. Operating costs

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Fixed remuneration	**187.9**	215.4
Variable remuneration	**62.7**	52.8
Employee-related expenses	**250.6**	268.2
Marketing	**93.5**	83.1
Depreciation and amortisation	**65.6**	75.8
IT, market data and communications	**65.4**	57.3
Trading-related costs	**41.9**	36.8
Legal and professional costs	**39.3**	33.8
Premises-related costs	**8.1**	10.6
Regulatory fees	**7.2**	5.4
Other costs	**36.2**	33.1
Total operating costs	**607.8**	604.1

5. Auditors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Audit fees[1]		
Parent company and consolidated financial statements	**1.9**	1.7
Subsidiaries	**1.3**	1.5
Total audit fees	**3.2**	3.2
Audit-related fees		
Services supplied pursuant to legislation	**0.7**	0.6
Total audit-related fees	**0.7**	0.6
Non-audit fees		
Other services	**0.1**	0.2
Total non-audit fees	**0.1**	0.2

1 Audit fees include adjustments made to the prior year audit fees after completion of audits.

Audit-related fees include services provided by the Group's auditors, that are specifically required by legislation or regulation, and other audit related assurance services. The amounts stated in the table above are exclusive of value-added tax.

6. Staff costs

Staff costs for the year, including Executive Directors, were as follows:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Wages and salaries	**161.0**	186.9
Performance-related bonus	**38.2**	30.0
Social security costs	**24.7**	21.6
Share-based payments	**16.2**	18.0
Pension costs	**10.5**	11.7
Total staff costs	**250.6**	268.2

The Group does not operate any defined benefit pension schemes. Other pension costs includes employee-nominated payments to defined contribution schemes and company contributions.

The Directors' remuneration for the years ended 31 May 2025 and 31 May 2024 is set out in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 91 to 100.

The average monthly number of employees, including Executive Directors, split into the key activity areas was as follows:

	Year ended 31 May 2025	Year ended 31 May 2024
Technology	**970**	1,160
Support functions	**416**	440
Sales and client management	**401**	405
Marketing	**304**	370
Trading and operations	**337**	342
	2,428	2,717

7. Finance income

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Bank interest	**14.8**	14.7
Interest income on cash held at brokers	**15.1**	17.2
Interest income on financial investments	**13.2**	14.7
Interest income on money market funds	**17.3**	13.1
Other interest	**2.4**	0.2
	62.8	59.9

8. Finance costs

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Interest and fees on debt securities	**11.2**	9.9
Interest expense on client funds	**7.7**	4.6
Interest payable to brokers	**2.3**	4.4
Interest and fees on revolving credit facility	**4.8**	2.9
Bank interest	**1.1**	1.5
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**1.0**	1.3
Interest and fees on repurchase agreements	**0.3**	0.2
	28.4	24.8

9. Taxation

Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Tax charged in the Consolidated Income Statement:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Current income tax:		
UK corporation tax	**95.8**	68.9
Non-UK corporation tax	**36.0**	34.6
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**(4.0)**	2.0
Total current income tax	**127.8**	105.5
Deferred income tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(10.6)**	(8.4)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**1.6**	(2.8)
Impact of change in tax rates on deferred tax balances	**–**	(1.2)
Total deferred income tax	**(9.0)**	(12.4)
Total tax expense	**118.8**	93.1
Tax expense not charged to Consolidated Income Statement:		
Tax recognised in other comprehensive income	**3.2**	2.2
Tax recognised directly in equity	**0.3**	(1.4)

Reconciliation of the total tax expense

The standard UK corporation tax rate for the year ended 31 May 2025 is 25.0% (31 May 2024: 25.0%). Taxation outside the UK is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions. The tax expense in the Consolidated Income Statement for the year can be reconciled as set out in the following table:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Profit before taxation	**499.2**	400.8
Profit before tax multiplied by the UK standard rate of corporation tax of 25% (31 May 2024: 25.0%)	**124.8**	100.2
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1.9**	3.0
Current year losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	**1.7**	1.2
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**(2.4)**	0.3
Patent Box deduction	**(12.0)**	(7.0)
Derecognition/(recognition) of losses	**2.5**	(2.8)
Impact of change in tax rates on deferred tax balances	**–**	(1.2)
Impact of bank corporation tax surcharge	**2.6**	–
Impact of overseas tax rates	**(0.3)**	(0.6)
Total tax expense	**118.8**	93.1

The effective tax rate for the year is 23.8% (31 May 2024: 23.2%).

The deferred tax assets and liabilities have been assessed at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability settled.

Deferred income tax assets

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Tax losses available for offset against future profits	**1.5**	4.5
Temporary differences arising on share-based payments	**6.8**	4.4
Temporary differences arising on fixed assets	**1.3**	–
Other temporary differences	**16.5**	15.7
	26.1	24.6

Deferred income tax liabilities

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Temporary differences arising on business combinations	**(58.4)**	(47.8)
Temporary differences arising on fixed assets	**(1.2)**	(1.3)
Other temporary differences	**(3.8)**	(2.2)
	(63.4)	(51.3)

Deferred income tax recovery

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	**12.3**	9.8
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after 12 months	**13.8**	14.8
	26.1	24.6

Deferred income tax settlement

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	**(14.8)**	(8.4)
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after 12 months	**(48.6)**	(42.9)
	(63.4)	(51.3)

The recognised deferred tax asset on losses reflects the extent to which it is considered probable that future taxable profits can be offset against the tax losses carried forward.

Share-based payment awards have been charged to the Consolidated Income Statement but are not allowable as a tax deduction until the awards are exercised. The excess of the expected tax relief in future years over the amount charged to the income statement is recognised as a credit directly to equity.

9. Taxation continued

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

	31 May 2025			31 May 2024		
	Gross unrecognised losses for tax purposes £m	**Tax value of loss £m**	**Expiry date**	Gross unrecognised losses for tax purposes £m	Tax value of loss £m	Expiry date
UK trading losses	**80.0**	**20.0**	**N/A**	–	–	N/A
UK capital losses	**23.5**	**5.9**	**N/A**	23.5	5.9	N/A
Overseas trading losses	**21.1**	**5.6**	**N/A**	6.0	1.4	N/A
	124.6	**31.5**		29.5	7.3	

The Group has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £31.5 million (31 May 2024: £7.3 million) in respect of prior and current year losses, the recoverability of which is dependent on sufficient taxable profits of the entities. Included in the total loss carried forward are £80.0 million of losses within the Freetrade, which are available to offset future Freetrade profits.

The movement in the deferred tax assets included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
At the beginning of the year	**24.6**	23.2
Tax credited to the Consolidated Income Statement	**4.6**	4.5
Tax charged to the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	**(3.2)**	(2.2)
Tax credited directly to equity	**0.2**	0.1
Impact of movement in foreign exchange rates	**(0.1)**	0.1
Reallocations between deferred tax assets and liabilities	**–**	(1.1)
At the end of the year	**26.1**	24.6

The movement in the deferred income tax liability included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
At the beginning of the year	**(51.3)**	(60.8)
Amounts arising on acquisitions in the year	**(18.5)**	–
Tax credited to the Consolidated Income Statement	**4.4**	7.9
Impact of movement in foreign exchange rates	**2.0**	0.5
Reallocations between deferred tax assets and liabilities	**–**	1.1
At the end of the year	**(63.4)**	(51.3)

Factors affecting the tax charge in future years

Factors that may affect the Group's future tax charge include the geographic location of the Group's earnings, the tax rates in those locations, changes in tax legislation, and the availability and use of tax incentives and tax losses.

The Group determines its tax liability by taking into account its tax risks, and it makes provision for those matters where it is probable that a tax liability will arise. Tax payable may ultimately be materially more or less than the amount already accounted for.

The calculation of the Group's total tax charge involves a degree of estimation and judgement with respect to the recognition of deferred tax assets, which are dependent on the Group's estimation of future profitable income, transfer pricing, and assessment of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority. The Group operates in a number of jurisdictions worldwide, and tax laws in those jurisdictions are themselves subject to change.

The OECD Pillar 2 global minimum tax rules apply to the Group from FY25. The tax footprint of the Group is such that the Pillar 2 rules do not have a material impact on the Group's tax charge, as there is currently insignificant activity in low tax jurisdictions. The Group has applied the exception under IAS 12 - Income Taxes to recognising and disclosing information about deferred taxes related to Pillar 2, and therefore, there was no impact on the recognition and measurement of deferred tax balances arising from the implementation of the Pillar 2 rules.

10. Earnings per ordinary share

Basic earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding treasury shares. Diluted earnings per ordinary share is calculated using the same profit figure as used in basic earnings per ordinary share and by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares assuming the vesting of all outstanding share scheme awards.

	Year ended 31 May 2025	Year ended 31 May 2024
Profit attributable to owners of the parent (£m)	**380.4**	307.7
Weighted average number of shares:		
Basic	**357,801,055**	387,771,781
Dilutive effect of share-based payments	**4,215,730**	4,648,739
Diluted	**362,016,785**	392,420,520

	Year ended 31 May 2025	Year ended 31 May 2024
Basic earnings per ordinary share	**106.3p**	79.4p
Diluted earnings per ordinary share	**105.1p**	78.4p

11. Dividends paid and proposed

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Final dividend for FY24 at 32.64 pence per share (FY23: 31.94 pence per share)	**117.9**	126.7
Interim dividend for FY25 at 13.86 pence per share (FY24: 13.56 pence per share)	**49.1**	51.6
	167.0	178.3

The final dividend for the year ended 31 May 2025 of 33.34 pence per share was proposed by the Board on 23 July 2025 and has not been included as a liability at 31 May 2025. The aggregate amount of the proposed dividend expected to be paid out of retained earnings at 31 May 2025, is £116.2 million (31 May 2024: £117.9 million). This dividend will be paid on 16 October 2025, following approval at the Company's Annual General Meeting (AGM), to those members on the register at the close of business on 19 September 2025.

12. Goodwill

The movement in the goodwill balance for the year is as follows:

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
At the beginning of the year	**599.0**	611.0
Addition – acquisition of Freetrade	**91.3**	–
Impairment – South Africa	**(0.8)**	–
Impairment – Australia	**(0.1)**	–
Impact of foreign exchange movement	**(26.6)**	(12.0)
At the end of the year	**662.8**	599.0

Goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing purposes to cash-generating units (CGU) as follows:

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
US	**470.6**	497.2
UK	**100.9**	100.9
Freetrade	**91.3**	–
South Africa	**–**	0.8
Australia	**–**	0.1
	662.8	599.0

Goodwill arose as follows:

- US – from the acquisition of tastytrade on 28 June 2021.
- UK – from the reorganisation of the UK business on 5 September 2003.
- Freetrade – from the acquisition on 1 April 2025.

Impairment testing

During the year, the Group recognised an impairment charge of £0.9 million against goodwill allocated to the South Africa and Australia CGUs.

The Group's goodwill is tested for impairment annually or when indicators of impairment exist. The carrying amount of each CGU is compared to its recoverable amount, with any deficit recognised as an impairment loss. The carrying amount of each CGU includes only those assets that can be attributed directly to it or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis.

The estimated recoverable amount of each CGU is determined as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use (VIU). For all CGUs assessed, the recoverable amount was determined using the VIU method.

The Freetrade CGU was acquired on 1 April 2025. Given the proximity of the acquisition date to the reporting date, the recent acquisition price provides reliable evidence of fair value. Management performed an impairment assessment considering post-acquisition performance against financial projections, market conditions, and operational metrics, concluding that no impairment was required.

Following the impairment testing, both UK and US CGUs had recoverable amounts exceeding their carrying values, with the US CGU representing the Group's largest goodwill balance. No impairment charge was required for either CGU (2024: £nil).

Key assumptions used in the calculation of the recoverable amount of the US CGU

The key assumptions for the VIU calculations are those regarding the future cash flow projections, long-term growth rate, and the discount rate.

Future cash flow projections:

Future cash flow projections of seven years used, were based upon the most recent financial forecasts for the US CGU which are approved by the Board. The future cash flow projections cover a period of four years, reflecting the period over which the Board strategically assess performance. A declining growth rate of 14.0% to 6.0% (31 May 2024: 14.0% to 6.0%) was used to extrapolate net trading revenue in the final years of the four-year forecast period for a further three years, as the US business is not expected to reach a steady state growth rate by the end of year four. The terminal value was calculated based on financial projections for the seventh year.

