STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Registered No. 2509928

31 December 2021

DIRECTORS
A Castle
K Sharpe
S Sanderson
T Sotir (Chairman)
U Pitha

SECRETARY
V Sullivan

AUDITORS
Ernst & Young LLP
25 Churchill Place
London
E14 5EY

BANKERS
Royal Bank of Scotland
Correspondent Banking Branch
Devonshire Square
London
EC2M 4XB

SOLICITORS
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E14 5JJ

REGISTERED OFFICE
20 Churchill Place
London
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STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their strategic report for State Street Global Advisors Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The purpose of the Strategic Report is to inform members of the Company and help them assess how the directors have performed their duty under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (duty to promote the success of the Company).

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2021	*2020*	
	£'000	*£'000*	*Change*
Turnover	195,674	191,372	*2%*
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	68,885	49,762	*38%*
Shareholder's funds	253,656	225,018	*13%*
Average assets under management (contracted)	176 billion	195 billion	*-10%*
Average number of employees	291	324	*-10%*

The Turnover of the Company increased 2% during the year. Fee revenue net of rebates increased by £4.3 million and the Transfer pricing revenue increased by £21.5 million to £62.5 million (2020- £41 million). Average assets under management contracted with the Company was £176 billion (2020 - £195 billion). In August 2021 the Ireland domiciled SSGA exchange traded funds and the Luxembourg SICAV funds appointed SSGA Europe Limited as investment manager in place of the Company, which has consequently reduced the average assets under management contracted with the Company. The company continues to manage much of the impacted assets under management on a delegated basis resulting in an increase in transfer pricing revenue. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation increased by 38% to £68.9 million (2020 - £49.8 million).

During 2021, an error in the determination of an externally provided Index, used in two of the funds for which the Company is investment manager was identified. The funds, in line with their investment objectives, tracked the Index as provided. The performance of the funds was lower than it would have been had the Index been correctly constituted. The Company was not at fault for the performance differential experienced by the funds and had no legal or contractual obligation to compensate impacted clients. Despite this fact, the Company made a one-time cash payment to impacted clients. In line with *IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the consideration paid resulted in £10.2 million (2020 - £nil) reduction in revenue during the year.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company holds quarterly Board meetings and key management also participates in UK Senior Management Committee (UKSMC) meetings at which risk management is reviewed and discussed. The UKSMC is a committee of the Company. The principal risks and uncertainties can be summarised as:

Competitive

The Company operates in an intensive and competitive market with competitors able to offer similar product and strategy solutions to clients. To maintain our competitive position, we aim to continually deliver investment management and research skills, and successfully introduce innovative products to satisfy client investment needs and aspirations. In addition, we ensure our client service and support functions operate effectively and efficiently to maintain our competitive position in the market.

Reputation

Our name, reputation and the trust placed in us by existing and potential clients are key factors in our ability to retain existing business and win new business. Always acting in the best interests of our clients and adhering to a high standard of conduct is central to everything that we do. To deliver on this we ensure we have appropriate systems, controls, risk management practices and conduct risk framework in place to manage our business in an efficient manner to the benefit of our clients.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Operational

We actively manage the operational risks inherent in our day to day functions and activities and our procedures and controls are codified in manuals to mitigate this risk. We regularly monitor and report losses to senior management, seeking process improvement opportunities from understanding why losses occurred.

Through its emerging risk and material risks reviews the Board has considered its specific climate risk and additionally the Board has considered the broader environmental impacts of its activity. The Company continues to consider its climate risk and its impact.

Market

The Company faces exposure to market risk, particularly in relation to its revenue stream, in a number of forms. The primary driver of revenues is the value of assets under management. Revenue is therefore subject to fluctuations in market levels. The Company has sophisticated risk management processes and systems in place that provide regular oversight of market performance. The Company regularly models various market fall scenarios, assesses their effect on profitability and takes active steps to address underperformance when it occurs. Of a secondary nature, the portfolios managed by the Company hold securities in different currencies so the value of portfolios will be impacted by currency rate movements.

Litigation

The Company operates in a complex and changing financial services environment where litigation risk exposure is evident across all investment strategies. Investment underperformance relative to performance benchmarks can give rise to potential for litigation from clients. Management mitigates this risk through a strong fiduciary care culture and careful preparation of client agreements and marketing materials; combined with in depth communication, disclosures and explanation to clients and consultants to ensure understanding of products and strategies in which investments are recommended.

Regulatory

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("the FCA"). The risk of breaching regulatory requirements is mitigated by regular communications with the FCA, active monitoring and adherence to regulatory policies, as implemented by State Street group compliance and risk functions.

Technology and resiliency

Whilst the Company recognises technology and resiliency risk is intrinsic to its business, it seeks to reduce it to a minimum attainable level by maintaining systems availability, compliance and internal controls. Through its cyber security program State Street seeks to protect clients, employees and assets from the full range of global cyber threats and to preserve the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information for its organisation.

COVID-19 impact

In early 2020, the coronavirus pandemic ("COVID-19") struck countries around the world, presenting enormous challenges and volatility in the global economic environment. During the year equity markets returned to levels close to pre-pandemic levels and the Company's assets under management rebounded accordingly.

The Company implemented working from home arrangements for its staff during the pandemic, and its operations, governance and oversight framework continue to operate effectively. Considering the progress made with vaccinations and the more positive outlook, State Street commenced a limited return to the office in the year and is implementing plans for a hybrid working environment in 2022 with a more connected and technology-driven workforce.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

The following disclosure describes how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) (a) to (f) and forms the directors' statement required under section 414CZA of The Companies Act 2006

Clients

The Company's principal activities are the provision of financial and investment advice, and fund management to its clients. The Company needs to engage with clients to ensure continued provision of relevant services and products, supporting the long-term success of the organisation.

