

**EC Hambro Rabben & Partners
Limited**

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2022

Company Number 03549948



EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Company Information

Directors	P J Donald C E Hambro E Rabben
Company secretary	J S Day
Registered number	03549948
Registered office	32-33 St. James's Palace London SW1A 1NR
Independent auditor	BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

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EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Strategic Report For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The Directors present their Strategic Report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Development and performance of the business during the financial year ended 31 March 2022

The company was retained as adviser to a leading marine services public limited company during the year and maintained contact with its traditional client base. Overall clients' funding and merger and acquisition activities remained subdued as a result of the covid pandemic and this is reflected in the outcome for the year.

The Key Performance Indicators are, as follows:

Turnover of £238k (2021: £277k);
Loss after tax of £99k (2021: £63k);
Net assets of £155k (2021: £254k)

The position of the company at the end of the year

At the end of the year the company continued to work on a number of potential transactions.

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the business

We rely on our reputation and a principal risk would be any loss of competence to meet customer requests, or operational errors leading to claims against the company, or loss of our FCA authorisation, any of which would have an adverse effect.

Our operational risks are contained by the company's employees and directors being skilled and practiced in the company's field of operations and, provided that the company maintains the quality of its work for its clients, and it complies with its obligations to the rules and spirit of the FCA, the company has a low risk profile.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has presented risks and uncertainty to a number of businesses however we consider there to be no significant impact to the Company given its operations.

Statement by the Directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172 Companies Act 2006

Decisions making within the company are made taking into consideration the long term interests of the business and the stakeholders' interests.

The staff within the business are all long term employees with extensive knowledge of the financial sector gained over many years.

We consider our conduct and reputation to be paramount when making decisions as we could not continue if we were to lose our regulatory approval.

We have not had any complaints made by clients over our 25 year history.

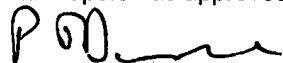
Regarding suppliers, as a policy we always pay our creditors promptly.

We are conscious when making decisions of our responsibility towards to community and environment in which we operate.

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Strategic Report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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



P J Donald
Director

Date: 28th July 2022

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited is to act as Corporate Finance Advisors.

Results and dividends

The net profit for the year is set out on page 8.

Dividends of £Nil (2021 - £Nil) were paid during the year.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

P J Donald
C E Hambro
E Rabben

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting disclosure

Energy and carbon information is not disclosed because the Company is a low energy user as defined in the Environment Reporting Guidelines.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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



P J Donald
Director

Date: 28th July 2022

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

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

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

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Ltd ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

Independence

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.

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 Group's and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited (continued)

Other information

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

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

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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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.

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited (continued)

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.

Extent to which the audit was 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. These included but were not limited to compliance with Companies Act 2006, the accounting standards and the Financial Conduct Authority's regulations.

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements.

Our tests included, but were not limited to:

- We discussed among the engagement team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. Furthermore, we communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit;
- agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiries of management; and
- review of minutes of board meetings throughout the period.

We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that 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, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.


A further description of our responsibilities is available 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.

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited (continued)

DocuSigned by:

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Kelly Sheppard (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).
28 July 2022

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	237,999	277,236
Gross profit		<u>237,999</u>	<u>277,236</u>
Administrative expenses		(336,781)	(354,156)
Operating loss	5	<u>(98,782)</u>	<u>(76,920)</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	122	100
Loss before tax		<u>(98,660)</u>	<u>(76,820)</u>
Tax on loss	8	-	14,098
Loss for the financial year		<u>(98,660)</u>	<u>(62,722)</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u><u>(98,660)</u></u>	<u><u>(62,722)</u></u>

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Registered number: 03549948

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	544	1,209
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	112,029	238,262
Cash at bank and in hand		76,375	124,208
		<u>188,404</u>	<u>362,470</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(33,842)	(109,913)
Net current assets		<u>154,562</u>	<u>252,557</u>
Net assets		<u><u>155,106</u></u>	<u><u>253,766</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	21,000	21,000
Capital redemption reserve	13	18,000	18,000
Profit and loss account	13	116,106	214,766
Total equity		<u><u>155,106</u></u>	<u><u>253,766</u></u>

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



P J Donald
Director

Date: 28th July 2022

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2020	21,000	18,000	277,488	316,488
Comprehensive loss for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(62,722)	(62,722)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(62,722)	(62,722)
At 1 April 2021	21,000	18,000	214,766	253,766
Comprehensive loss for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(98,660)	(98,660)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(98,660)	(98,660)
At 31 March 2022	21,000	18,000	116,106	155,106