The cash flow projections take into account historical performance, together with the Group's views on future achievable growth which includes assumptions relating to market share and client acquisition. Key assumptions are the projected annual growth of net trading revenue and EBITDA margin. Net trading revenue growth is driven by increasing client numbers based on assumptions relating to acquisition, conversion and retention of clients. EBITDA margin is based on net trading revenue, interest on client money and cost assumptions. Interest on client money is based on expectations of future interest rates and expected increases in total client money balances. Revenue related costs are forecasted to increase over the four year period, while operating costs such as marketing and headcount expenditure are expected to grow to support the future growth in revenue. The cash flow projections also take into account assumptions relating to working capital requirements and capital expenditure.

12. Goodwill continued

Long-term growth:

The long-term growth is used to extrapolate the cash flows to perpetuity for the CGU. A long-term growth rate of 2.0% (31 May 2024: 2.0%) has been applied to derive a terminal value based on the cash flows in year seven.

Discount rates:

The discount rate used to calculate the recoverable amount of the US CGU is based on a post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The discount rate depends on a number of inputs reflecting the current market assessment of the time value of money, determined by external market information, and inputs relating to the risks associated with the cash flows which are subject to management's judgement.

A pre-tax discount rate is derived from the post-tax WACC. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the seven-year cash flow period and thereafter is 19.7% (31 May 2024 : 20.8%).

The year-on-year movement in the discount rate reflects current market conditions including lower benchmark interest rates and reassessment of risk premiums.

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions for the US CGU

The recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the CGU.

The VIU calculation has been subject to sensitivity analysis to evaluate the impact of reasonable changes in key individual assumptions. The following table shows the effects of such changes on the recoverable amount as at 31 May 2025. The CGU maintains sufficient headroom in the recoverable amount based on assumptions made and there is no reasonably likely scenario under which material impairment could be expected to occur based on the testing performed.

FY25 assumption	Sensitivity applied	Reduction in recoverable amount £m	Impairment £m	Changes required to reduce headroom to nil
Net trading revenue growth	(5.0)%	(154.5)	Nil	18.1% underperformance
EBITDA margin	(10.0)%	(112.4)	Nil	40.0% underperformance
Discount rate	0.5%	(41.2)	Nil	6.4% increase
Long-term growth rate	(0.5)%	(25.1)	Nil	23.1% reduction

FY24 assumption	Sensitivity applied	Reduction in recoverable amount £m	Impairment £m	Changes required to reduce headroom to nil
Net trading revenue growth	(5.0)%	(131.1)	Nil	12.0% underperformance
EBITDA margin	(10.0)%	(101.2)	Nil	14.4% underperformance
Discount rate	0.5%	(34.8)	Nil	7.0% increase
Long-term growth rate	(0.5)%	(20.6)	Nil	7.9% reduction

Key assumptions used in the calculation of the recoverable amount of the UK CGU

Future cash flow projections:

The future cash flow projections cover a period of four years, reflecting the period over which the Group Board strategically assesses performance. Projected revenue is based on assumptions relating to client acquisition and trading activity, and assumptions on interest earned on client funds.

Projected costs are based on assumptions relating to revenue-related costs, including trading and client transaction fees, and structural costs. Projected profitability takes into account historical performance and the Group's knowledge of the current market, together with the Group's views on the future achievable growth.

Long-term growth:

Regional long-term growth is used to extrapolate the cash flows to perpetuity for UK CGU. After the management forecast period of four years, a long-term growth rate of 2.0% (31 May 2024: 2.0%) has been applied to the cash flows to derive a terminal value.

Discount rates:

The discount rate used to calculate the recoverable amount of the UK CGU is based on a post-tax WACC. The discount rate depends on a number of inputs reflecting the current market assessment of the time value of money, determined by external market information, and inputs relating to the risks associated with the cash flow which are subject to management's judgement.

The post-tax WACC is grossed up to a pre-tax discount rate. The pre-tax discount rate applied to calculate the recoverable amount of the UK CGU is 15.2% (31 May 2024 : 14.1%).

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions for the UK CGU

The VIU calculation has been subject to a sensitivity analysis reflecting reasonable changes in individual key assumptions. The UK CGU maintains sufficient headroom in the recoverable amount based on assumptions made and there is no reasonably likely scenario under which material impairment could be expected to occur based on the testing performed.

13. Intangible assets

	Customer relationships £m	Trade names £m	Non-compete agreements £m	Internally developed software £m	Domain names £m	Software and licences £m	Total £m
Cost							
At 1 June 2023	181.7	63.2	32.0	76.4	37.1	29.5	419.9
Additions	–	–	–	1.4	–	0.9	2.3
Disposals	–	–	–	(1.2)	–	(10.7)	(11.9)
Write-offs	–	–	–	(3.1)	–	–	(3.1)
Impact of movements in foreign exchange rates	(4.3)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.7)	–	(0.1)	(7.4)
At 31 May 2024	177.4	61.7	31.2	72.8	37.1	19.6	399.8
At 1 June 2024	**177.4**	**61.7**	**31.2**	**72.8**	**37.1**	**19.6**	**399.8**
Additions	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.7**	**–**	**0.2**	**0.9**
Additions – Business acquisition	**40.8**	**15.0**	**–**	**20.2**	**–**	**1.1**	**77.1**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(0.7)**	**(0.7)**
Impact of movements in foreign exchange rates	**(9.5)**	**(3.3)**	**(2.0)**	**(1.4)**	**–**	**–**	**(16.2)**
At 31 May 2025	**208.7**	**73.4**	**29.2**	**92.3**	**37.1**	**20.2**	**460.9**
Accumulated amortisation							
At 1 June 2023	34.6	8.0	12.3	41.6	26.1	20.8	143.4
Charge for the year	18.1	4.2	6.3	8.8	2.9	4.4	44.7
Disposals	–	–	–	(0.4)	–	(10.6)	(11.0)
Impairment	–	–	–	–	8.1	–	8.1
Impact of movements in foreign exchange rates	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.3)	–	(0.1)	(2.0)
At 31 May 2024	51.7	12.0	18.2	49.7	37.1	14.5	183.2
At 1 June 2024	**51.7**	**12.0**	**18.2**	**49.7**	**37.1**	**14.5**	**183.2**
Charge for the year	**18.0**	**4.3**	**6.2**	**8.3**	**–**	**2.5**	**39.3**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(0.4)**	**(0.4)**
Impairment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**7.3**	**–**	**–**	**7.3**
Impact of movements in foreign exchange rates	**(3.5)**	**(0.8)**	**(1.6)**	**(0.6)**	**–**	**–**	**(6.5)**
At 31 May 2025	**66.2**	**15.5**	**22.8**	**64.7**	**37.1**	**16.6**	**222.9**
Net book value – 31 May 2024	125.7	49.7	13.0	23.1	–	5.1	216.6
Net book value – 31 May 2025	**142.5**	**57.9**	**6.4**	**27.6**	**–**	**3.6**	**238.0**

14. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements £m	Office equipment, fixtures and fittings £m	Computer and other equipment £m	Right-of-use assets £m	Total £m
Cost					
At 1 June 2023	24.1	7.6	63.6	40.8	136.1
Additions	2.1	0.9	12.2	10.7	25.9
Disposals	(8.7)	(2.0)	(25.0)	(11.1)	(46.8)
Transfers	(0.2)	(0.5)	0.7	–	–
Impact of movement in foreign exchange rates	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(1.5)
At 31 May 2024	17.1	5.9	51.0	39.7	113.7
At 1 June 2024	**17.1**	**5.9**	**51.0**	**39.7**	**113.7**
Additions	**0.4**	**0.2**	**4.7**	**5.4**	**10.7**
Additions – Business acquisition	**–**	**–**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.8**
Disposals	**(0.4)**	**(0.6)**	**(4.5)**	**(4.2)**	**(9.7)**
Impact of movement in foreign exchange rates	**(0.2)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.6)**	**(0.5)**	**(1.4)**
At 31 May 2025	**16.9**	**5.4**	**50.7**	**41.1**	**114.1**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 June 2023	21.5	6.1	50.1	22.3	100.0
Charge for the year	1.3	0.5	9.9	7.2	18.9
Disposal	(8.7)	(2.0)	(24.7)	(11.0)	(46.4)
Impact of movement in foreign exchange rates	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.6)
At 31 May 2024	14.0	4.5	35.2	18.2	71.9
At 1 June 2024	**14.0**	**4.5**	**35.2**	**18.2**	**71.9**
Charge for the year	**1.4**	**0.5**	**9.1**	**7.6**	**18.6**
Disposals	**(0.4)**	**(0.5)**	**(3.7)**	**(4.2)**	**(8.8)**
Impact of movement in foreign exchange rates	**–**	**(0.1)**	**(0.2)**	**(0.2)**	**(0.5)**
At 31 May 2025	**15.0**	**4.4**	**40.4**	**21.4**	**81.2**
Net book value – 31 May 2024	3.1	1.4	15.8	21.5	41.8
Net book value – 31 May 2025	**1.9**	**1.0**	**10.3**	**19.7**	**32.9**

15. Financial investments

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Covered bonds	**38.3**	–
UK Government securities	**–**	460.7
Split as:		
Non-current portion	**38.3**	351.4
Current portion	**–**	109.3

During the year ended 31 May 2025, the Group disposed of its entire holdings of UK Government securities and used financial instruments held under reverse repurchase agreements of £303.6 million as pledged collateral to satisfy margin requirements. As at 31 May 2024 £345.0 million of UK Government securities were used to satisfy margin requirements.

The Group also held £58.7 million (31 May 2024: £139.2 million) of financial assets as collateral from certain brokers, which are not recognised on the balance sheet.

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Cash at bank	**475.9**	587.9
Money market funds	**595.8**	360.6
Restricted cash	**32.1**	34.7
	1,103.8	983.2

Reconciliation to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Cash and cash equivalents as per Consolidated Statement of Financial Position		**1,103.8**	983.2
Amounts due to the Pool	22	**(11.3)**	(70.9)
Balances as per Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows		**1,092.5**	912.3

Segregated client funds

Segregated client funds and client funds invested in qualifying money market funds amounted to £2,492.3 million as at 31 May 2025 (31 May 2024: £2,282.6 million). These segregated client funds and client funds invested in qualifying money market funds are held off balance sheet. Within these balances, the Group holds £234.1 million (31 May 2024: £226.2 million) of segregated client funds for customers of the Group's Japanese subsidiary, IG Securities Limited. Under Japanese law, the Group is liable for any credit losses suffered by clients on the segregated client money balance. Similarly, the Group holds £179.6 million as at 31 May 2025 (31 May 2024: £158.4 million) in the Group's German subsidiary, IG Europe GmbH, where under German law the Group is liable for credit losses suffered by clients on segregated client money balances, above the deposit protection insurance offered by the local financial regulator.

The Group has assessed the risk of net credit losses on these balances and concluded that the risk is remote and hence no provision has been recognised. Interest received on segregated client funds is included within net operating income.

17. Trade receivables

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Amounts due from brokers	**323.3**	456.0
Own funds in client money	**58.9**	49.4
Amounts due from clients	**5.6**	2.9
	387.8	508.3

Amounts due from brokers represent balances with brokers and execution partners where the combination of cash held on account and the valuation of financial derivative open positions, or unsettled trade receivables, results in an amount due to the Group.

Own funds in client money represent the Group's own cash held in segregated clients bank accounts as prudent segregation in relation to certain identified risks in the Group's business model and in accordance with the FCA CASS rules and similar rules of other regulators in whose jurisdiction the Group operates. This includes £15.6 million (31 May 2024: £16.0 million) to be transferred to the Group on the following business day.

Amounts due from clients arise when clients' total funds held with the Group are insufficient to cover any trading losses incurred by clients, when clients utilise trading credit limits or when clients are due to pay the Group fees in relation to the services received. Amounts due from clients are presented net of an allowance for impairment.

Allowances for expected credit losses on trade receivable balances are disclosed in note 30.

18. Other assets

Other assets are cryptocurrency assets and rights to cryptocurrency assets, which are controlled by the Group for the purpose of hedging the Group's exposure to clients' cryptocurrency trading positions. The Group holds rights to cryptocurrency assets on exchanges and in vaults as follows:

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Vaults	**51.3**	35.8
Exchanges	**–**	0.8
	51.3	36.6

Other assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell. Other assets are level 2 assets (31 May 2024: level 2) in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

19. Debt securities in issue

The Group's debt securities in issue represent £300.0 million 3.125% senior unsecured bonds issued in November 2021 which are due in 2028 and £250.0 million 6.125% senior unsecured bonds issued in May 2025 which are due in 2030. The bonds have been initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs.