The Company holds various client events and conferences covering a range of topics and through the normal course of business the Company has regular client engagement, having meetings with clients as appropriate.

As a result of the disruption caused by the COVID-19, pandemic meetings have been moved to online / virtual environments and the level of client engagement has not been disrupted. See "How stakeholder interests have influenced decision making".

The Company engages with clients with regards to existing and new capabilities and discussions have included environmental, social and governance ("ESG") investing, fixed income and liability driven investment. These discussions resulted in further development of our ESG capabilities, the launch of ESG funds and an increase in activity with our strategic partners.

Following the identification of an error in the determination of an externally provided index used in two of the funds for which the Company is investment manager the Company actively engaged with clients, and the fund boards, to keep them informed of the situation and remediation actions being taken. The Company was not at fault for the performance differential experienced by the funds and had no legal or contractual obligation to compensate impacted clients. Despite this fact, the Company made a one-time cash payment to impacted clients.

Shareholder

As a wholly-owned subsidiary it is important for SSGAL to remain aligned with the parent's strategy whilst maintaining appropriate governance at the Company level.

The Company has engaged with the shareholder through Group committees and regular communication and reporting, including reporting the Company's capital position and material items to the parent.

Engagement involved plans for the distribution of surplus cash and capital resulting in the payment of a dividend distribution, see "How stakeholder interests have influenced decision making".

Workforce

The Company is reliant on its workforce for the provision of services to clients and the continued engagement of the workforce is essential to meet changing client demands, regulatory requirements and effective risk management.

Senior management and executive directors hold regular townhalls. Additionally, staff are invited to "skip level" meetings with senior management allowing a two way dialogue. During 2021 these meetings continued online and were supplemented by regular all staff calls to provide COVID-19 and return to office updates.

The Company also participates in the global State Street employee engagement survey and in the year a full employee engagement survey was completed covering areas including engagement, alignment and cultural traits. The results of the survey have been received since the year end. Management has met to review them, and actions will be proposed and presented to the Board. Several snapshot surveys have also been used in the year to collect employee feedback on working from home, the workplace of the future and to gain insight on current levels of engagement, see "How stakeholder interests have influenced decision making".

The Board has considered wider culture and conduct responsibilities, and working with senior management to determine how these are fulfilled and board reporting incorporates relevant metrics and assessments.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Regulator
The Board recognises the importance of open and continuous dialogue with its regulator, the FCA. The regulator undertakes routine Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) visits as well as having regular updates with management. Management engages with the regulator on material issues as they arise.

In the period, interactions with the regulator have been focussed on operational resilience, sustainability Covid-19 and return to office & hybrid working, see "How stakeholder interests have influenced decision making".

The Board agreed to a number of actions to address the points raised by the regulator in the firm evaluation letter, and received regular progress updates from management.

Group companies
As part of a wider group, the Company is both reliant on the group for provision of certain services and is a provider of services to other group companies. The Company has in place a Board-approved outsourced arrangement oversight framework and the Board receives updates from relevant group functions at board meetings, and results from performance reviews.

Areas covered by the Board in the period have been business continuity planning, IT and cybersecurity and outsourcing arrangements. There has been increased scrutiny of IT and cybersecurity, resulting in more focussed updates from Group IT on issues, as they relate to the Company, and their resolution.

Suppliers
The Board recognises that the Company has a limited number of non-group suppliers. However engagement is important with key suppliers to ensure continuity of service and to maintain awareness of developments and changes on both sides of the relationship. Management undertake routine meetings with key external advisors and suppliers and the Company complies with payment practices and performance reporting.

Community and Environment
The State Street Group is committed to managing the wider social, environmental and economic impacts of its operations. The Board recognises its own obligations, and also challenged the Company's own Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) position, given its focus on ESG initiatives for clients. As part of its continued focus on ESG matters the Company was accepted as a signatory to the UK Stewardship code on 8th March 2022.

How stakeholder interests have influenced decision making

We define principal decisions as both those that are material to the group, but also those that are significant to any of our key stakeholder groups.

In making the following principal decisions the Board considered the outcome from its stakeholder engagement as well as the need to maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct and the need to act fairly between the members of the Company.

1 : Dividend
The Board reviewed the high level of cash and capital held by the Company in relation to its regulatory capital requirement, capital management policy and liquidity risk management framework as well as future requirements and potential risks identified in the ICAAP. After due consideration, the directors decided to exercise their discretion declared and paid interim dividends of £35.2 million (2020: £35 million). After payment of the dividends the Company retains sufficient capital and liquidity to meet its requirements, plus a buffer in line with its risk appetite.

The Company's Pillar 3 disclosure allows the Company's stakeholders and other market participants to understand the Company's capital and liquidity adequacy, particular risk exposures and risk management process.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

2 : COVID-19

Regular business continuity planning meetings were held to ensure uninterrupted provision of services and communications to clients, regulators and group companies and to protect the well-being of employees. The company implemented working from home arrangements for all staff in March 2020 and moved internal and external meetings online. Return to office planning has considered changes to future operational set-up and workplace requirements as a result of employee and client feedback. During the year the Company commenced a return to office process for select staff with a full hybrid work model to be implemented in 2022.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 ("the 2018 Regulations") came into force on 1 April 2019 and apply to financial years starting on or after 1 April 2019. The 2018 Regulations implement the government's policy on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR). In compliance with this regulation, the required energy and carbon information for the Company will be included in the group report for the State Street Corporation, which will be published in our Corporate Responsibility Report before 30 April 2022, in line with the regulation and can be found at: http://www.statestreet.com/values/corporate-responsibility.html

By order of the board,

A. Castle

Director

21 April 2022

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have set out the Review of the business and principal risks and uncertainties within the Company's strategic report information.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activities during the year were the provision of financial and investment advice and fund management. The Company has continued to grow during the year establishing new sales and distribution branches in the United Arab Emirates and continues to seek new fund management business, through its London office, its branches and the wider State Street organisation.