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the financial year	(98,782)	(76,920)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	665	1,146
Decrease in debtors	126,232	55,826
(Decrease) in creditors	(76,070)	(56,907)
Exchange differences	5,106	4,404
Corporation tax	-	(2,299)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(42,849)	(74,750)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	(933)
Interest received	122	100
Net cash from investing activities	122	(833)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(42,727)	(75,583)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	124,208	204,195
Exchange loss on cash	(5,106)	(4,404)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	76,375	124,208
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	76,375	124,208
	76,375	124,208

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

EC Hambro & Partners Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office and principal place of business is 32-33 St James's Place, London, SW1A 1NR. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The presentational and functional currency of these financial statements is GBP. Values are rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Directors have assessed a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, giving due consideration to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19, and are satisfied that no material uncertainties exist that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Directors have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover represents fees receivable for services provided to clients, exclusive of VAT. When fees are earned on the execution of a significant act they are recognised as revenue when that act has been completed. Fees in respect of other services are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as the right to consideration or payment accrues through performance of services. Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services.

2.4 Interest income

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

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Office Equipment & Office - 3 years
Furniture and Fittings

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

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

2.6 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies have been translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the date on which the transaction occurred. Liabilities and current assets expressed in foreign currencies at the reporting date have been translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at that date. All resultant differences are dealt with through the statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Operating leases: the Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

2.8 Debtors

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

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

2.10 Creditors

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

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments

General

Financial instruments are recognised on the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially measured at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction which includes transaction costs for financial instruments not subsequently measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as set out below:

Classification

Financial instruments are classified as either 'basic' or 'other' in accordance with Chapter 11 of FRS 102. All of the Company's financial instruments are classified as basic.

Subsequent measurement

At each reporting date, debt instruments classified as basic are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised only once the liability has been extinguished through discharge, cancellation or expiration.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

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

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

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

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates.

Management have not been required to make any key estimates or judgements when preparing the financial statements.

4. Turnover

The whole of turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the Company. The Company's entire turnover arose in the UK.

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	665	1,146
Auditors remuneration		
statutory audit	13,500	11,730
taxation services	4,310	4,300
payroll services	3,200	5,250
Amounts paid under operating leases	34,198	79,070
Foreign exchange gain	5,106	4,404

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

6. Directors and employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	147,838	133,873
Social security costs	4,645	15,596
	<u>152,483</u>	<u>149,469</u>

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

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Administration	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Staff costs include the following emoluments in respect of Directors of the Company:

	2022 £	2021 £
Emoluments	<u>123,823</u>	<u>118,677</u>

Included in the amount above is £62,227 (2021 - £59,369) in respect of the highest paid Director.

Key management personnel consists of Directors only.

7. Interest receivable

	2022 £	2021 £
Other interest receivable	<u>122</u>	<u>100</u>

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

8. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(14,098)
Total current tax	-	(14,098)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(23,715)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	23,715	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	-	(14,098)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

Deferred tax asset of £23,501 (2021 - £Nil) was not recognised in respect of losses carried forwards as there was insufficient evidence that those losses would be recovered.

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(98,660)	(76,820)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	(18,745)	(14,596)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	656	600
Losses carried back	-	14,115
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	19	(14,098)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	-	120
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(5,645)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	23,715	(239)
Total tax charge for the year	-	(14,098)

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The finance act 2021 was substantially enacted in May 2021 and has increased the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. This is likely to result in an increase the Company's UK tax charge from that date.

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Office Equip- ment £	Office Furniture & Fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2021	8,919	120,249	129,168
At 31 March 2022	8,919	120,249	129,168
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	8,919	119,040	127,959
Charge for the year	-	665	665
At 31 March 2022	8,919	119,705	128,624
Net book value			
At 31 March 2022	-	544	544
At 31 March 2021	-	1,209	1,209

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

10. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	37,958	128,299
Other debtors	43,946	69,698
Prepayments and accrued income	15,873	26,012
Corporation tax	14,252	14,253
	<u>112,029</u>	<u>238,262</u>

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	6,952	1,440
Other taxation and social security	8,022	14,942
Other creditors	48	76,726
Accruals	18,820	16,805
	<u>33,842</u>	<u>109,913</u>

12. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 21,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>21,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

13. Reserves

The Company's capital and reserves are as follows:

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve contains the nominal value of own shares that have been acquired by the Company and cancelled.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	-	79,070

15. Related parties

As at 31 March 2022, the following amounts were owed from/(to) Directors:

	2022 £	2021 £
E Rabben	43,701	37,178
P. J. Donald	245	17,938
	<u>43,946</u>	<u>55,116</u>

These balances are unsecured, and interest free and repayable on demand.

15. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

There is no ultimate controlling party for EC Hambro & Partners Limited.