As at 31 May 2025, £2.1 million (31 May 2024: £1.4 million) unamortised arrangement fees are recognised on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

20. Lease liabilities

The lease liabilities represents the obligation to make payments for the leasing arrangements, according to the lease agreements. The table below shows the maturity analysis of these lease liabilities as at the balance sheet date.

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Future minimum payments due:		
Within one year	**7.6**	8.7
After one year but not more than five years	**10.7**	11.8
After more than five years	**2.3**	3.3
	20.6	23.8

In addition to the recognised lease liabilities, the Group has commitments under non-cancellable operating leases of £0.3 million as at 31 May 2025 (31 May 2024: £0.2 million). These commitments relate to leases that do not qualify for capitalisation as right-of-use assets and the related payments have been expensed during the year. A maturity analysis of the undiscounted cash flows for these non-cancellable leases is provided in note 30.

21. Trade payables

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 (Restated) £m
Client funds		
UK & Ireland	**278.1**	280.3
US	**30.8**	47.8
APAC & Middle East	**25.5**	7.4
Europe	**91.1**	95.0
Total client funds	**425.5**	430.5
Amounts due to brokers	**23.6**	54.5
Issued turbo warrants	**0.6**	4.5
Amounts due to clients	**3.2**	3.8
	452.9	493.3

Client funds reflects the Group's liability for client monies which are recognised on balance sheet in cash and cash equivalents. The geographical presentation of client funds has been presented to align with segmental analysis (note 3). The presentation of the prior period comparative has been restated accordingly.

Amounts due to brokers represents balances where the value of unsettled positions, or the value of open derivatives positions held in accounts which are not covered by an enforceable netting agreement, results in an amount payable by the Group.

Amounts due to clients represent balances that will be transferred from cash and cash equivalents into segregated client funds on the following business day in accordance with the FCA CASS rules and similar rules of other regulators in whose jurisdiction the Group operates.

22. Other payables

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Non-current		
Other payables	**–**	1.3
	–	1.3
Current		
Accruals	**114.2**	98.6
Amounts due to the Pool	**11.3**	70.9
Payroll taxes, social security and other taxes	**4.9**	6.0
	130.4	175.5

Amounts due to the Pool relates to the national multi-currency pooling arrangement (the 'Pool') which enables the Group to better manage the liquidity requirements of its overseas operating subsidiaries. The Pool enables funds to be drawn down in any currency denomination required for operational purposes, provided the Pool has sufficient funds across all of the different currencies.

23. Contingent liabilities and provisions

The Group is subject to legal and regulatory risks in a number of jurisdictions which may result in legal claims or regulatory action against the Group. Through the Group's ordinary course of business there are ongoing legal proceedings and engagements with regulatory authorities. Where possible, an estimate of the potential financial impact of these legal proceedings is made using management's best estimate, but where the most likely outcome cannot be determined no provision is recognised.

The Group has ongoing litigation in respect of a class action lawsuit served against two of its operating entities in 2023. The class action covers the period from May 2017 to August 2023 and relates to the sale of OTC derivative products to retail clients in Australia. The action is at an early procedural stage and it is not possible to determine the potential outcome or to reliably estimate any potential liability, so no provision has been recognised.

In October 2024, a group of claims relating to nickel trade reversals was filed in the Japanese Tokyo District Court in Japan. The claim amount is approximately £5.9 million (31 May 2024: £6.3 million). This is in its early stages and it is not possible to determine whether any amounts will be payable. As a result, no provision has been recognised.

23. Contingent liabilities and provisions continued

Under the terms of the agreement with the Group's clearing broker for its operations in the US and UK, Apex Clearing Corporation, the Group guarantees the performance of its customers in meeting contracted obligations. In conjunction with the clearing broker, the Group seeks to control the risks associated with its customer activities by requiring customers to maintain collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. Compliance with the various guidelines is monitored daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, the customers may be required to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions where necessary.

Other than stated above, the Group does not expect there to be other contingent liabilities that would have material adverse impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Group had no material provisions as at 31 May 2025 (31 May 2024: £nil).

24. Share capital and share premium

	Number of shares	Share capital £m	Share premium £m
Allotted and fully paid			
(i) Ordinary shares (0.005p)			
At 1 June 2023	408,947,842	–	125.8
Shares bought back and immediately cancelled	(35,854,101)	–	–
At 31 May 2024	373,093,741	–	125.8
Shares bought back and immediately cancelled	(11,535,873)	–	–
At 31 May 2025	**361,557,868**	**–**	**125.8**
(ii) Deferred redeemable shares (0.001p)			
At 31 May 2024	65,000	–	–
At 31 May 2025	**65,000**	**–**	**–**

On 19 July 2023, the Board approved a £250.0 million buyback programme. The second £150.0 million tranche began on 7 November 2023 and was finalised on 31 July 2024 resulting in the purchase and cancellation of 3,686,746 shares in FY25.

On 24 July 2024, the Board approved a £150.0 million buyback programme comprising two tranches of £75.0 million each. The first tranche resulted in the purchase and cancellation of 7,782,442 shares. The second tranche resulted in the purchase of 8,011,410 shares, which are held in treasury and not cancelled.

On 23 January 2025, the Board approved a further £50.0 million extension of the buyback programme which began on 3 February 2025 and as at 31 May 2025 5,013,850 shares have been bought back for total consideration of £49.4 million.

During FY25, the Group repurchased 24,494,448 shares with an aggregate nominal value of £1,224.70 for total consideration of £235.6 million (including related costs of £5.6 million). Of these repurchased shares, 13,025,260 are held in treasury and included in the closing balance of ordinary shares.

No new shares were issued during the year.

Ordinary shares entitles the holder to receive dividends, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on these shares held after the payment of all of the Company's creditors and subject to any special rights attaching to other classes of shares. Each share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company. No shareholder has any special rights of control over the Company's share capital.

Deferred redeemable shares

These shares carry no entitlement to dividends and no voting rights. During FY25, there have been no changes to the Group's deferred redeemable shares (31 May 2024: none).

25. Merger reserve

The merger reserve, totalling £590.0 million (31 May 2024: £590.0 million), arises from two transactions:

- £81.0 million relates to the FY09 acquisition of FX Online Japan KK. IG Group Holdings plc carried out a share placement of 27,864,407 shares to raise cash to fund the acquisition. The share placement was facilitated through IG Jersey Cashbox Limited, a Jersey incorporated company which has since been liquidated
- £509.0 million relates to the FY22 acquisition of tastylive, Inc. IG Group Holdings plc issued 61,000,000 ordinary shares as part of the consideration

The issue of shares associated with these transactions qualified for merger relief under Section 612 of the Companies Act 2006 and the amount in excess of the nominal value of ordinary shares, after deducting transaction costs which were directly attributable to the issue of shares, has been recognised in the merger reserve instead of the share premium account.

26. Other reserves

	Share-based payments reserve £m	Own shares held in Employee Benefit Trusts £m	FVOCI reserve £m	Share buyback reserve £m	Total other reserves £m
At 1 June 2023	10.5	(9.3)	(16.0)	(2.1)	(16.9)
Share buyback liability	–	–	–	(1.5)	(1.5)
Transfer of completed share buyback to retained earnings	–	–	–	2.1	2.1
Employee Benefit Trust purchase of shares	–	(13.3)	–	–	(13.3)
Transfer of vested awards from share-based payment reserve	(17.4)	–	–	–	(17.4)
Equity-settled employee share-based payments	16.7	–	–	–	16.7
Exercise of employee share awards	(18.1)	18.1	–	–	–
Share-based payments converted to cash settled liabilities	(0.6)	–	–	–	(0.6)
Change in value of financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	6.9	–	6.9
Fair value loss reclassified to Consolidated Income Statement on disposal	–	–	1.1	–	1.1
At 31 May 2024	(8.9)	(4.5)	(8.0)	(1.5)	(22.9)
At 1 June 2024	**(8.9)**	**(4.5)**	**(8.0)**	**(1.5)**	**(22.9)**
Transfer of completed share buyback to retained earnings	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Employee Benefit Trust purchase of shares	**–**	**(9.6)**	**–**	**–**	**(9.6)**
Transfer of vested awards from share-based payment reserve	**(8.0)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(8.0)**
Equity-settled employee share-based payments	**14.1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14.1**
Exercise of employee share awards	**(11.2)**	**11.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Share-based payments converted to cash settled liabilities	**(0.2)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(0.2)**
Change in value of financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**5.3**	**–**	**5.3**
Fair value loss reclassified to Consolidated Income Statement on disposal	**–**	**–**	**2.7**	**–**	**2.7**
At 31 May 2025	**(14.2)**	**(2.9)**	**–**	**–**	**(17.1)**

The share-based payments reserve relates to the estimated cost of equity-settled employee share plans based on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The FVOCI reserve includes unrealised gains or losses in respect of financial investments, net of tax.

The share buyback reserve relates to the amount due by the Group to the intermediary bank or broker for the repurchase of the Group's own shares.

26. Other reserves continued

Own shares held in Employee Benefit Trusts

The movements in own shares held in Employee Benefit Trusts in respect of employee share plans during the year were as follows:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 Number	Year ended 31 May 2024 Number
At the beginning of the year	**628,312**	1,332,921
Subscribed for and purchased during the year	**1,125,265**	1,845,229
Exercise and sale of own shares held in trust	**(1,407,775)**	(2,549,838)
At the end of the year	**345,802**	628,312

The Group has a UK-resident Employee Benefit Trust which holds shares in the Company to satisfy awards under the Group's HMRC-approved share incentive plan and global shares purchase plan. At 31 May 2025, 135,921 ordinary shares (31 May 2024: 160,832) were held in the Trust. The market value of the shares at 31 May 2025 was £1.5 million (31 May 2024: £1.3 million).

The Group has a Jersey-resident Employee Benefit Trust which holds shares in the Company to satisfy awards under the long-term incentive plan and sustained performance plan. At 31 May 2025 the Trust held 200,720 ordinary shares (31 May 2024: 455,751). The market value of the shares at 31 May 2025 was £2.3 million (31 May 2024: £3.7 million).

The Group has an Australian-resident Employee Equity Plan Trust which holds shares in the Company to satisfy awards under a share incentive plan. At 31 May 2025, 9,161 ordinary shares (31 May 2024: 11,729) were held in the Trust. The market value of the shares at 31 May 2025 was £0.1 million (31 May 2024: £0.1 million).

27. Employee share plans

The Group operates five employee share plans; a sustained performance plan (SPP), a long-term incentive plan (LTIP), a share incentive plan (SIP), a medium-term incentive plan (MTIP) and a global share purchase plan (GSPP). The LTIP, MTIP, SIP and GSPP are equity-settled. The SPP awarded prior to 31 May 2021 was fully equity-settled. The SPP awarded after 31 May 2021 has changed such that 30% of the award for the Executive Directors are settled in cash, and does not meet the criteria to be recognised as either a cash-settled share-based payment or an equity-settled share based payment.

Sustained performance plan

The SPP award was introduced in the year ended 31 May 2014 for the Group's Executive Directors and other selected senior employees. The Remuneration Committee approves any awards made under the plan and is responsible for setting the policy for the operation of the SPP, agreeing performance targets and participation.

The legal grant of awards under the SPP occurs after the relevant performance period. At the outset of the financial year the Remuneration Committee approves, and communicates to the participants, performance conditions and a pre-defined maximum monetary award in terms of a multiple of salary.

In the September 2023 AGM, shareholders approved the new SPP. The SPP will expire after ten years, in September 2033. The structure of the SPP consist of two parts: (1) the annual SPP award; and (2) the long-term SPP award. Under the annual SPP award, the grant of awards, in the form of equity-settled par value options, is based upon three performance conditions: earnings per share (EPS), non-financial performance (NFP) and revenue diversification (Revenue). The long-term SPP award is also in the form of equity-settled par value options, only has one vesting condition: relative total shareholder return (TSR).