The Company is regulated by the FCA.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The Company's profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £63.3 million (2020 - £40.7 million). Interim dividends of £35.2 million paid in November 2021 were distributed during the year (2020 – £35 million). The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of £Nil (2020 – £Nil).

DIRECTORS

The Directors since the start of the year were as follows:

A Castle
C. Coulter (resigned on 31 May 2021)
K Sharpe - Non-executive
S Sanderson
T Sotir (Chairman) – Non-executive
U Pitha

DIRECTORS' LIABILITIES

The Company has granted an indemnity to its Directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force at the date of approving the directors' report.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the rules of the FCA, State Street Global Advisors Limited has published information on its risk management objectives and policies on its regulatory capital requirements and resources. This information is available on the State Street website at www.ssga.com. These disclosures have not been audited.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Directors anticipate that that the constituent businesses in the Company will continue to grow. The Company will continue to research and develop innovative products relevant to client investment needs and aspirations. The Company is looking for ways to deploy capital efficiently within the changing regulatory environment.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITORS

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

GOING CONCERN

The Directors' Report describes the Company's business activities, business developments and financial position and outlines the principal financial and business risks the Company faces.

The Directors continue to monitor the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic and Russian-Ukraine conflict has on the Group / Company, the asset management industry and the economies in which the Group / Company operates. Management has considered the impact of the current situation on the company's operations, AUM, liquidity, solvency and regulatory capital position. The results were considered to be within the bounds of the existing ICAAP analysis that modelled a number of adverse scenarios as well as a reverse stress test to assess the stresses the balance sheet has to endure before there is a breach of the relevant regulatory capital requirement and including an assessment of any relevant mitigations management have within their control to implement.

Having reviewed the analysis performed by management the Directors believe regulatory capital requirements continue to be met and the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities over the going concern period assessed up to 31 December 2023 being a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

A resolution to re-appoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditor will be proposed to Directors at the Board meeting to approve this Annual Report and Financial Statements.

By order of the Board,

V. Sullivan
Secretary

21 April 2022

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under Company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of State Street Global Advisors Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise of the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 17, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the period to 31 December 2023, being a period of at least twelve months from the date the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 10, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are the financial reporting framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), the Companies Act 2006 and the regulations and supervisory requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

- We understood how State Street Global Advisors Limited is complying with those frameworks by making inquiries of management, internal audit and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. We also reviewed correspondence between the Company and regulatory bodies, reviewed minutes of the Board of Directors and the UK Risk and Compliance Committees and gained an understanding of the Company's governance framework.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the key risks impacting the financial statements and considering the controls established to address risks identified to prevent or detect fraud.

- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved making inquiries of legal counsel, executive management, and internal audit, reviewing of the reporting to the Directors with respect to the application of the documented policies and procedures and review of the financial statements to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements of the Company.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:
Ernst & Young LLP
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Michael-John Albert (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
April 25, 2022 | 6:22:42 BST

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	*2021* £	*2020* £
Turnover and other revenue	2	195,674,446	191,372,155
Staff costs	3	(69,405,564)	(75,294,383)
Depreciation and amortisation	4	(21,438)	(191,566)
Other operating charges		(57,365,822)	(66,379,915)
Operating profit	4	**68,881,622**	**49,506,291**
Finance income	5	3,067	255,903
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**68,884,689**	**49,762,194**
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(5,543,148)	(9,091,107)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		**63,341,541**	**40,671,087**
Other comprehensive income			
Deferred tax - Share based payment		494,538	-
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		2,101	(19,310)
Total comprehensive income		**63,838,180**	**40,651,777**

All amounts are in respect of continuing activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Non-current assets			
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	7	13,511,478	13,511,478
Tangible fixed assets	8	38,572	58,805
Deferred tax assets	6	3,535,375	2,487,813
Other debtors		10,047,551	-
		27,132,976	**16,058,096**
Current assets			
Trade debtors		4,565,063	3,319,272
Other debtors		5,713,743	619,192
Amounts due from other group undertakings		17,455,602	3,234,405
Prepayments and accrued income		13,118,139	24,911,395
Current tax receivable		4,718,306	442,626
Other financial investments	9	149,000,000	141,182,900
Cash	10	67,364,615	75,335,608
		261,935,468	**249,045,398**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade creditors		837,741	2,934,174
Amounts due to other group undertakings		844,650	4,903,726
Other creditors including social security and PAYE		4,670,134	454,597
Accruals and deferred income		27,910,260	28,528,450
		34,262,785	**36,820,947**
Total assets less current liabilities		**254,805,659**	**228,282,547**
Provisions for liabilities	11	1,149,671	3,264,739
Net assets		**253,655,988**	**225,017,808**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	62,350,000	62,350,000
Capital contribution		9,300,000	9,300,000
Revaluation reserve	13	37,506	35,405
Deferred tax - Share based payment	6	494,538	-
Profit and loss account		181,473,944	153,332,403
Shareholder's funds		**253,655,988**	**225,017,808**

The financial statements on pages 14 to 37 were approved by the Board of Directors and are signed on its behalf by:

