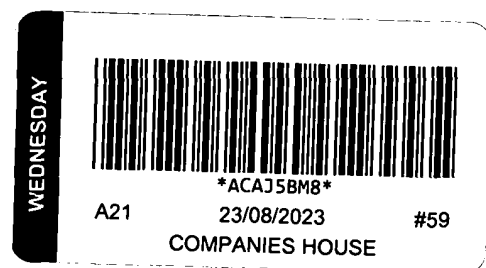


Company Number 06262157

Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements - 31 December 2022



STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors present their Annual Report and the audited financial statements of Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company is a private limited company, incorporated in England and Wales, and is a wholly owned subsidiary within the TP ICAP Group plc (the "Group").

The principal activity of the Company is to provide long term finance to Group related companies and earned interest income of \$9,574,000 during the year (2021: \$7,487,000). The Directors consider that the year end financial position was satisfactory and do not anticipate any changes to the principal activities.

RESULTS

The results of the Company are set out in the Statement of profit or loss on page 9.

The Profit after income tax for the financial year of \$8,105,000 (2021: \$5,593,000) has been transferred to Retained profits.

The Net assets of the Company are \$152,441,000 (2021: \$144,336,000).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key risks in the Company's day to day operations can be categorised as Market, Credit, Operational, Liquidity, Strategic and business risk.

Market risk is the vulnerability of the Company to movements in foreign exchange and interest rates.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company in the event of non-performance by a client or counterparty with respect to its contractual obligations to the Company.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. Operational risk covers a wide and diverse range of risk types. The overall objective of the Company's operational risk management is not to avoid all potential risks but to proactively identify and assess risks and risk situations and manage them in an efficient and informed manner.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company, in periods of corporate or market volatility, will not have access to an appropriate level of cash or funding to enable it to finance ongoing operations or any reasonable unanticipated events on cost effective terms. Cash and cash equivalent balances are held with the principal objective of capital security and availability and with a secondary objective of generating return. Funding requirements and Cash and cash equivalent exposures are monitored by Group Finance and Operations.

Strategic and business risk is the risk that the Company's ability to do business might be damaged through its failure to adapt to changing market dynamics and customer requirements .

Management have the day-to-day responsibility for ensuring that the Company operates in accordance with the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. The Group has approved policies and procedures to manage key risks. Further details of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework are outlined in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

The Directors provide this statement describing how they have had regard to the matters set out in Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006, when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company. Further details on Group's engagement with our key and other stakeholders, as well as how we promote the success of the Group are also contained in the Group Corporate Governance Report in the Group's Annual Report and Accounts. This statement also provides details of how the Directors have engaged with and had regard to the interests of our key stakeholders.

Our stakeholders

The Company believes that effective engagement with our shareholders and wider stakeholder groups is central to the Group's long-term success. During 2022, we maintained our engagement with all stakeholders. As part of this work, we increased our focus on environmental, social and governance ("ESG") matters. During the year, the Company conducted an annual review of its risk and governance framework. The adopted framework has reinforced Section 172 oversight by further clarifying divisions of responsibilities within the Group. The structure and format of Company and Committee papers ensure that Section 172(1) considerations are considered in Board discussion and decision making.

Shareholders

The Directors believe that engagement with our shareholders is of key importance to the business. During the year, the Directors considered, and where applicable, approved and paid dividends as appropriate to its shareholders, having considered the impact of a distribution on the long-term prospects of the business. At Group level, a tailored engagement approach is undertaken with the Group's shareholders. Details of the approach taken with the Group's shareholders are included in the Group Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

Our approach to sustainability

The Directors recognise that TP ICAP's ESG performance is an increasingly important factor in delivering long-term value for our shareholders. To best meet the needs of our stakeholders, which include clients, colleagues, regulators, suppliers, and also the communities in which we operate and the environment, we have set a sustainability strategy that is formed of three priorities: 'ESG Reporting and Performance Management'; 'Supporting our Clients'; and 'Making a Positive Impact'. Throughout 2022, the Group Board monitored the execution of this strategy. Areas of particular focus included climate change-related matters and reviewing the Group's corporate purpose. Details of the Group's sustainability strategy and ESG performance can be found in the Group Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company's return on assets, calculated as net profit divided by net assets, is 5.3% (2021: 4.2%). This is in line with management expectations.