27. Employee share plans continued

The following table shows the movement of options in the SPP, the additional awards issued and dividends for the year ended 31 May 2025:

Award frequency	Year of award	Weighted average share price at award	Expected full vesting period	At the beginning of the year Number	Awarded Number	Lapsed Number	Exercised Number	Dividend awarded Number	At the end of the year Number
Annual	31 May 2015	609.90p	11 years	3,646	–	–	(2,407)	–	1,239
Annual	31 May 2016	742.55p	10 years	4,118	–	–	(2,668)	–	1,450
Annual	31 May 2017	868.65p	9 years	17,700	–	–	(10,910)	–	6,790
Annual	31 May 2018	626.50p	8 years	13,417	–	–	(8,330)	–	5,087
Annual	31 May 2019	893.00p	7 years	49,283	–	–	(29,885)	–	19,398
Annual	31 May 2020	559.20p	6 years	35,948	–	–	(21,690)	–	14,258
Annual	31 May 2021	734.00p	5 years	232,505	–	–	(140,374)	–	92,131
Annual	31 May 2022	911.50p	4 years	677,474	–	(26,399)	(264,178)	559	387,456
Annual	31 May 2022	829.50p	3 years	12,990	–	–	(12,990)	–	–
Annual	31 May 2023	822.00p	5 years	935,593	–	(55,190)	(258,460)	2,828	624,771
Annual	31 May 2024	694.50p	5 years	1,263,172	–	(24,354)	(351,228)	10,066	897,656
Annual	31 May 2024	671.01p	3 years	422,479	–	(33,300)	–	–	389,179
Annual	31 May 2025	937.50p	4 years	–	512,948	(7,722)	–	–	505,226
Annual	31 May 2025	921.00p	3 years	–	455,161	(28,604)	–	–	426,557
Total				3,668,325	968,109	(175,569)	(1,103,120)	13,453	3,371,198

The average share price at exercise of options during the year was 952.07 pence. The exercise price of all SPP awards is 0.005 pence and the weighted average remaining contractual life of share options as at 31 May 2025 was 2.20 years (31 May 2024: 2.84 years).

The SPP awards for the year ended 31 May 2025 will be granted on 8 August 2025 following the approval of actual performance against targets set by the Remuneration Committee. A ten-day share price averaging period, that commences after the Company's closed period, is utilised to convert the notional value awarded into a number of options.

The table below details the number of options expected to be awarded for the year ended 31 May 2025, based on the year-end share price:

Expected award date	Closing share price	Expected full vesting date	Awards expected Number
8 August 2025	1,122.00p	7 August 2028	473,975

27. Employee share plans continued

Long-term incentive plan

The LTIP is made available to senior management who are not invited to participate in the SPP. Awards under the LTIP are nominal cost options, which vest after three years, conditional upon continued employment at the vesting date. Awards granted before August 2022 have no additional performance conditions. However, awards granted in August 2022 are subject to a performance underpin whereby the remuneration committee may assess the performance of the participant and/or the Group over the vesting period for the awards to vest. For awards vesting from 9 August 2027, there is a performance condition whereby remuneration committee will assess compounded annual growth in revenue over the vesting period.

The maximum number of LTIP awards that can vest under the awards made are:

Award frequency	Year of award	Expected full vesting period	Weighted average share price at award	At the beginning of the year Number	Awarded Number	Lapsed Number	Dividend awarded Number	Exercised Number	At the end of the year Number
Annual	31 May 2021	3 years	734.00p	7,146	–	–	–	(7,146)	–
Annual	31 May 2022	3 years	911.50p	300,086	–	(17,030)	58,510	(331,192)	10,374
Annual	31 May 2023	3 years	818.00p	516,231	–	(47,162)	–	(10,083)	458,986
Annual	31 May 2023	1 year	818.00p	3,605	–	–	–	(3,605)	–
Annual	31 May 2023	2 years	834.00p	17,869	–	–	–	(8,934)	8,935
Annual	31 May 2023	2 years	763.50p	17,028	–	–	–	(8,514)	8,514
Annual	31 May 2024	3 years	684.50p	739,443	–	(140,173)	–	–	599,270
Annual	31 May 2025	3 years	684.50p	2,234	–	–	–	(745)	1,489
Annual	31 May 2025	3 years	923.00p	–	568,407	(81,455)	–	(480)	486,472
Annual	31 May 2025	4 years	966.00p	–	3,100	–	–	–	3,100
Annual	31 May 2025	5 years	966.00p	–	21,465	–	–	–	21,465
Annual	31 May 2025	3 years	1,010.00p	–	29,510	–	–	–	29,510
Total				**1,603,642**	**622,482**	**(285,820)**	**58,510**	**(370,699)**	**1,628,115**

The exercise price of all options awarded under the LTIP is 0.005 pence and the weighted average remaining contractual life of share options as at 31 May 2025 was 1.16 years (31 May 2024: 1.46 years).

Medium-term incentive plan

The MTIP was made available to certain employees within the Group. Awards under the MTIP were nominal cost options, which vest after 15 months, conditional upon continued employment at the vesting date. There were no other performance targets. The exercise price of all options awarded under the MTIP was 0.005 pence.

On 5 November 2022, all the awards under this scheme vested out of which 369 shares remain unexercised.

Share incentive plan and global share purchase plan

SIP awards are made available to all UK, Australian and US employees while GSPP awards are made available to all employees in eligible countries. The terms of the award are approved by the Remuneration Committee.

The UK and Australian awards invite all employees to purchase up to £1,800/A$3,000 (31 May 2024: £1,800/A$3,000) of partnership shares, with the Company matching on a one-for-one (31 May 2024: one-for-one) basis. The GSPP awards invite all employees to purchase up to £3,600 (31 May 2024: £nil) of partnership shares, with the Company matching on a one-for-two basis.

All matching shares for SIP and GSPP vest after three years as long as the employee remains employed with the Group for the term of the award. Employees are entitled to receive dividends on the partnership and matching shares held in trust for as long as they remain employees.

The US award invites employees to invest a maximum of 5% of their salary to the award. Employees are invited to purchase shares in the Company at a discount of 15% to the scheme price, being the lower of: (i) the opening share price; or (ii) the closing share price for the period.

27. Employee share plans continued

The maximum number of matching shares that can vest based on the SIP and GSPP awards made are:

Award frequency	Country of award	Year of award	Expected full vesting period	Weighted average share price at award	At the beginning of the year Number	Awarded Number	Lapsed Number	Exercised Number	At the end of the year Number
Annual	UK	31 May 2022	3 years	911.50p	36,702	–	(198)	(36,504)	–
Annual	Australia	31 May 2022	3 years	851.50p	2,343	–	–	(2,343)	–
Annual	UK	31 May 2023	3 years	814.00p	49,456	–	(3,270)	(12,230)	33,956
Annual	Australia	31 May 2023	3 years	707.00p	4,175	–	(682)	(723)	2,770
Annual	UK	31 May 2024	3 years	905.13p	69,247	–	(4,941)	(16,523)	47,783
Annual	Australia	31 May 2024	3 years	851.50p	3,759	–	(730)	(657)	2,372
Monthly	UK	31 May 2025	3 years	956.10p	–	41,885	(2,129)	(3,972)	35,784
Annual	Australia	31 May 2025	3 years	851.50p	–	3,472	(186)	(372)	2,914
Monthly	Global	31 May 2025	3 years	955.35p	–	15,623	(432)	–	15,191

Of the SIP awards exercised during the year ended 31 May 2025, the average weighted share price at exercise was:

Country of award	Year of the award	Weighted average share price at exercise
UK	31 May 2022	887.93p
Australia	31 May 2022	851.50p
UK	31 May 2023	899.29p
Australia	31 May 2023	851.50p
UK	31 May 2024	905.13p
Australia	31 May 2024	851.50p
UK	31 May 2025	959.64p
Australia	31 May 2025	851.50p

The weighted average exercise price of the SIP awards exercised during the year ended 31 May 2025 is 895.55p

Accounting for share schemes

The expense recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement in respect of share-based payments was £14.1 million (31 May 2024: £16.7 million).

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments to employees is determined on the date at which a shared understanding of the terms and conditions of the arrangement is reached between the Company and the participants. The weighted average fair value of the equity-settled awards granted or deemed as such under IFRS 2 - Share-based payments, during the year was £12.2 million (31 May 2024: £19.6 million). For SIP and GSPP awards the fair value is determined to be the share price at the grant date without making an adjustment for expected future dividends, as award recipients are entitled to dividends over the vesting period. For LTIP and MTIP awards the fair value is determined to be the share price at grant date without making an adjustment for the expected future dividends as dividend equivalents are awarded on options granted.

27. Employee share plans continued

For potential SPP awards made under the TSR criteria, fair value is calculated using an option pricing model prepared by advisers. For the SPP awards made under the EPS and NFP operational measures, the fair value is determined by taking the share price at deemed grant date less the present value of expected future dividends for the duration of the performance period. Dividend equivalents accrue under the SPP on awarded but not yet vested options post the performance period. Dividend equivalents cease to accrue on unexercised options after the vesting date.

The inputs below were used to determine the fair value of the TSR element of the SPP award:

	FY25 Annual award £m	FY25 Long-term award £m
Deemed date of grant	12 Aug 2024	12 Aug 2024
Share price at grant date (pence)	933.00	933.00
Expected life of awards (years)	0.8	2.8
Risk-free Sterling interest rate	4.11	3.78
IG Group Holdings plc expected volatility (%)	20.95	23.27

The Group expected volatility is based on historical TSR volatility of IG Group Holdings plc measured daily over a period prior to the date of grant and commensurate with the remaining performance period. The weighted average fair values for outstanding awards across all schemes are as follows:

	At the beginning of the year	Awarded	Lapsed	Exercised	At the end of the year
Year ended 31 May 2025	**718.62p**	**770.45p**	**748.83p**	**756.68p**	**723.21p**
Year ended 31 May 2024	759.11p	638.52p	647.67p	719.83p	718.62p

28. Related party transactions

The Directors and other members of management classified as persons discharging management responsibility in accordance with the Market Abuse Regulation are considered to be the key management personnel of the Group in accordance with IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures. The Directors' Remuneration Report discloses all benefits and share-based payments earned during the year and the preceding year by the Executive Directors. The total compensation for key management personnel was as follows:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Share-based payments	**8.2**	13.1
Short-term employee benefits	**6.5**	10.6
Termination benefits	**0.9**	2.6
	15.6	26.3

The average number of key management personnel during the year was 9 (year ended 31 May 2024: 10). Included within short-term employee benefits are pension charges of £0.1 million (year ended 31 May 2024: £0.2 million).

The Group has a 9.30% shareholding and 33% voting rights in Zero Hash Holdings Limited (Zero Hash), which is accounted for as an investment in associate on the Group's balance sheet. Zero Hash facilitates cryptocurrency trading for clients of tastytrade, Inc. During the year ended 31 May 2025, the Group recognised £0.3 million revenue from Zero Hash (31 May 2024: £nil). Additionally, the Group sublet part of its US office to Zero Hash, generating rental income of £0.1 million in the year ended 31 May 2025 (31 May 2024: £0.2 million). The Group also paid £0.1 million in fees to Zero Hash for cryptocurrency custody services during the year, transacted on arm's length commercial terms.

During the year ended 31 May 2025, the Group incurred £0.3 million of arrangement fees for the issue of debt securities with a financial advisory firm that a member of key management personnel holds a directorship in. These services were provided under normal commercial terms and conditions, and at market rate.

There were no other related party transactions which had a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Group had no transactions with its Directors other than those disclosed in the Directors' Remuneration Report.

29. Financial instruments

Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below sets out the classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities and their fair values.