S. Sanderson
Director, 21 April 2022

A. Castle
Director, 21 April 2022

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
As at 31 December 2021

	Called-up share capital	*Capital contribution*	*Revaluation reserve*	*Deferred tax - Share based payment*	*Profit and loss account*	*Shareholder's funds*
	£	£	£		£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	62,350,000	9,300,000	54,715	-	147,661,316	219,366,031
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	40,671,087	40,671,087
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(19,310)	-	-	(19,310)
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2020	62,350,000	9,300,000	35,405	-	153,332,403	225,017,808
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	63,341,541	63,341,541
Other comprehensive income	-	-	2,101	494,538	-	496,639
Dividend	-	-	-		(35,200,000)	(35,200,000)
Balance at 31 December 2021	62,350,000	9,300,000	37,506	494,538	181,473,944	253,655,988

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES
State Street Global Advisors Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the UK. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The Company has used a true and fair view override in respect of the non-amortisation of goodwill (see Note 7).

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The presentation and functional currency of these financial statements is Sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest pound, except when otherwise indicated.

Disclosure exemptions have been used with regards the requirements of paragraphs 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:.

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of ultimate parent undertaking include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment, because the share based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity;
- The requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations provided that:
  - equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated;
  - requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- The requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement on the basis that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of State Street Corporation group in which the entity is consolidated;
- FRS 101 provides exemptions from the extensive disclosure requirements of IFRS 15. The paragraphs of IFRS 15 concerning disclosure requirements, from which FRS 101 reporters can be exempt, include paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a)–(c), 120–127 and 129.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments, and its exposures to financial and business risks including impact of the COVID-19 pandemic are described in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section of the Strategic report.

The Directors continue to monitor the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic and Russian-Ukraine conflict has on the Group / Company, the asset management industry and the economies in which the Group / Company operates. Management has considered the impact of the current situation on the company's operations, AUM, liquidity, solvency and regulatory capital position. The results were considered to be within the bounds of the existing ICAAP analysis that modelled a number of adverse scenarios as well as a reverse stress test to assess the stresses the balance sheet has to endure before there is a breach of the relevant regulatory capital requirement and including an assessment of any relevant mitigations management have within their control to implement.

Having reviewed the analysis performed by management the Directors believe regulatory capital requirements continue to be met and the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities over the going concern period assessed up to 31 December 2023 being a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Future accounting policies

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 Definition of a business
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of material
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest rate benchmark reform Phase 2
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use
- Conceptual Framework Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.
- IAS 12 - Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction.
- IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest rate benchmark reform Phase 2

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Significant Accounting Estimates

Certain of our accounting policies, by their nature, require management to make judgments, involving estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements, and changes in this information over time could materially affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses reported in subsequent financial statements. The more significant accounting policies applied by the Company that have been identified by management and may require management to make judgments are those associated with recurring fair value measurements, impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, and contingencies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Significant Accounting Estimates (continued)

These accounting policies require judgments, and underlying estimates and assumptions that may be subject to revision as new information becomes available. The management estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Financial assets and liabilities

Measurement methods

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the profit or loss. Immediately after recognition, an expected credit loss ("ECL") is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investment securities measured at FVOCI, which may result in an accounting loss being recognised when an asset is newly originated.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement

Since 1 January 2018, the Company has applied IFRS 9 and classified financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Investments – Other Financial Investments

The classification of debt instruments is described below.

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, bonds and trade receivables. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

(i) The Company's business model for managing the asset

The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. The Company's business model assessment is based on the following categories:

- Held to collect: The objective of the business model is to hold assets and collect contractual cash flows. Any sales of the asset are incidental to the objective of the model.
- Held to collect and for sale: Both collecting contractual cash flows and sales are integral to achieving the objectives of the business model.
- Other business model: The business model is neither held-to-collect nor held-to-collect and for sale.

Factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience of how the cash flows for these assets were collected and how risks are assessed and managed. The liquidity portfolio assets are held by the Company as part of liquidity management and are generally classified within the hold to collect and sale business model.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Investments – Other Financial Investments(continued)

(ii) The cash flow characteristic of the asset

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and for sale, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e., interest includes only consideration for the time value or money, credit risk, other lending risk and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial assets is classified and measured at FVTPL.

Based on these factors, the Company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following measurement categories.

- Amortised cost: assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described below.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income: financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI and are not designated as FVTPL. Movements in fair value are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.
- Fair value through profit or loss: assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on the debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Trade and other debtors Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurement(continued)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price.

Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has adopted a forward-looking 'expected credit loss ("ECL") model in accordance with IFRS 9. This requires considerable judgment over how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which are determined on a probability-weighted basis. IFRS 9 requires loss allowance to be recognized at an amount equal to either 12-month ECLs or lifetime ECLs. The Company recognises 12-month ECL for financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or those with low credit risk at the reporting date. Financial instruments which have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition recognise lifetime ECL. Lifetime ECL is also recognised for financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date. Lifetime ECLs result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, whereas 12-month ECLs result from default events that are possible over the next 12 months. The impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are complex and require management judgments, estimates and assumptions, particularly in the following areas:

- assessing whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition; and
- incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of ECLs.

Financial liabilities – classification and measurement

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL when they are held for trading and derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities – classification and measurement (continued)

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate. When the Company revises the estimated cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or liabilities is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the company.

At the acquisition date, the company recognises goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration (excluding contingent consideration) transferred; plus
- estimated amount of contingent consideration (see below); plus
- the fair value of the equity instruments issued; plus
- directly attributable transaction costs; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, this is recognised and separately disclosed on the face of the balance sheet as negative goodwill.