Pillar 3 Statement

The Capital Requirements Directive ('the Directive') of the European Union establishes a revised regulatory capital framework across Europe governing the amount and nature of capital credit institutions and investment firms must maintain. In the United Kingdom, the Directive has been implemented by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') in its regulations through the General Prudential Sourcebook ('GENPRU') and the Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms ('BIPRU').

The FCA framework consists of three 'Pillars':

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- Pillar 1 sets out the minimum capital amount that meets the firm's credit, market and operational risk;
- Pillar 2 requires the firm to assess whether its Pillar 1 capital is adequate to meet its risks and is subject to annual review by the FCA; and
- Pillar 3 requires disclosure of specified information about the underlying risk management controls and capital position.

The rules in BIPRU 11 set out the provision for Pillar 3 disclosure. This document is designed to meet our Pillar 3 obligations.

We are permitted to omit required disclosures if we believe that the information is immaterial such that omission would be likely to change or influence the decision of a reader relying on that information.

In addition, we may omit required disclosures where we believe that the information is regarded as proprietary or confidential. In our view, proprietary information is that which, if it were shared, would undermine our competitive position. Information is considered to be confidential where there are obligations binding us to confidentiality with our customers, suppliers and counterparties.

We have made no omissions on the grounds that it is immaterial, proprietary or confidential.

Scope and application of the requirements

EC Hambro Rabben & Partners Ltd ("the Firm") is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and as such is subject to minimum regulatory capital requirements. The Firm is categorised as a limited licence firm by the FCA for capital purposes. It is a corporate finance advisory firm and as such has no trading book exposures.

The Firm is not a member of a group and so is not required to prepare consolidated reporting for prudential purposes.

Risk management

The Firm is governed by its directors who determine its business strategy and risk appetite. They are also responsible for establishing and maintaining the Firm's governance arrangements along with designing and implementing a risk management framework that recognises the risks that the business faces.

The directors also determine how the risks the business faces may be mitigated and assess on an ongoing basis the arrangements to manage those risks. The Principals meet on a regular basis and discuss current projections for profitability, cash flow, regulatory capital management, and business planning and risk management. The Principals manage the Firm's risks business through a framework of policy and procedures having regard to relevant laws, standards, principles and rules (including FCA principles and rules) with the aim to operate a defined and transparent risk management framework. These policies and procedures are updated as required.

The directors have identified that business, operational, market and credit risks are the main areas of risk to which the Firm is exposed. Annually the directors formally review their risks, controls and other risk mitigation arrangements and assess their effectiveness. Where the directors identify material risks they consider the financial impact of these risks as part of the business planning and capital management and conclude whether the amount of regulatory capital is adequate.

Remuneration Code

The Capital Requirements Directive require firms to make disclosures on remuneration. The requirements focus on those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the firm. The FCA has also applied proportionality by setting different disclosure requirements for firms depending on their size, internal nature, scope and complexity of their activities. The Firm is a limited licence firm and therefore is classed as a TIRE 4 firm for disclosure requirements in respect of its remuneration policy and arrangements.

Remuneration policy for the Firm is decided by the directors. Remuneration is based entirely on profits, as opposed to revenues, of the firm and it is a policy that remuneration is only paid from fees that have been received ie not against fees receivable.

Aggregate quantitative information regarding remuneration is provided in our financial statements.

Regulatory capital

The Firm is a limited liability company and its capital arrangements are established in its Articles. Its capital is summarised as follows:

	£ 0000
Share Capital	21
Capital Redemption Reserve	18
Profit & Loss Account / Reserves	116
	155

The main features of the Firm's capital resources for regulatory purposes are as follows:

Capital item	£'000
Tier 1 capital less innovative tier 1 capital	155
Total tier 2, innovative tier 1 and tier 3 capital	0
Deductions from tier 1 and tier 2 capital	75
Total capital resources, net of deductions	80

Our Firm is small with a simple operational infrastructure. Its market risk is limited to foreign exchange risk on fees receivable in foreign currency and its foreign currency bank balances, and credit risk from advisory fees receivable but not paid. The Firm follows the standardised approach to market risk and the simplified standard approach to credit risk. The Firm is subject to the Fixed Overhead Requirement and is not required to calculate an operational risk capital charge though it considers this as part of its process to identify the level of risk based capital required.

As discussed above the firm is a limited licence firm and as such its capital requirements are the greater of:

- Its base capital requirement of £75,000; or
- The sum of its market and credit risk requirements; or
- Its Fixed Overhead Requirement.

We have not identified credit risk exposure classes or the minimum capital requirements for market risk as we believe that they are immaterial.

It is the Firm's experience that either the base capital requirement or the Fixed Overhead Requirement establishes its capital requirements and hence market and credit risks are considered not to be material.

July 2022