As at 31 May 2025	Note	FVTPL £m	Amortised cost £m	FVOCI £m	Total carrying amount £m	Fair value £m
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**595.8**	**508.0**	**–**	**1,103.8**	**1,103.8**
Financial investments	15	**–**	**–**	**38.3**	**38.3**	**38.3**
Trade receivables – amounts due from brokers	17	**26.4**	**296.9**	**–**	**323.3**	**323.3**
Trade receivables – own funds in client money	17	**–**	**58.9**	**–**	**58.9**	**58.9**
Trade receivables – amounts due from clients	17	**–**	**5.6**	**–**	**5.6**	**5.6**
Reverse repurchase agreements		**–**	**447.0**	**–**	**447.0**	**447.0**
Other receivables		**–**	**16.7**	**–**	**16.7**	**16.7**
Other investments		**0.9**	**–**	**–**	**0.9**	**0.9**
		623.1	**1,333.1**	**38.3**	**1,994.5**	**1,994.5**
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables – client funds	21	**60.3**	**(485.8)**	**–**	**(425.5)**	**(425.5)**
Trade payables – issued turbo warrants	21	**(0.6)**	**–**	**–**	**(0.6)**	**(0.6)**
Trade payables – amounts due to brokers	21	**(4.8)**	**(18.8)**	**–**	**(23.6)**	**(23.6)**
Trade payables – amounts due to clients	21	**–**	**(3.2)**	**–**	**(3.2)**	**(3.2)**
Debt securities in issue	19	**0.4**	**(547.5)**	**–**	**(547.1)**	**(527.7)**
Interest rate swap liabilities		**(0.4)**	**–**	**–**	**(0.4)**	**(0.4)**
Lease liabilities	20	**–**	**(20.6)**	**–**	**(20.6)**	**(20.6)**
Amounts due to the Pool	22	**–**	**(11.3)**	**–**	**(11.3)**	**(11.3)**
Other payables – accruals	22	**–**	**(114.2)**	**–**	**(114.2)**	**(114.2)**
		54.9	**(1,201.4)**	**–**	**(1,146.5)**	**(1,127.1)**

29. Financial instruments continued

As at 31 May 2024	Note	FVTPL £m	Amortised cost £m	FVOCI £m	Total carrying amount £m	Fair value £m
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	16	360.6	622.6	–	983.2	983.2
Financial investments	15	–	–	460.7	460.7	460.7
Trade receivables – amounts due from brokers	17	(30.8)	486.8	–	456.0	456.0
Trade receivables – own funds in client money	17	–	49.4	–	49.4	49.4
Trade receivables – amounts due from clients	17	–	2.9	–	2.9	2.9
Other receivables		–	15.3	–	15.3	15.3
Other investments		1.8	–	–	1.8	1.8
		331.6	**1,177.0**	**460.7**	**1,969.3**	**1,969.3**
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables – client funds	21	53.0	(483.5)	–	(430.5)	(430.5)
Trade payables – issued turbo warrants	21	(4.5)	–	–	(4.5)	(4.5)
Trade payables – amounts due to brokers	21	(10.4)	(44.1)	–	(54.5)	(54.5)
Trade payables – amounts due to clients	21	–	(3.8)	–	(3.8)	(3.8)
Debt securities in issue	19	–	(298.1)	–	(298.1)	(259.7)
Lease liabilities	20	–	(23.8)	–	(23.8)	(23.8)
Amounts due to the Pool	22	–	(70.9)	–	(70.9)	(70.9)
Other payables – accruals	22	–	(98.6)	–	(98.6)	(98.6)
Other payables – non-current	22	–	(1.3)	–	(1.3)	(1.3)
		38.1	**(1,024.1)**	**–**	**(986.0)**	**(947.6)**

Financial instrument valuation hierarchy

The hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments carried at fair value is as follows:

As at 31 May 2025	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total fair value £m
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	595.8	–	–	595.8
Trade receivables – amounts due from brokers	23.4	3.0	–	26.4
Financial investments	38.3	–	–	38.3
Other investments	–	–	0.9	0.9
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables – amounts due to brokers	(0.9)	(3.9)	–	(4.8)
Interest rate swap liabilities	–	(0.4)	–	(0.4)
Trade payables – client funds	47.6	12.7	0.1	60.4
Trade payables – issued turbo warrants	–	–	(0.6)	(0.6)

29. Financial instruments continued

As at 31 May 2024	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total fair value £m
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	360.6	–	–	360.6
Trade receivables – amounts due from brokers	(33.6)	2.8	–	(30.8)
Financial investments	460.7	–	–	460.7
Other investments	–	–	1.8	1.8
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables – amounts due to brokers	(8.6)	(1.8)	–	(10.4)
Trade payables – client funds	40.0	12.6	0.4	53.0
Trade payables – issued turbo warrants	–	–	(4.5)	(4.5)

Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 assets are valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments. This category includes the Group's open exchange-traded hedging positions. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the period end bid price
- Level 2 assets are valued using techniques where a price is derived based significantly on observable market data. For example, where an active market for an identical financial instrument to the product used by the Group to hedge its market risk does not exist. This category includes the Group's open non-exchange-traded hedging positions. This comprises shares, foreign currency and foreign currency options. The fair values used in the valuation of these products are sometimes brokered values and may occur after the close of a market but before the measurement date. The effects of discounting are generally insignificant for these Level 2 financial instruments
- Level 3 assets are valued using techniques that incorporate information other than observable market data that is significant to the overall valuation

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost
The fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates their carrying amount, with the exception of debt securities in issue. Debt securities in issue are level 1 liabilities (31 May 2024: level 1) in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

Items of income, expense, gains or losses
All of the Group's gains and losses arising from financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through the profit and loss are included in net trading revenue for the years ended 31 May 2025 and 31 May 2024, except for changes in the fair value of the Group's other investments, interest rate swap liabilities, debt securities in issue and balances held in money market funds.

29. Financial instruments continued

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following financial assets and liabilities have been offset and are subject to enforceable netting agreements.

As at 31 May 2025	Note	Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments £m	Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments offset £m	Gross amounts not offset: Net amounts of financial instruments £m	Gross amounts not offset: Financial instruments £m	Collateral pledged or received £m	Net amounts subject to offsetting arrangements £m
Financial assets							
Trade receivables – amount due from/(to) brokers	17	**1,183.0**	**(859.7)**	**323.3**	**–**	**(58.7)**	**264.6**
Total		**1,183.0**	**(859.7)**	**323.3**	**–**	**(58.7)**	**264.6**
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables – amounts due to/(from) brokers	21	**(883.3)**	**859.7**	**(23.6)**	**–**	**23.6**	**–**
Trade payables – client funds	21	**(500.6)**	**75.1**	**(425.5)**	**–**	**–**	**(425.5)**
Total		**(1,383.9)**	**934.8**	**(449.1)**	**–**	**23.6**	**(425.5)**

As at 31 May 2024	Note	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets £m	Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments offset £m	Gross amounts not offset: Net amounts of financial instruments £m	Gross amounts not offset: Financial instruments £m	Collateral pledged or received £m	Net amounts subject to offsetting arrangements £m
Financial assets							
Trade receivables – amount due from/(to) brokers	17	1,385.7	(929.7)	456.0	–	(139.2)	316.8
Total		1,385.7	(929.7)	456.0	–	(139.2)	316.8
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables – amounts due (from)/to brokers	21	(984.2)	929.7	(54.5)	–	54.5	–
Trade payables – client funds	21	(506.7)	76.2	(430.5)	–	–	(430.5)
Total		(1,490.9)	1,005.9	(485.0)	–	54.5	(430.5)

The Group is entitled to offset amounts due from brokers on a broker account level by currency. Collateral at brokers represents UK Government Securities listed with brokers to meet the broker's requirements. Client funds represents balances with clients where the cash held on balance sheet and the valuation of open derivative positions result in an amount due to clients.

30. Financial risk management

Financial risks arising from financial instruments are analysed into market, credit, concentration and liquidity risks. Details of how risks are managed are provided in the risk management section on pages 41 to 46 of the Annual Report.

Market risk

Market risk disclosures are analysed into the following categories:

- Non-trading interest rate risk
- Price and foreign currency risk, which is further analysed between the impact on financial investments held at FVOCI and the impact on the Group's year-end net trading book position. The Group's foreign currency exposure on its financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the reporting currency is included in the trading book.

Non-trading interest rate risk

The interest rate risk profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as follows:

	Within 1 year		Between 2 and 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m
Fixed rate								
Financial investments	**–**	109.3	**38.3**	351.4	**–**	–	**38.3**	460.7
Reverse repurchase agreements	**447.0**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**447.0**	–
Debt securities in issue	**–**	–	**(298.6)**	(298.1)	**(248.5)**	–	**(547.1)**	(298.1)
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	(1.3)	**–**	(1.3)
Interest rate swap liabilities	**–**	–	**–**	–	**(0.4)**	–	**(0.4)**	–
Floating rate								
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,103.8**	983.2	**–**	–	**–**	–	**1,103.8**	983.2
Trade receivables – amounts due from brokers	**323.3**	456.0	**–**	–	**–**	–	**323.3**	456.0
Trade receivables – own funds in client money	**58.9**	49.4	**–**	–	**–**	–	**58.9**	49.4
Trade payables – amounts due to brokers	**(23.6)**	(54.5)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**(23.6)**	(54.5)
Trade payables – client funds	**(377.2)**	(381.3)	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	**(377.2)**	(381.3)
Amounts due to the Pool	**(11.3)**	(70.9)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**(11.3)**	(70.9)
	1,520.9	1,091.2	**(260.3)**	53.3	**(248.9)**	(1.3)	**1,011.7**	1,143.2

Non-trading interest rate risk sensitivity analysis – fixed rate

Interest on financial instruments classified as fixed rate is fixed until the maturity of the instrument. The level of fixed interest receivable in each year would be similar to that received in the current year and is considered immaterial to the Group's profit for the year.

Non-trading interest rate risk sensitivity analysis – floating rate

Interest on financial instruments classified as floating rate is repriced at intervals of less than one year. Trade receivables and payables include client and broker balances upon which interest is paid or received based upon market rates.

Interest rate sensitivity has been performed on floating rate financial instruments by considering the impact of a 1.0% decrease in interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities. The impact of such a movement on the Group's profit before tax for the year is shown below. The impact is symmetrical for an increase in interest rates.

30. Financial risk management continued

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
(Decrease)/increase in profit before tax		
Cash and cash equivalents	**(11.0)**	(9.8)
Trade receivables – amounts due from brokers	**(3.2)**	(4.6)
Trade receivables – own funds in client money	**(0.6)**	(0.5)
Trade payables – amounts due to brokers	**0.2**	0.5
Trade payables - amounts due to clients	**3.8**	3.8
Other payables – amounts due to the Pool	**0.1**	0.7

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to interest income earned on segregated client money balances which are not recognised on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Interest rate sensitivity analysis has been performed by considering the impact of a 1% decrease in the base rate. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is shown below.

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Decrease in profit before tax		
Interest income on segregated client funds	**(36.9)**	(35.5)

Interest rate risk management

The Group uses interest rate swaps as hedging instruments. These swaps are designated as fair value hedges to mitigate exposure to changes in fair value of the £250.0 million 6.125% senior unsecured bonds due to fluctuations in interest rates.

The hedged item is the interest risk component of the £250.0 million 6.125% senior unsecured notes due October 2030, which are recognised as liabilities measured at amortised cost. The interest rate risk component is designated as the hedged risk, and the fair value movement of the debt that is attributable to changes in interest rates is hedged.

The Group expects that the hedging relationship will be highly effective due to the matching of critical terms between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

At the hedge inception, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and strategy. Both at inception and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents the hedging effectiveness, which exists when:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument through matched terms.
- The hedge ratio equals the ratio between the actual quantities of the hedged item and hedging instrument.

The Group identifies and documents potential sources of hedge ineffectiveness at inception and throughout the hedging relationship. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments, to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. If a hedging relationship falls outside the required effectiveness range (80-125%) but the risk management objective remains unchanged, the Group adjusts the hedge ratio to meet the qualifying criteria again.

The amounts relating to items designated as hedged items were as follows:

31 May 2025	Liabilities (Amortised cost) £m	Liabilities £m	Change in value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness £m
Debt securities in issue	**248.9**	**248.5**	**(0.4)**

The amounts relating to items designated as hedged instruments at 31 May 2025 were as follows:

31 May 2025	Notional amount £m	Carrying amount (Liabilities) £m	Change in fair value £m	Ineffectiveness £m
Interest rate swaps	**250.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0%**

Price risk

The Group is exposed to investment securities price risk because financial investments held by the Group are priced based on closing market prices published by the UK Debt Management Office.

The table below summarises the impact on the Group's other comprehensive income, due to decrease in the value of financial investments. The analysis is based on the assumption that the yield curve of financial investments moved upwards by 1% (31 May 2024: 1%) with all other variables held constant:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Impact on FVOCI reserve (equity)	**–**	(7.8)

The Group is also exposed to price and foreign currency risk in relation to its net trading book position. The Group accepts some residual market risk to facilitate instant execution of client trades but does not take proprietary positions for the purposes of speculative gain. The Group manages the market risk it faces in providing its services to clients by internalising client flow (allowing individual client trades to offset one another) and hedging when the residual exposures reach predefined limits.