Consideration which is contingent on future events is recognised based on the estimated amount if the contingent consideration is probable and can be measured reliably. Any subsequent changes to the amount are treated as an adjustment to the cost of the acquisition.

Acquisitions prior to 1 January 2014 (date of transition to IFRSs)

IFRS 1 grants certain exemptions from the full requirements of Adopted IFRSs in the transition period. The Company elected not to restate business combinations that took place prior to the transition date. In respect of acquisitions prior to 1 January 2014, goodwill is included at transition date or earlier if applicable on the basis of its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under UK GAAP which was broadly comparable save that only separable intangibles were recognised and goodwill was amortised. On transition, amortisation of goodwill has ceased.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Goodwill

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units. It is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment. This is not in accordance with The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 which requires that all goodwill be amortised. The directors consider that this would fail to give a true and fair view of the profit for the year and that the economic measure of performance in any period is properly made by reference only to any impairment that may have arisen. Therefore, subsequent to adoption of FRS 101, the Company is invoking a true and fair view override to cease amortisation of goodwill.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition of a business are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably on initial recognition. Intangible assets, excluding development costs, created within the business are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives which is determined on a case by case basis. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment and software	3-5 years
Office equipment	4-5 years
Furniture and fittings	7 years
Leasehold property	lesser of estimated useful life or remaining lease term.
Costs of adaptation of leasehold property	lesser of estimated useful life or remaining lease term.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation(continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Tax credits may be recognised in respect of taxable losses when sufficient taxable profits are available for offset within other group undertakings in the same tax group.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency, Sterling, at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Sterling at the spot exchange rate at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Sterling at the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve).

Pensions

The Company's employees are members of both defined contribution and defined benefit schemes operated by the State Street Bank & Trust Company for UK employees.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets (at bid price) are deducted. The Company determines the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability/(asset).

The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on bonds that have a credit rating of at least AA that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

Remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest). The Company recognises them immediately in OCI and all other expenses related to defined benefit plans in employee benefit expenses in profit or loss. When the benefits of a plan are changed, or when a plan is curtailed, the portion of the changed benefit related to past service by employees, or the gain or loss on curtailment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

The calculation of the defined benefit obligations is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions and takes into account the adverse effect of any minimum funding requirements.

The Company's employees are members of a group wide defined benefit pension plan, the State Street UK Pension and Life Assurance Scheme. As there is no contractual agreement or stated group policy for charging the net defined benefit cost of the plan to participating entities, the net defined benefit cost of the pension plan is recognised fully by the sponsoring employer, which is State Street Bank and Trust Company - London Branch, another member of the group. The Company then recognises a cost equal to its contribution payable for the period. The contributions payable by the participating entities are determined on the following basis: the amount of contribution made by the legal sponsor apportioned based on the number of employees employed by the Company as at the reporting date. Contributions to the defined contribution scheme are recognised in the profit and loss account as they become payable.

Share based payments

From time to time, employees are awarded deferred stock under the ultimate parent company's (State Street Corporation "Parent") Equity-Based Compensation Plan. Deferred stock awards issued under the plan vest over two, three or four year periods. The Company does not have an obligation to settle the Parent's awards with its employees and therefore recognises the arrangement in accordance with the requirements applicable to equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

The cost of equity-settled share-based awards to employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the period in which employees perform services to which the awards relate, or over the period of the tranches for those awards delivered in tranches. For awards delivered in tranches, each tranche is considered a separate award and the related expense is amortised separately. Fair value is determined by reference to the market price at grant date, adjusted to take account of the fact that awards are not eligible for dividends during the vesting period. Estimates of expected forfeitures are periodically adjusted in the event of actual forfeitures or for changes in expectations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Share based payments (continued)

At each balance sheet date before vesting, 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 number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest or in the case of an instrument subject to a market condition, be treated as vesting as described above. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any cost not yet recognised in the income statement for the award is expensed immediately. Any compensation paid up to the fair value of the award at the cancellation or settlement date is deducted from equity, with any excess over fair value being treated as an expense in the profit and loss account.

Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The amount of revenue recognised by the Company is measured based on the consideration specified in contracts with its customers, and excludes taxes collected from customers subsequently remitted to government authorities. Revenue is recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied over time as the services are performed or at a point in time depending on the nature of the services provided as further discussed below.

Revenue from contracts with customers related to investment management, investment research and investment advisory services provided is recognised over time as the Company's customers benefit from the services as they are performed. Substantially all investment management fees are determined by the value of assets under management and the investment strategies employed. At contract inception, no revenue is estimated as the fees are dependent on assets under management which are susceptible to market factors outside of our control. Investment management services revenue is recognised using a time-based output method as the customers benefit from the services over time and as the assets under management are known or determinable during each reporting period based on contractual fee schedules. Revenue includes consideration payable to the customer, which may require amortisation over the estimated life of client relationship. The determination of estimated life of the client relationship requires judgment based on evaluation of the facts and circumstances. The unamortised balance is reported within Other debtors.

In consideration of and contingent on the investors commitment in accordance with the terms of agreement, the Company may pay part of its investment management fee as a rebate to any person who invests in the Fund under management and the rebate is recognised as contra revenue.

Performance fees are recognised when the prescribed performance hurdles have been achieved. Turnover represents fees billed by the Company less management fee rebates and certain fund expenses when the Company is deemed to be agent in such transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Transfer pricing

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents fees billed by the Company and transfer pricing. Transfer pricing represents the Company's share of the world-wide revenues and expenses of the consolidated investment management operations of State Street Corporation for the provision of investment management and advisory services.