The Directors of TP ICAP Group plc manage the Group's operations on a regional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that further analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company. The key performance indicators of the Group, which includes the Company, are discussed in the Annual Report of TP ICAP Group plc, which does not form part of this report.

This report has been approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the Board.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



D Williams
Director

4 May 2023
Company Number 06262157

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activity is to provide long term finance to Group undertakings. It is anticipated that the Company will continue its present business activities for the foreseeable future.

The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company is a private company limited by shares. The registered office is 135 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 3TP.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Details of the business review and future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Details of principal risks and uncertainties can be found in the Strategic Report on page 2.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being at least the twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further detail regarding the adoption of the going concern basis, is detailed in Note 1, General information and principal accounting policies.

DIVIDENDS

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Directors declared and paid dividends on the ordinary shares of \$Nil (2021: \$7,868,000).

DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

G Martin
D Williams

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The Company's ultimate parent, TP ICAP Group plc, has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors which remain in force at the date of this report.

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

The Company has prepared a statement in compliance with Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006. Details of this statement can be found in the Strategic Report on page 3.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The Group recognises it has a responsibility to help protect the environment and respond to the global climate crisis. This means minimising the environmental impact of our operations.

Responsibility for environmental matters rests with the Board, and is included in its terms of reference. The Chief Executive Officer is the Board member responsible for corporate social responsibility across the Group. These policies and practices are outlined in TP ICAP Group plc's Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

There were no political contributions made by the Company during the year (2021: \$Nil).

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The Company's incumbent auditor, Shipleys LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and, in the absence of an Annual General Meeting, are deemed reappointed in the next financial year.

PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

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.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and 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 FRS 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 the profit or loss of the Company for that year.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" has 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 confirm they have complied with all the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

This report is authorised for issue by the Board of Directors.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



D Williams
Director

4 May 2023
Company Number 06262157

Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited
Independent auditor's report to the members of Tullett Prebon (No.3) Limited
31 December 2022

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 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of financial position 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 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (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 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.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report and Financial Statements 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.

Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited
Independent auditor's report to the members of Tullett Prebon (No.3) Limited
31 December 2022

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 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 by the Company, 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. ;or

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.

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:

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tullett Prebon (No.3) Limited

31 December 2022

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

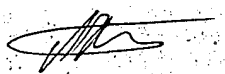
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates. We considered the significant laws and regulations to be the Companies Act 2006, tax legislation, the financial reporting framework, applicable mining laws and environmental legislation.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by discussing among the engagement team where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud;
- Holding discussions with management to consider any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud;
- Understanding how the Company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management, reviewing board minutes and reports received from legal counsel;
- In addressing risk of management override of controls, we performed testing of journal entries to the financial statements, including verification of journals which we consider exhibit higher fraud risk characteristics based on our understanding of the group. As part of our testing of management override of controls we performed procedures on accounts subject to greater management estimate and judgement including the recognition of revenue and the carrying values of investment in subsidiaries.

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: 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.



Robert Wood (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Shipleys LLP, Statutory Auditor
10 Orange Street
London, UK
WC2H 7DQ
Date 04 May 2023

Shipleys LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC317129)

Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited
Statement of profit or loss
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Year ended 31 Dec2022 \$'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Other operating income / (expenses)	3	445	(91)
Administrative (expenses) / income	4	(12)	2
Operating profit / (loss)		433	(89)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	9,574	7,487
Profit before income tax		10,007	7,398
Income tax	7	(1,902)	(1,405)
Profit after income tax for the year		<u>8,105</u>	<u>5,993</u>

The profit for the current and prior year is derived solely from continuing operations.