30. Financial risk management continued

The Group's market risk management policy includes Board-approved notional market risk limits (KRIs) which set out the Group's appetite and the extent to which the Group is willing to be exposed to residual market risk. Product market risk limits control the maximum (long or short) residual exposure the Group can hold before hedging externally. Predefined limits are set and regularly reviewed in accordance with a limits framework which references client trading volumes, market liquidity, volatility and expected shortfall results for each underlying market.

Alongside these notional limits the Group employs quantitative risk modelling techniques to measure and manage market risk exposure, including Value at Risk (VaR), Expected Shortfall (ES) and stress testing methodologies.

The primary technique used to monitor market risk exposure is stress testing. Stress testing models potential losses in extreme but plausible events, covering all products offered to clients and monitored on an hourly basis, with breaches investigated and reported to the Chief Risk Officer and senior stakeholders in each line of defence on a regular basis. Stress testing covers a range of scenarios including future known economic and political events, market or region specific scenarios and potential macro systemic shocks, which references the 20-year price returns for all markets at the 99.9th percentile confidence interval.

The VaR model uses a 99% confidence interval over one day and one year's historical price data for all markets as inputs to determine the risk factors to apply to the portfolio exposures. VaR has limitations as it is reliant on historical data only and estimates potential future losses on this basis. Additionally, VaR does not quantify the potential losses outside of the 99% confidence level – the tail risk, which is why the stress testing model is the primary method used to monitor market risk exposure.

During FY25, the Group undertook a review and enhancement of its VaR model. The updated methodology extends the historical lookback period from one to two years and incorporates decay factors to weight recent market observations more heavily. The enhanced models demonstrate improved responsiveness to volatility changes.

Comparative FY24 figures have been restated using the updated methodology to ensure consistency.

The Group's market risk VaR for the year is shown in the table below:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 (Restated) £m
Market risk as at 31 May	**3.9**	1.9
Average market risk (daily)	**3.5**	3.2
Maximum market risk (daily)	**5.9**	4.7
Minimum market risk (daily)	**2.2**	1.9

Foreign currency risk

The Group faces foreign currency exposures on financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of its subsidiaries. In the normal course of business, the Group hedges these exposures along with its trading book positions.

Credit risk

The principal sources of credit risk to the Group's business are from financial institutions and individual clients. The Group recognised net credit losses of £3.0 million during the year (year ended 31 May 2024: £15.5 million).

Amounts due from financial institutions, which are stated net of an expected credit loss of £4.7 million (31 May 2024: £1.2 million), are all less than 30 days past due. Amounts due from clients, which are stated net of an expected credit loss of £26.2 million at 31 May 2025 (31 May 2024: £29.4 million), include both amounts less than and greater than 30 days past due.

30. Financial risk management continued

The analysis in the following table shows credit exposures by credit rating.

	Cash and cash equivalents		Trade receivables – amounts due from brokers		Trade receivables – amounts due from clients		Trade receivables – own funds in client money	
	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m
Credit rating								
AA+ & above	**639.3**	399.5	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
AA to AA-	**188.7**	74.6	**80.9**	33.4	**–**	–	**5.0**	2.6
A+ to A-	**249.5**	464.6	**145.9**	350.3	**–**	–	**53.9**	46.7
BBB+ to BBB-	**0.5**	22.3	**3.7**	39.3	**–**	–	**–**	–
BB+ to B	**18.8**	19.8	**79.6**	24.5	**–**	–	**–**	0.1
Unrated	**7.0**	2.4	**13.2**	8.5	**5.6**	2.9	**–**	–
Total carrying amount	**1,103.8**	983.2	**323.3**	456.0	**5.6**	2.9	**58.9**	49.4

Loss allowance

Below is a reconciliation of the total loss allowance:

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
At the beginning of the year	**30.6**	18.1
Business acquisition – Freetrade	**0.2**	–
Loss allowance for the year:		
– gross charge for the year	**11.5**	18.2
– recoveries	**(8.5)**	(2.7)
– debts written off	**(2.8)**	(2.9)
Foreign exchange	**(0.1)**	(0.1)
At the end of the year	**30.9**	30.6

The loss allowance has been calculated in accordance with the Group's expected credit loss model. The following table provides an overview of the Group's credit risk and the associated loss allowance for assets held at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

	31 May 2025			
	Stage 1 12-month £m	**Stage 2 Lifetime £m**	**Stage 3 Lifetime £m**	**Total £m**
Credit grade				
Investment grade	**1,372.1**	**–**	**–**	**1,372.1**
Non-investment grade	**123.3**	**1.9**	**25.1**	**150.3**
Gross carrying amount	**1,495.4**	**1.9**	**25.1**	**1,522.4**
Loss allowance	**(5.1)**	**(0.6)**	**(25.1)**	**(30.9)**
Total carrying amount	**1,490.3**	**1.3**	**–**	**1,491.6**

30. Financial risk management continued

	31 May 2024			
	Stage 1 12-month £m	Stage 2 Lifetime £m	Stage 3 Lifetime £m	Total £m
Credit grade				
Investment grade	1,434.5	–	–	1,434.5
Non-investment grade	58.2	0.1	29.3	87.6
Gross carrying amount	1,492.7	0.1	29.3	1,522.1
Loss allowance	(1.2)	(0.1)	(29.3)	(30.6)
Total carrying amount	1,491.5	–	–	1,491.5

The Group's trade receivables in stage 3 include amounts arising from IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers which are assessed in accordance with the simplified approach.

Concentration risk

The Group's largest credit exposure to any one individual broker at 31 May 2025 was £83.8 million (AA- rated) (31 May 2024: £124.7 million (A+ rated)). The Group's largest credit exposure to any bank at 31 May 2025 was £169.0 million (A+ rated) (31 May 2024: £142.6 million (A+ rated)) which is included in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has no significant credit exposure to any one particular client or group of connected clients.

Liquidity risk

The Group manages its liquidity risk through various mechanisms. The Group maintains a revolving credit facility agreement with its banks. On 9 May 2025, the Group replaced its existing revolving credit facility (due to mature in October 2026) with a new £600.0 million facility with a £200.0 million accordion option expiring in May 2030. Additionally, the Group has a £250.0 million committed repurchase agreement facility. Both agreements enable the Group to better manage its liquidity requirements and mitigate liquidity risks.

Under the terms of the revolving credit facility agreement, the Group is required to comply with financial covenants covering maximum levels of leverage and debt to equity. The Group has complied with all covenants throughout the year.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below outlines the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity categories based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	31 May 2025				
	Within 1 year £m	**Between 2 and 5 years £m**	**Over 5 years £m**	**Total £m**	**Carrying amount of liability £m**
Debt securities in issue	**23.4**	**384.4**	**257.7**	**665.5**	**547.1**
Lease liabilities	**7.6**	**12.6**	**3.1**	**23.3**	**20.6**
Trade payables:					
– client funds	**425.5**	**–**	**–**	**425.5**	**425.5**
– amounts due to clients	**3.2**	**–**	**–**	**3.2**	**3.2**
– amounts due to brokers	**23.6**	**–**	**–**	**23.6**	**23.6**
– issued turbo warrants	**0.6**	**–**	**–**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Interest rate swap liabilities	**–**	**–**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Other payables:					
– accruals	**114.2**	**–**	**–**	**114.2**	**114.2**
– amounts due to the Pool	**11.3**	**–**	**–**	**11.3**	**11.3**
Total	**609.4**	**397.0**	**261.2**	**1,267.6**	**1,146.5**

	31 May 2024				
	Within 1 year £m	Between 2 and 5 years £m	Over 5 years £m	Total £m	Carrying amount of liability £m
Debt securities in issue	9.4	332.5	–	341.9	298.1
Lease liabilities	8.7	14.0	5.5	28.2	23.8
Trade payables:					
– client funds	430.5	–	–	430.5	430.5
– amounts due to clients	3.8	–	–	3.8	3.8
– amounts due to brokers	54.5	–	–	54.5	54.5
– issued turbo warrants	4.5	–	–	4.5	4.5
Other payables:					
– accruals	98.6	–	–	98.6	98.6
– other borrowing	–	–	1.3	1.3	1.3
– amounts due to the Pool	70.9	–	–	70.9	70.9
Total	680.9	346.5	6.8	1,034.2	986.0

30. Financial risk management continued

Capital management

The Group manages its capital resources in line with its capital allocation framework, which includes holding sufficient capital to meet regulatory capital requirements.

The regulatory capital resources of the Group are a measure of equity, adjusted for goodwill and intangible assets, deferred tax assets, declared dividends, significant investment in financial sector entities and prudent valuation, which at 31 May 2025 totalled £846.2 million (31 May 2024: £936.9 million).

The Group operates a monitoring framework over the capital resources and minimum capital requirements daily, calculating the market and credit risk requirements arising from exposure at the end of each day and this includes internal warning indicators as part of the Group's Board Risk Dashboard.

The Group met all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the years ended 31 May 2025 and 31 May 2024. In addition to regulatory capital requirements, the Group is required to comply with financial covenants covering a maximum leverage ratio and net debt to equity. Further details can be found in note 19.

31. Cash flow information

	Year ended 31 May 2025 £m	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Operating activities		
Operating profit	**470.8**	369.2
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	**57.9**	63.6
Impairments, write-offs & disposal of tangible and intangible assets	**7.7**	12.2
Equity-settled share-based payments charge	**14.1**	16.7
Interest income on client funds	**(140.8)**	(145.7)
Interest expense on client funds	**7.7**	3.3
Decrease in trade receivables, other receivables and other assets	**111.5**	30.9
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	**(29.6)**	9.8
Cash generated from operations	**499.3**	360.0

Liabilities arising from financing activities

	Debt securities in issue £m	Leases £m	Share buyback £m	Interest rate swap liabilities	Total £m
As at 1 June 2023	297.6	20.7	2.1	–	320.4
Changes arising from cash movements					
Payments made for share buyback	–	–	(245.6)	–	(245.6)
Lease payments	–	(7.9)	–	–	(7.9)
Non-cash movements					
Shares repurchased including costs	–	–	248.2	–	248.2
Changes to existing lease agreements	–	7.9	–	–	7.9
Additions to leases	–	2.2	–	–	2.2
Unwinding of discount	0.2	1.3	–	–	1.5
Amortisation of fees	0.3	–	–	–	0.3
Impact of movement in foreign exchange rates	–	(0.4)	–	–	(0.4)
As at 31 May 2024	298.1	23.8	4.7	–	326.6
As at 1 June 2024	**298.1**	**23.8**	**4.7**		**326.6**
Changes arising from cash movements					
Debt securities issued	**249.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**249.6**
Payments made for share buyback	**–**	**–**	**(235.2)**	**–**	**(235.2)**
Lease payments	**–**	**(8.1)**	**–**	**–**	**(8.1)**
Financing arrangement fees	**(0.7)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(0.7)**
Non-cash movements					
Shares repurchased including costs	**–**	**–**	**232.6**	**–**	**232.6**
Changes to existing lease agreements	**–**	**4.3**	**–**	**–**	**4.3**
Unwinding of discount	**–**	**1.0**	**–**	**–**	**1.0**
Amortisation of fees	**0.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.5**
Changes in fair value	**(0.4)**	**–**	**–**	**0.4**	**–**
Impact of movement in foreign exchange rates	**–**	**(0.4)**	**–**	**–**	**(0.4)**
As at 31 May 2025	**547.1**	**20.6**	**2.1**	**0.4**	**570.2**

32. Business acquisition

On 1 April 2025, the Group completed the acquisition of Freetrade, a UK-based commission-free, self-directed investment platform, for £171.6 million. The transaction strengthens the Group's trading and investments offering. The acquisition of Freetrade has strategic benefits for the Group providing opportunities to expand its current user base and market reach through a new brand and additional products, enhance its technology capabilities and share best practices across divisions.

A fair value exercise has been prepared in accordance with IFRS 3 - Business Combinations. The fair value of the purchase consideration and the results of this fair value exercise are set out below.

Purchase consideration

Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the Group acquired the entire voting share capital of Freetrade and in exchange £171.6 million cash consideration was paid. The fair value of the purchase consideration was determined as £171.6 million.