Transfer pricing allocation of administrative services is reported under Turnover if net income for the period or Other Operating Charges if net expense.

Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income and interest expenses and is recognised using the effective interest method.

Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Impairment of non-financial assets' policy.

In the prior period, the Company classified leases that transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership as finance leases. Assets held under other leases were classified as operating leases and were not recognised on the Company's Balance Sheet. Rentals applicable to operating leases were charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. TURNOVER AND OTHER REVENUE
An analysis of gross turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2021 £	*2020* £
United Kingdom	87,084,968	72,788,493
Europe	115,087,338	125,724,803
United States of America	120,355	495
Rest of World	4,921,178	4,282,350
	207,213,839	202,796,141
Less: management fee rebates	(16,539,393)	(11,423,986)
	190,674,446	191,372,155
Other revenue	5,000,000	-
Total Turnover and other revenue	195,674,446	191,372,155

Included in the United Kingdom gross turnover is an amount of £62,451,278 related to transfer pricing income (2020: £40,961,754).

As of 31 December 2021, net receivables of £16,444,604 (2020: £25,690,416) were included in Trade and other receivables, representing amounts billed or currently billable to or due from customers related to revenue from contracts with customers. As performance obligations are satisfied, the Company has an unconditional right to payment following which billing is generally performed monthly and therefore does not give rise to significant contract assets or liabilities.

The Company made a one-time cash payment to clients for the purpose of strengthening its future relationship with them. In line with *IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the consideration paid resulted in £10.2 million (2020 - £nil) reduction in revenue during the year and residual balance reported within Other debtors will be amortised over the estimated life of the contracts.

The Other revenue represents a one-time recovery made by the Company during the year (2020: Nil).

3. STAFF COSTS
Staff costs including directors' emoluments were:

	2021 £	*2020* £
Wages and Salaries	58,514,394	64,555,825
Social security costs	8,249,608	7,897,742
Other pension costs	2,641,562	2,840,816
	69,405,564	75,294,383

The average number of employees during the year was 291 (2020 – 324).

	2021	*2020*
Investment Management and Advisory	93	99
Sales and Marketing	108	126
Administration	64	70
Corporate Management	26	29
	291	324

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

3. STAFF COSTS (CONTINUED)

Included within Operating Expenses were redundancy costs of -£1,333,195 (2020: £2,897,544). Also included is an amount of £7,022,644.35 (2020: £9,513,276) in respect of equity-settled share-based employee remuneration, which takes the form of deferred awards of shares in the ultimate parent company.

Directors' emoluments:	*2021*	*2020*
	£	£
Remuneration	1,366,099	2,321,826
Payments under long term incentive schemes	953,358	799,149
	2,319,457	3,120,975

A listing of the Board of Directors is shown in the Directors Report. There was no impact to the previously reported total Directors emoluments. The emoluments of the highest paid director were £938,630 in the year (2020: £1,928,457).

4. OPERATING PROFIT
This is stated after charging:

		2021	*2020*
		£	£
Auditors' remuneration	- Audit	89,913	89,913
	- Audit related assurance services	25,067	25,067
	- Taxation compliance services	1,749	1,749
Depreciation		21,438	191,566
Provision for restructuring		(1,333,195)	2,897,544

5. FINANCE INCOME

	2021	*2020*
	£	£
Interest income	3,067	255,903
	3,067	255,903

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

6. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES
(a) Analysis on charge in period

	2021	*2020*
	£	*£*
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the period	13,476,032	9,738,627
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(7,379,860)	(383,057)
	6,096,172	9,355,570
Foreign tax	-	(8,764)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	-
Total current tax	6,096,172	9,346,806
Deferred Tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(145,707)	(376,862)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	213,727	331,606
Impact of tax rate change	(621,044)	(210,443)
Total deferred tax	(553,024)	(255,699)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5,543,148	9,091,107
Deferred tax related to items recognised in Other comprehensive income:		
Share based payments expense during the year	(407,563)	-
Impact of tax rate change	(86,975)	-
Deferred tax charged to Other comprehensive income	(494,538)	-

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for period

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2020 – 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021	*2020*
	£	*£*
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	68,884,689	49,762,194
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the corporation tax rate in the United Kingdom of 19% (2020 – 19%)	13,088,091	9,454,817
Effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(97,069)	(46,549)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(7,166,134)	(51,450)
Difference in tax rate on overseas income	(68,259)	(55,268)
Share based payment recognised through equity	407,563	-
Impact of tax rate change	(621,044)	(210,443)
Total tax	5,543,148	9,091,107

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

6. tax on Profit on ordinary activities (continued)

The movements in deferred tax during the current and previous years are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Deferred tax asset at start of year	2,487,813	2,232,115
Deferred tax debit (credit) in profit and loss account for the year	553,024	255,698
Deferred tax charge/(credit) OCI for the year	494,538	-
Deferred tax asset at end of year	3,535,375	2,487,813
The balance at the year end comprises:		
Decelerated capital allowances	235,432	218,424
Other temporary differences	3,299,943	2,269,389
	3,535,375	2,487,813

The main rate of corporation tax for the current financial year is 19%. At the balance sheet date, an increase in the main rate to 25% as from 1 April 2023 had been enacted in Finance Act 2021. Accordingly, a blended rate of 23.03% has been applied in the measurement of the Company's closing deferred tax asset / liability as at 31 December 2021. The rate of 23.03% has increased the Company's deferred tax asset / liability by £728,236.