There were no items of other comprehensive income in the current or prior year other than the profit for the current or prior year and, accordingly, no Statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

The above Statement of profit or loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited
Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	As at 31 Dec 2022 \$'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Debtors	8	150,000	-
Total non-current assets		150,000	-
Current assets			
Debtors	9	5,823	153,483
Total current assets		5,823	153,483
Total assets		155,823	153,483
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Creditors	10	74	6,040
Tax payable	11	3,308	3,107
Total current liabilities		3,382	9,147
Total liabilities		3,382	9,147
Net assets		152,441	144,336
Equity			
Issued capital	12	35,002	35,002
Retained profits		117,439	109,334
Total equity		152,441	144,336

The financial statements on pages 9 to 18 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 4 May 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



D Williams
Director

4 May 2023
Company Number 06262157

The above Balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Issued capital \$'000	Retained profits \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	35,002	111,209	146,211
Profit after income tax for the year	-	5,993	5,993
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,993	5,993
Dividends paid (note 13)	-	(7,868)	(7,868)
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>35,002</u>	<u>109,334</u>	<u>144,336</u>
	Issued capital \$'000	Retained profits \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2022	35,002	109,334	144,336
Profit after income tax for the year	-	8,105	8,105
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	8,105	8,105
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>35,002</u>	<u>117,439</u>	<u>152,441</u>

The above Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies

General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 135 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 3TP.

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

Going concern

After consideration of the Company's business review and the risks and uncertainties and having considered the Company's forecasts including the liquidity and capital, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least the twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the going concern basis continues to be used in preparing these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006. As permitted, the Company has taken advantage of disclosure exemptions, including: Statement of cash flows, disclosure of new accounting standards not yet mandatory, presentation of comparative information for tangible and intangible fixed assets, key management compensation, related party transactions between wholly owned Group companies and share-based payments. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the Group financial statements of TP ICAP Group plc. Items which are of a non-recurring nature and material, when considering both size and nature, are disclosed separately to give a clearer presentation of the Company's results.

The Company's ultimate parent and controlling party is TP ICAP Group plc (incorporated in Jersey).

The financial statements are prepared in United States dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Historic cost convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Interest receivable and similar income

Interest revenue is recognised as interest and accrues using the applicable effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Tax

Tax on the profit for the financial year comprises both current and deferred tax as well as any adjustment in respect of prior years. Tax is charged or credited to the Statement of profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also recorded within equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Calculations of current and deferred tax liability are based on ongoing discussions with the relevant tax authorities, management's assessment of legal and professional advice, case law and other relevant guidance. Where the expected tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax amounts in the year in which a reassessment of the liability is made.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for reporting purposes and the tax bases of the assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is calculated at the rate of tax expected to apply when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Dividends paid

Dividends are recognised as deductions from Retained profits in the period in which they are paid.

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of each transaction. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are retranslated at rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are taken to the Statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value denominated in foreign currency are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised at amortised cost less expected credit loss provision. All provisions are recorded within Administrative expenses in the Statement of profit or loss.

Intercompany current accounts

Intercompany current accounts are shown in accordance with the netting agreement, which allows netting of bilateral intercompany balances within entities that are party to the netting agreement.

Intercompany loan

Intercompany loans are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Retained earnings

Represents the accumulated retained earnings of the Company

Financial instruments

The Company has applied IFRS 9 in valuing its financial instruments. The Company had no hedging relationships as at this date or during the current reporting period. Classification of financial assets is based both on the business model within which the asset is held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. There exist three principal classification categories for financial assets that are debt instruments:

- (i) fair value through other comprehensive income 'FVOCI',
- (ii) fair value through profit or loss 'FVTPL' and
- (iii) amortised cost.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Equity investments in scope of IFRS 9 are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised in the Statement of profit or loss unless an irrevocable election has been made to recognise gains or losses in OCI. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in financial assets are not bifurcated but instead the whole hybrid contract is assessed for classification.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as an asset measured at FVTPL, if in doing so, it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Note 1. General information and principal accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 applies the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model to financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments.