Identified assets and liabilities:

	£m
Customer relationships	40.8
Internally developed software	20.2
Trade name	15.0
Software	1.1
Property, plant and equipment	0.1
Right-of-use assets	0.7
Other investments	0.2
Total non-current assets	**78.1**
Cash and cash equivalents	19.7
Trade receivables	0.9
Prepayments and other receivables	4.3
Total current assets	**24.9**
Other payables	(3.5)
Lease liabilities	(0.7)
Total current liabilities	**(4.2)**
Deferred tax liability	(18.5)
Total non-current liabilities	**(18.5)**
Total identifiable net assets acquired	**80.3**

The gross contractual amount of receivables is £3.8 million and it is expected that the full contractual amounts, less the amounts already provided for, are recoverable.

The fair value of assets and liabilities acquired was determined based on the assumptions that reasonable market participants would use in the principal or most advantageous market. The assumptions used included a discount rate of 15.2% (post tax) and unobservable inputs within the valuation methodologies, which are outlined in the section below:

Customer relationships: Income approach (excess earnings method)

This approach estimates the projected cash flows of the asset, adjusted for capital charges from other contributory assets. In addition to the assumptions applied in the cash flow forecasts, key inputs include the customer attrition rate and the discount rate.

Internally developed software : Income approach (relief from royalty method)

This income-based approach reflects the asset's actual economic value to the business that arises as a result of not having to pay a royalty or licence fee on the future revenues earned through using the asset. In addition to the assumptions applied in the revenue forecasts, key inputs include the royalty rate and the discount rate.

Trade name: Income approach (relief from royalty method)

This approach estimates the trade name's ability to generate future economic benefits by calculating the benefit of owning the asset rather than licensing it from a third party. In addition to the assumptions applied in the revenue forecasts, key inputs include the royalty rate and the discount rate.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

	£m
Purchase consideration	**171.6**
Less: fair value of identified net assets	**(80.3)**
Goodwill	**91.3**

Goodwill is attributable to the workforce, future technology and future growth of Freetrade. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

From the date of acquisition, Freetrade contributed £3.7 million of net trading revenue in the year ended 31 May 2025 and an operating loss of £1.7 million, which includes the amortisation of acquisition-related intangible assets. Had the acquisition of Freetrade occurred at the beginning of the annual reporting period (1 June 2024), Freetrade would have contributed £23.1 million to the net trading revenue and £10.2 million to the net operating loss for the year ended 31 May 2025. The operating loss includes the additional amortisation that would have been charged assuming that the fair value of the intangible assets has been applied from 1 June 2024.

Purchase consideration outflow

	£m
Cash consideration	**171.6**
Less: cash balances acquired	**(19.7)**
Net outflow of cash	**151.9**

Acquisition-related costs of £4.5 million are included in legal and professional fees in operating costs in the Consolidated Income Statement and in operating cash flows in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

33. Investment in associates

The Group has an investment in Zero Hash Holdings Limited (Zero Hash), a cryptocurrency trading platform. The Group accounts for Zero Hash as an associate as the Group has significant influence over the operations of the company. The Group has a presence on the board of Zero Hash with one of the three directors being an employee of the Group. The financial reporting period for Zero Hash is 1 January to 31 December.

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
At the beginning of the year	**9.9**	12.5
Share of loss after tax	**(1.8)**	(2.4)
Foreign exchange movement	**(0.5)**	(0.2)
At the end of the year	**7.6**	9.9

Name of entity	Principal Place of business	Registered office and country of incorporation	Class of shares	% equity owned by the Group	Nature of business
Zero Hash Holdings Limited	Chicago, Illinois, United States	1013 Centre Road Suite 403-A, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19805, United States	Series C-preferred Share	9.30%	Digital asset trading platform

34. Investments in subsidiaries

The following companies are all owned directly or indirectly by IG Group Holdings plc:

Name of Company	Registered office and country of incorporation	Holding[1]	Voting rights	Nature of business
Subsidiary undertakings held directly				
IG Group Limited	Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London EC4R 2YA United Kingdom	Ordinary shares	100%	Holding company
Subsidiary undertakings held indirectly				
IG Index Limited	Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London EC4R 2YA United Kingdom	Ordinary shares	100%	Spread betting
IG Markets Limited		Ordinary shares	100%	CFD trading, foreign exchange and market risk management
IG Markets South Africa Limited		Ordinary shares	100%	CFD trading
Market Data Limited		Ordinary shares	100%	Data distribution
Daily FX Limited		Ordinary shares	100%	Non–trading
IG Knowhow Limited		Ordinary shares	100%	Software development
IG Finance 9 Limited		Ordinary shares	100%	Non–trading
Financial Domain Registry Holdings Limited		Ordinary shares	100%	Non–trading
Deal City Limited		Ordinary shares	100%	ETF trading
IG Trading and Investments Limited		Ordinary shares	100%	Stock trading
IG Client Nominee Limited[4]		Ordinary shares	100%	Dormant
IG Digital Assets Limited[4]		Ordinary shares	100%	Dormant

34. Investments in subsidiaries continued

Name of Company	Registered office and country of incorporation	Holding[1]	Voting rights	Nature of business
IG Australia Pty Limited	Level 32, Queen & Collins, 376 – 390 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia	Ordinary shares	100%	CFD trading, foreign exchange and stock trading
IG Digital Assets Australia Pty Limited[4]		Ordinary shares	100%	Dormant
IG Asia Pte Limited	9 Battery Road, 01-02 MYP Centre, 049910, Singapore	Ordinary shares	100%	CFD trading and foreign exchange
IG Securities Limited	Izumi Garden Tower 26F, 1-6-1 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 106-6026 Japan	Ordinary shares	100%	CFD trading, foreign exchange and other derivatives
IG Europe GmbH	Westhafenplatz 1, Frankfurt am Main, 60327 Germany	Ordinary shares	100%	CFD trading and foreign exchange
Spectrum Operator GmbH[2]		Ordinary shares	100%	Non–trading
Raydius GmbH		Ordinary shares	100%	Issuer of turbo warrants
IG Bank S.A.	42 Rue du Rhone, Geneva, 1204 Switzerland	Ordinary shares	100%	CFD trading and foreign exchange
IG Infotech (India) Private Limited	Infinity, 2nd Floor, Katha No 436, Survey No 13/1B, 12/2B, Challagatta Village, Bangalore, 560071, India	Ordinary shares	100%	Software development and support services
Fox Sub 2 Limited	57/63 Line Wall Road, Gibraltar	Ordinary shares	100%	Financing
Fox Japan Holdings		Ordinary shares	100%	Holding company
IG Limited	Office 2&3, Level 27, Currency House – Tower 2, Dubai International Financial Centre, P O Box – 506968 Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Ordinary shares	100%	CFD trading and stock trading
Brightpool Limited	Cedars Oasis Building, 9th Floor Office 902, 169-171 Arch Makarios III Avenue, 3027, Limassol, Cyprus	Ordinary shares	100%	Market maker
IG International Limited	Canon's Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda	Ordinary shares	100%	CFD trading and foreign exchange
IG US Holdings, Inc	1330 West Fulton St., Suite 650, Chicago, Illinois, 60607, United States	Ordinary shares	100%	Holding company
tastyfx LLC		Ordinary shares	100%	Foreign exchange trading
tastylive, Inc		Ordinary shares	100%	Network and content provider
tastytrade, Inc		Ordinary shares	100%	Brokerage firm
tasty Software Solutions LLC		Ordinary shares	100%	Software development
Small Exchange, Inc		Ordinary shares	100%	Exchange
Bad Trader LLC		Ordinary shares	100%	Non–trading
tastytrade Australia, Pty Limited	Level 17, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia	Ordinary shares	100%	Brokerage firm
tastyworks Canada, Inc	1055 West Georgia Street, 1500 Royal Centre, PO Box 1117, Vancouver, BC, BC V6N 4N7, Canada	Ordinary shares	100%	Non–trading
IGG Services Ireland Limited[4]	10, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, Ireland, D02 T380, Ireland	Ordinary shares	100%	Non–trading
Freetrade Limited[3]	145 City Road, London, EC1V 1AZ, United Kingdom	Ordinary shares	100%	ETF and stock trading
Freetrade Nominees Limited[3]		Ordinary shares	100%	Non–trading
Freetrade Core Limited[3]		Ordinary shares	100%	Support services
Freetrade Europe AB[3]	Malmskillnadsgatan 44A, c/o Epicenter, Stockholm, 111 57 Sweden	Ordinary shares	100%	ETF and stock trading

1 Share capital consists solely of ordinary shares and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights.
2 Name changed from Spectrum MTF Operator GmbH to Spectrum Operator GmbH.
3 The entity was acquired on 1 April 2025. The financial year for the entity is from 1 January to 31 December.
4 The entity has an extended accounting period to 31 May 2026.

34. Investments in subsidiaries continued

The following entities are not subject to an audit by virtue of s479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies:

- IG Finance 9 Limited (07306407)
- IG Markets South Africa Limited (07094705)
- Deal City Limited (09635230)
- Financial Domaigns Registry Holdings Limited (09235699)

The following dormant entities are exempt from the requirement to prepare and file individual accounts by virtue of s394A and s394C of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant subsidiary companies:

- IG Client Nominee Limited (16301607)
- IG Digital Assets Limited (16304118)

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the parent company has provided the necessary guarantees and disclosures for all subsidiary exemptions claimed above.

Employee Benefit Trusts:

Employee Benefit Trusts operate through nominee companies, holding shares of IG Group Holdings plc to support the Group's employee share plans. These are as follows:

- IG Group Holdings plc Inland Revenue Approved Share Incentive Plan (UK Trust)
- IG Group Limited Employee Benefit Trust (Jersey Trust)
- IG Group Employee Equity Plan Trust (Australian Trust)

35. Subsequent events

On 2 June 2025, the Group completed the £50.0 million share buyback announced on 23 January 2025, repurchasing 76,977 ordinary shares. The total number of shares repurchased under the share buyback programme since 1 June 2024 was 24,571,425 with a nominal value of £1,228.57. The aggregate purchase amount was £236.5 million with related costs of £5.6 million.

On 23 July 2025, the Board approved a share buy back programme of £125.0 million, which is expected to launch in H1 FY26, subject to share price performance and other demands on capital.

On 22 November 2023, the Group entered into a sponsorship agreement in respect of an arena located in the Aichi Prefecture in Japan. The agreement awards naming rights which met the criteria for recognition as a lease under IFRS 16 – Leases. The arena opened on 13 July 2025 and the Group commenced using the naming rights. Accordingly, a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability of £10.9 million (JPY 2.1 billion) have been recognised from the lease commencement date.

Subsequent to the year end, the Group completed a capital reorganisation. The transaction involved a £300.0 million bonus issue from the merger reserve to share capital which was immediately cancelled via court order, followed by a reduction of £300.0 million from share capital and £125.7 million from share premium into retained earnings. The court order approval was received on 24 June 2025 and the reorganisation was completed on 26 June 2025. The transaction does not impact total shareholders' equity.

There have been no other subsequent events that have a material impact on the Group's financial information.

Company Financial Statements

Primary Statements

Notes to the Company Financial Statements

Company Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 May 2025

	Note	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	6	**1,117.2**	1,103.3
Other receivables	9	**298.2**	298.3
Right-of-use assets	7	**2.8**	1.6
Prepayments		**2.6**	1.1
		1,420.8	1,404.3
Current assets			
Other receivables	9	**372.3**	333.4
Prepayments		**1.8**	1.8
Cash and cash equivalents		**1.2**	2.4
		375.3	337.6
Total assets		**1,796.1**	1,741.9
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Debt securities in issue	10	**547.1**	298.1
Interest rate swap liabilities		**0.4**	–
Lease liabilities	7	**0.3**	–
		547.8	298.1
Current liabilities			
Other payables	11	**8.6**	8.0
Lease liabilities	7	**1.5**	2.5
Income tax payable		**0.2**	–
		10.3	10.5
Total liabilities		**558.1**	308.6

	Note	**31 May 2025 £m**	31 May 2024 £m
Equity			
Share capital and share premium	12	**125.8**	125.8
Merger reserve	13	**590.0**	590.0
Other reserves	14	**(22.1)**	(19.9)
Retained earnings		**544.3**	737.4
Total equity		**1,238.0**	1,433.3
Total equity and liabilities		**1,796.1**	1,741.9

The Company's profit for the year was £201.5 million (year ended 31 May 2024: profit of £350.8 million).