7. **GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Goodwill	*Intangible Asset*	*Total*
	£	£	£
Cost:			
At 1 January 2021	15,889,912	50,397,476	66,287,388
31 December 2021	15,889,912	50,397,476	66,287,388
Amortisation:			
At 1 January 2021	2,378,434	50,397,476	52,775,910
At 31 December 2021	2,378,434	50,397,476	52,775,910
Net book value:			
31 December 2021	13,511,478	-	13,511,478
1 January 2021	13,511,478	-	13,511,478

The brought forward goodwill arose on the acquisition of the passive fund management business of Gartmore Investment Management Plc in 2002 and in relation to the acquisition of GE Asset Management in 2016. Goodwill amortisation ceased on 1 January 2014 as a consequence of adopting FRS 101 and is subject to annual test for impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment	*Computer equipment*	*Total*
Cost:			
At 1 January 2021	35,664	62,561	98,225
Additions	-	-	-
Write off	(6,677)	-	(6,677)
At 31 December 2021	28,987	62,561	91,548
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	27,690	11,730	39,420
Provided during the year	5,797	15,640	21,437
Write off	(7,881)	-	(7,881)
At 31 December 2021	25,606	27,370	52,976
Net book value			
At 1 January 2021	7,974	50,831	58,805
31 December 2021	3,381	35,191	38,572

9. OTHER FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	2021	*2020*
	£	*£*
Market Value		
Investment in SSGA Liquidity Fund	149,000,000	141,182,900
Cost		
Investment in SSGA Liquidity Fund	149,000,000	141,182,900

The above financial investments are classified as “fair value through profit or loss”.

10. CASH

	2021	*2020*
	£	*£*
Deposits with other banks	66,369,751	74,340,744
Deposits with group companies	994,864	994,864
	67,364,615	75,335,608

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

11. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Provision for restructuring £	*Provision for operational losses* £	*Total* £
At 1 January 2021	3,228,538	36,201	3,264,739
Arising during the year	135,468	3,041,029	3,176,497
Released to Profit and loss	(1,469,918)	(10,527)	(1,480,445)
Utilised	(1,776,225)	(2,034,895)	(3,811,120)
At 31 December 2021	117,863	1,031,808	1,149,671

Restructuring provisions
Provision is made for the anticipated cost of restructuring, including redundancy costs when an obligation exists; for example, when the Company has a detailed formal plan for restructuring a business and has raised valid expectations in those affected by the restructuring by announcing its main features or starting to implement the plan. The closing balance in the provision balance is reviewed annually and the unutilised provision amount is written back to the profit and loss account.

Operational loss provisions
These provisions comprise the estimated cost of making redress payments to clients and counterparties for losses or damages associated with inappropriate judgement in the execution of Company's business activities. These provisions are expected to be utilised in the next 12 months.

12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	Authorised		*Allotted, called up and fully paid*	
	2021	*2020*	*2021*	*2020*
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	77,000,000	77,000,000	62,350,000	62,350,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

13. RESERVES
Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses on the retranslation of the Company's net investment in foreign operations which have AED functional currency. As at 31 December 2021, there was a credit balance of £37,506 (2020: £35,405) in the revaluation reserve.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

14. STAFF PENSION SCHEME
The information disclosed below is in respect of the whole of the plans for which the Company is either the sponsoring employer or has been allocated a share of cost under an agreed group policy throughout the periods shown.

	2021 £000s	2020 £000s
Defined benefit asset	265,009	263,541
Total defined benefit asset	265,009	263,541
Total defined benefit liability	(226,914)	(233,508)
Net asset for defined benefit obligations (see following table)	38,095	30,033

Movements in net defined benefit asset/ liability

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of Scheme assets		Net defined benefit asset	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at 1 January	233,508	208,324	263,541	242,596	(30,033)	(34,272)
Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements	-	53	-	-	-	53
Interest cost/(income)	3,432	4,277	3,878	4,989	(446)	(712)
	3,432	4,330	3,878	4,989	(446)	(659)

	2021 £000s	2020 £000s	2021 £000s	2020 £000s	2021 £000s	2020 £000s
Included in OCI*						
Remeasurements loss/(gain):						
Change in demographic assumptions	(2,813)	-	-	-	(2,813)	-
Change in financial assumptions	5,043	30,134	-	-	5,043	30,134
Experience adjustment	(2,778)	-	-	-	(2,778)	-
Return on scheme assets excluding interest income	-	-	6,541	26,046	(6,541)	(26,046)
	(548)	30,134	6,541	26,046	7,089	4,088
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	1,200	-	(1,200)	-
Administration expenses of Scheme	-	-	(673)	(810)	673	810
Benefits paid	(9,478)	(9,280)	(9,478)	(9,280)	-	-
Balance at 31 December	226,914	233,508	265,009	263,541	(38,095)	(30,033)

*Although it is not specifically required by IAS 19, the pro forma accounts have disclosed the subtotal of items recognised in profit or loss and OCI.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

14. STAFF PENSION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

The Company expects to realise the surplus through a refund assuming the gradual settlement of the scheme liabilities over time until all members have left the Scheme.

Plan assets

	2021 £000s	2020 £000s
Cash and cash equivalents	2,236	1,660
Debt instruments	221,622	225,315
Diversified alternatives	41,151	36,566
Total	265,009	263,541

All equity securities and debt instruments have quoted prices in active markets. All other scheme assets are not quoted in an active market.