The Financial Statements of IG Group Holdings plc were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 July 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Clifford Abrahams
Chief Financial Officer
Registered Company number: 04677092

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 May 2025

	Share capital and share premium £m	Merger reserve £m	Other reserves £m	Retained earnings £m	Total equity £m
At 1 June 2023	125.8	590.0	(5.9)	792.2	1,502.1
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	350.8	350.8
Equity dividends paid	–	–	–	(178.3)	(178.3)
Movement due to share buyback	–	–	0.6	(244.7)	(244.1)
Employee Benefit Trust purchase of own shares	–	–	(13.3)	–	(13.3)
Transfer of vested awards from the share-based payment reserve	–	–	(17.4)	17.4	–
Equity-settled employee share-based payments	–	–	16.7	–	16.7
Share-based payments converted to cash-settled liabilities	–	–	(0.6)	–	(0.6)
At 31 May 2024	125.8	590.0	(19.9)	737.4	1,433.3
At 1 June 2024	**125.8**	**590.0**	**(19.9)**	**737.4**	**1,433.3**
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	201.5	201.5
Equity dividends paid	–	–	–	(167.0)	(167.0)
Movement due to share buyback	–	–	1.5	(235.6)	(234.1)
Employee Benefit Trust purchase of own shares	–	–	(9.6)	–	(9.6)
Transfer of vested awards from the share-based payment reserve	–	–	(8.0)	8.0	–
Equity-settled employee share-based payments	–	–	14.1	–	14.1
Share-based payments converted to cash-settled liabilities	–	–	(0.2)	–	(0.2)
At 31 May 2025	**125.8**	**590.0**	**(22.1)**	**544.3**	**1,238.0**

Company Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 May 2025

	Note	**Year ended 31 May 2025 £m**	Year ended 31 May 2024 £m
Operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	8	**179.7**	453.7
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		**179.7**	453.7
Financing activities			
Interest and other financing costs paid[1]		**(16.6)**	(12.6)
Interest paid on lease liabilities[1]		**(0.1)**	(0.1)
Repayment of principal element of lease liabilities		**(2.0)**	(2.3)
Net proceeds from issue of debt securities		**249.6**	–
Payments made for share buyback		**(235.2)**	(245.6)
Equity dividends paid to owners of the parent		**(167.0)**	(178.3)
Purchase of own shares held in employee benefit trust		**(9.6)**	(13.3)
Net cash flow used in financing activities		**(180.9)**	(452.2)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(1.2)**	1.5
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**2.4**	0.9
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1.2**	2.4

1 The total interest paid during the year was £12.2 million (31 May 2024: £9.5 million).

1. General information and basis of preparation

General information

The Financial Statements of IG Group Holdings plc (the Company) for the year ended 31 May 2025 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 July 2025 and Statement of Financial Position was signed on the Board's behalf by Clifford Abrahams. IG Group Holdings plc is a public company limited by shares, which is listed on the London Stock Exchange and incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 2YA.

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies reporting under those standards. There were no unendorsed standards effective for the year ended 31 May 2025 affecting these separate Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in conformity with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards require use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. There are no significant areas of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's Financial Statements.

As permitted by Section 408(1)(b), (4) of the Companies Act 2006, the individual Income Statement of the Company has not been presented in these Financial Statements. A Statement of Comprehensive Income has also not been presented in these Financial Statements. No items of other comprehensive income arose in the year (31 May 2024: £nil).

The Company's functional currency and presentational currency is sterling.

Basis of preparation

Going concern assessment is disclosed within note 1 of Consolidated Financial Statement.

2. Material accounting policies

The accounting policies applied are the same as those set out in note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements except for the following:

Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control. Control is achieved where the Company has existing rights that give it the ability to direct the activities that affect the Company's returns and exposure or rights to variable returns from the entity. Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Directors of the Company carry out an annual assessment to determine if any indication of impairment exists. If such indicators are identified, then the amount of any impairment is ascertained by comparing the carrying amount of investment in each subsidiary to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a subsidiary is determined based on value in use (VIU) calculations, which require the use of assumptions. The calculation of VIU incorporates cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management.

Dividends

Dividends receivable are recognised when the shareholder's right to receive the payment is established.

3. Auditors' remuneration

Auditors' remuneration is disclosed within note 5 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

4. Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration is disclosed within the Director's Remuneration Report section of the Annual Report.

5. Staff costs

The Company has no employees (31 May 2024: nil).

6. Investment in subsidiaries

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Cost:		
At the beginning of the year	**1,103.3**	1,087.2
Equity-settled employee share-based payments	**13.9**	16.1
At the end of the year	**1,117.2**	1,103.3

The Company's direct and indirectly owned subsidiaries are disclosed in note 34 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The investments in subsidiaries are assessed annually by the Directors of the Company, to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Based on the assessment carried out, the carrying amount of the Company's investments in subsidiary is supported by the net present value of future cash flows. Therefore, no impairment was recognised during the current year.

7. Leases

(i) Right-of-use asset

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Cost		
At the beginning of the year	**10.1**	10.1
Additions	**2.8**	–
Disposal	**(3.5)**	–
At the end of the year	**9.4**	10.1
Accumulated depreciation		
At beginning of the year	**8.5**	6.5
Charge for the year	**1.6**	2.0
Disposal	**(3.5)**	–
At the end of the year	**6.6**	8.5
Net book value	**2.8**	1.6

The Company's right-of-use asset represents a commercial lease for office space. The table below shows the discounted rental commitments under non-cancellable leases.

Future minimum payments due	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Within one year	**1.5**	2.5
After one year but not more than five years	**0.3**	–
	1.8	2.5

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the undiscounted cash flows for non-cancellable leases. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(ii) Lease liability

Future minimum payments due	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Within one year	**1.5**	2.5
After one year but not more than five years	**0.4**	–
	1.9	2.5

8. Cash flow information

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Operating activities		
Operating loss	**(7.4)**	(6.2)
Dividends received	**210.0**	358.0
Lease asset depreciation	**1.6**	2.0
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	**(23.5)**	279.4
Decrease in trade and other payables	**(1.0)**	(179.5)
Cash generated from operations	**179.7**	453.7

Liabilities arising from financing activities

	Debt securities in issue £m	Leases £m	Share buyback £m	Interest rate swap liabilities £m	Total £m
Liabilities as at 1 June 2023	297.6	4.8	2.1	–	304.5
Changes arising from cash movements					
Payments made for share buyback	–	–	(245.6)	–	(245.6)
Lease payments	–	(2.4)	–	–	(2.4)
Non-cash movements					
Shares repurchased including costs	–	–	248.2	–	248.2
Amortisation of fees	0.5	–	–	–	0.3
Unwinding of discount	–	0.1	–	–	0.3
Liabilities as at 31 May 2024	298.1	2.5	4.7	–	305.3
Liabilities as at 1 June 2024	**298.1**	**2.5**	**4.7**	**–**	**305.3**
Changes arising from cash movements					
Debt securities issued	**249.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**249.6**
Payments made for share buyback	**–**	**–**	**(235.2)**	**–**	**(235.2)**
Lease payments	**–**	**(2.2)**	**–**	**–**	**(2.2)**
Financing arrangement fees	**(0.7)**				**(0.7)**
Non-cash movements					
Shares repurchased including costs	**–**	**–**	**232.6**	**–**	**232.6**
Changes to existing lease agreement	**–**	**1.4**	**–**	**–**	**1.4**
Amortisation of fees	**0.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.5**
Changes in fair value	**(0.4)**	**–**	**–**	**0.4**	**–**
Unwinding of discount	**–**	**0.1**	**–**	**–**	**0.1**
Liabilities as at 31 May 2025	**547.1**	**1.8**	**2.1**	**0.4**	**551.4**

9. Other receivables

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Amounts due from Group companies (current)		
– IG Markets Limited	**368.9**	316.1
– IG Index Limited	**0.4**	15.7
– Other Group companies	**2.1**	1.6
Amounts due from other debtors	**0.9**	–
	372.3	333.4

Amounts due from Group companies are repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing. Other debtors comprise sales tax receivables and accrued interest receivable from the interest rate swap.

Under the Group's cash management framework, entities with surplus cash generally lend money to IG Markets Limited. Beyond the £368.9 million due from IG Markets Limited shown above, the Company has also provided IG Markets Limited with a loan of £298.3 million, repayable in November 2028. This loan is classified as non-current in the Statement of Financial Position.

10. Debt securities in issue

Details of debt securities in issue are disclosed within note 19 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

11. Other payables

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Accruals and provisions	**8.6**	6.6
Other taxes and social security	**–**	1.4
	8.6	8.0

12. Share capital and share premium

Share capital and share premium is disclosed within note 24 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

13. Merger reserve

Details of the merger reserve are disclosed within note 25 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

14. Other reserves

	Share-based payments reserve £m	Own shares held in Employee Benefit Trusts £m	Share buyback reserve £m	Total other reserves £m
At 1 June 2023	5.5	(9.3)	2.1	(5.9)
Equity-settled employee share-based payments	16.7	–	–	16.7
Exercise of employee share awards	(18.1)	18.1	–	–
Employee Benefit Trust purchase of shares	–	(13.3)	–	(13.3)
Transfer of vested awards from the share-based payments reserve	(17.4)	–	–	(17.4)
Share-based payments converted to cash-settled liabilities	(0.6)	–	–	(0.6)
Share buyback liability	–	–	(1.5)	(1.5)
Transfer of completed share buyback	–	–	2.1	2.1
At 31 May 2024	(13.9)	(4.5)	(1.5)	(19.9)
At 1 June 2024	**(13.9)**	**(4.5)**	**(1.5)**	**(19.9)**
Equity-settled employee share-based payments	**14.1**	**–**	**–**	**14.1**
Exercise of employee share awards	**(11.2)**	**11.2**	**–**	**–**
Employee Benefit Trust purchase of shares	**–**	**(9.6)**	**–**	**(9.6)**
Transfer of completed share buyback	**–**	**–**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Share-based payments converted to cash settled liabilities	**(0.2)**	**–**	**–**	**(0.2)**
Transfer of vested awards from the share-based payments reserve	**(8.0)**	**–**	**–**	**(8.0)**
At 31 May 2025	**(19.2)**	**(2.9)**	**–**	**(22.1)**

15. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are as follows:

	31 May 2025 £m	31 May 2024 £m
Income		
Subsidiary – dividends	**210.0**	358.0
	210.0	358.0
Finance income:		
Subsidiary	**14.9**	12.3
	14.9	12.3
Service income:		
Subsidiary	**1.7**	2.1
	1.7	2.1

Balances outstanding in respect of related parties are disclosed in note 9 of the Company Financial Statements.

16. Directors' shareholdings

The Directors of the Company hold shares as disclosed in the Remuneration Report in the Group Annual Report.

17. Contingent liabilities and provisions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is required to issue guarantees on behalf of its subsidiaries. These primarily relate to guarantees provided to third-party banks and hedging counterparties. Under the terms of the agreements the Company acts as guarantor for unsettled liabilities that may arise under other agreements between Group companies and financial institutions. The amount guaranteed by the Company as at 31 May 2025 were £0.4 million (31 May 2024: £1.6 million).

18. Financial risk management

Financial risks arising from financial instruments are managed at a Group-wide level and details are in the Risk Management section of the Group Annual Report.

Credit risk

Held within other receivables are amounts receivable by the Company from related parties that are unrated. The Directors consider the Company's receivables to be recoverable as they are with Group companies and the companies have adequate resource to ensure repayment in full. Therefore, credit risk is minimal.

Liquidity risk

The following tables analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity categories based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The Company is able to obtain financial support from other Group companies if this is needed. Therefore, liquidity risk is minimal.

	31 May 2025				
	Within 1 year £m	**Between 2 and 5 years £m**	**Over 5 years £m**	**Total £m**	**Carrying amount £m**
Debt securities in issue	**23.4**	**384.4**	**257.7**	**665.5**	**547.1**
Lease liabilities	**1.5**	**0.4**	**–**	**1.9**	**1.8**
Total	**24.9**	**384.8**	**257.7**	**667.4**	**548.9**

	31 May 2024				
	Within 1 year £m	Between 2 and 5 years £m	Over 5 years £m	Total £m	Carrying amount £m
Debt securities in issue	9.4	332.5	–	341.9	298.1
Lease liabilities	2.5	–	–	2.5	2.5
Total	11.9	332.5	–	344.4	300.6

Capital management

The capital of the Company is managed as part of the capital of the Group. Further details are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements in note 30.

19. Dividends paid and proposed

The dividends paid and proposed by the Company are the same as those disclosed in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in note 11.

20. Subsequent events

The subsequent events of the entity are the same as those disclosed in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in note 35.