Actuarial assumptions
The following are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages)

	2021	2020
Discount rate at 31 December	1.8%	1.5%
Future salary increases	n/a	n/a
Future pension in payment increases (RPI, capped at 5% p.a.)	3.1%	2.7%
Future pension in deferment increases (CPI, capped at 5% p.a.)	2.7%	2.1%

The assumptions relating to longevity underlying the pension liabilities at the balance sheet date are based on standard actuarial mortality tables and include an allowance for future improvements in longevity. The assumptions are equivalent to expecting a 65-year old to live for a number of years as follows:

	Male	Female
Current pensioner aged 65	24.1 years	25.0 years
Future retiree (currently aged 45) upon reaching 65	25.7 years	26.9 years

Sensitivity analysis
The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions set out above. The following table summarises how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased (decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumptions.

	2021 £000s	2020 £000s
Discount rate +0.25% (2020 +0.25%)	(11,667)	(13,331)
Future salary increases	n.a.	n.a.
Inflation (RPI, CPI) +0.25% (2020 +0.25%)	11,912	13,586

If the assumed life expectancy had been changed to assume that all members of the Scheme were one year younger, the value of the reported liabilities at 31 December 2021 would have increased by £7,987,000 before deferred tax.

The above sensitivities are based on the membership of the Scheme at the date of the last full actuarial valuation at 31 August 2020 and are applied to adjust the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period for the assumptions concerned. Whilst the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the Scheme, it does provide an approximation to the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

14. STAFF PENSION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

Funding

The Scheme is funded by State Street Bank and Trust Company, as sponsoring employer, and other participating employers of the Scheme. The funding requirements are based on the Scheme's actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the Scheme.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 20 years (2020: 24 years).

Historically, some of the Group's (defined as State Street's UK entities) employees participated in a pension scheme operated by State Street Bank and Trust Company ('SSB&T') – the State Street UK Pension and Life Assurance Scheme ("the Scheme"). The Scheme has both defined benefit and defined contribution sections. Both the defined benefit section and the defined contribution section of the Scheme are closed to future accrual of benefits, the defined benefit section since 30 April 2008, the defined contribution section in part from 30 April 2008 and completely from 30 April 2010. The Company's employees now participate in a defined contribution Group Personal Pension Scheme ("GPP") also operated by SSB&T.

As there is no contractual agreement or stated group policy for charging the net defined benefit cost of the Scheme to participating entities, the net defined benefit cost of the Scheme is recognised fully by the sponsoring employer, which is State Street Bank and Trust Company, London Branch, another member of the Group. The Company then recognises a cost equal to its contribution payable for the period. The contributions payable by the participating entities are determined pro-rata with their allocation of normal service costs at the point immediately prior to the closure of the Scheme to future accrual, adjusted for certain specific arrangements where the group has been restructured. Contributions to the defined contribution scheme are recognised in the income statement as they become payable.

The cost to the Company of the GPP for the whole year together with the amount of outstanding contributions owed by the Company in respect of the Scheme and the GPP at the year-end 31 December 2021 are set out below:

Defined contribution scheme costs for the year	£2,287,546 (2020 £2,577,086)
Outstanding contributions in respect of defined contribution schemes	£Nil (2020 £Nil)

The defined benefit section of the Scheme provides benefits based on their final pensionable salary, although all members are now deferred members. The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of SSB&T and the Scheme is administered by Mercer Limited (pension consultants) on behalf of the Scheme Trustees.

The Group has been advised by the independent qualified actuaries of the Scheme that the underlying assets and liabilities of the Scheme cannot be separated by participating employers on a consistent and reasonable basis. Accordingly, the effect of the Scheme surplus on the participating companies cannot be determined.

The defined benefit contributions to the Scheme are determined with the advice of an independent qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuations. A deficit contribution of £1,200,000 was made to the Scheme in November 2021. The next actuarial valuation report will be as at 31 August 2023.

Over the current year, the net contribution of the Company into the defined benefit section of the Scheme was £354,016 (2020: £263,731). There were no outstanding contributions owed by the Company in respect of the Scheme at the year end.

In respect of the defined benefit section of the Scheme, SSB&T and the other participating companies expect to pay no contributions over 2022 but will pay the expenses not met by Scheme assets (under an agreement with the Trustees) plus the cost of Pension Protection Fund levies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

14. STAFF PENSION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

Funding

In addition to the Company's participation in the State Street UK Pension and Life Assurance Scheme, the Company maintains a legal agreement as an unfunded unapproved retirement benefits scheme, State Street UK UURBS scheme. This liability does not form a traditional Scheme and therefore maintains no pension assets, any movements in the projected liability are recognised in the results of the year. As at the 31st December 2021, the expected liability for the two remaining employees was £1,213,000 (2020: £1,253,528).

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with accounting standards the Company has taken advantage of reduced disclosure requirements per FRS 101 in relation to related party transactions, due to the fact that it is wholly owned and its ultimate holding company produces publicly available consolidated financial statements.

16. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is State Street Global Advisors Switzerland Holdings GmbH, State c/o INTERCONSULTA Revisions- und Treuhand AG, Poststrasse 9, 6300 Zug, Switzerland. The ultimate Parent company is State Street Corporation, incorporated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the United States of America and is the smallest and largest company in which the Company's results are consolidated respectively. Copies of State Street Corporation's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from State Street, Financial Centre, 1 Lincoln Street, Boston, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States of America.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 24 February 2022 Russian forces invaded Ukraine. The resulting conflict has affected the markets since the balance sheet date, following the strong economic sanctions imposed on Russia. The Russian securities have collapsed in value and been withdrawn from indices. The long term impact is still unknown, however the Company does not have any direct exposure to Russian securities. Based on a review done on 22 February 2022, the investment exposure of the funds managed by the Company was assessed as immaterial.