The financial assets at amortised cost consist of Trade and other debtors, Cash and cash equivalents and other Intercompany debtors. ECL of Trade and other debtors and Cash and cash equivalents is calculated using simplified method (lifetime ECL) while Intercompany debtors adopt the general approach (12 month ECL).

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: that result from expected default events within 12 months of the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: that result from all default events anticipated during the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The only exception is Cash and cash equivalents and Intercompany positions for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which is measured as 12-month ECLs. The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for Debtors at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls, representing the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Write-off Policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Note 2. Key accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements, estimates and assumptions in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgments, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. IFRS 9 requires the Directors to make an estimate of Expected Credit Loss (ECL), the approach being as set out in note 1. Apart from ECL, there are no further critical accounting judgements, estimates or assumptions and there are no other sources of estimation uncertainty that are likely to affect the current or future financial years.

Note 3. Other operating income / (expenses)

This represents exchange differences arising on transactions in foreign currencies during the year and on translation at the balance sheet date of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2022

Note 4. Administrative income / (expenses)

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 \$'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Movement in expected credit loss provision	<u>12</u>	<u>(2)</u>

Fees paid to the Company's auditor, Shipleys LLP, and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the Company are not disclosed in the Company's financial statements since the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent and controlling party as at year end, TP ICAP Group plc, included these fees on a consolidated basis.

Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements were \$7,977 (2021: \$8,251).

Note 5. Directors remuneration

No fees were paid to the Directors or key management personnel in respect of services to the Company during the year (2021: \$Nil).

Note 6. Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 Dec2022 \$'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Group related company loan	<u>9,574</u>	<u>7,487</u>

Tullett Prebon (No. 3) Limited
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Note 7. Income tax

Analysis of charge for the year:

	Year ended 31 Dec2022 \$'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax - current year	1,904	1,405
Adjustment in respect of previous years - current tax	(2)	-
Aggregate income tax	1,902	1,405
Numerical reconciliation of income tax and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit before income tax	10,007	7,398
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 19%	1,901	1,406
Adjustment in respect of previous years - current tax	(2)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3	(1)
Income tax	1,902	1,405
Effective tax rate	19.0%	19.0%

In the UK, legislation to increase the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% is enacted, effective from 1 April 2023. The effect of the increase to 25% is not expected to have a material impact on the deferred tax position of the company.

	As at 31 Dec2022 \$'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Provision for income tax	3,308	3,107

Note 8. Non-current assets - Debtors

	As at 31 Dec 2022 \$'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Loan owed by Group related company	150,000	-

Loan owed by Group related company is unsecured and interest is charged at 7.5% for a maximum term of 5 years.

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Note 9. Current assets - Debtors

	As at 31 Dec 2022 \$'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Loan owed by Group related company	-	150,000
Amount owed by Group related company	6,606	4,254
Expected credit loss	(783)	(771)
	<u>5,823</u>	<u>153,483</u>

Amounts owed by Group related company are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. Loan owed by Group related company as at 31 December 2021 was unsecured, repayable on demand and interest was charged at 5.3%.

Note 10. Current liabilities - Creditors

	As at 31 Dec2022 \$'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Amount owed to Group related company	<u>74</u>	<u>6,040</u>

Amounts owed to Group related company are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

Note 11. Current liabilities - Tax payable

	As at 31 Dec 2022 \$'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Provision for income tax	<u>3,308</u>	<u>3,107</u>

Note 12. Equity - Issued capital

	As at 31 Dec2022 Shares	As at 31 Dec 2021 Shares	As at 31 Dec2022 \$'000	As at 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Authorised, issued and fully-paid ordinary shares of \$100 each	<u>350,020</u>	<u>350,020</u>	<u>35,002</u>	<u>35,002</u>

Ordinary shares have full rights to voting and dividends.

Note 13. Equity - Dividends

Dividends paid during the financial year were as follows:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 \$'000	Year ended 31 Dec 2021 \$'000
Dividend paid of \$0 per share (2021: \$22.48 per share)	<u>-</u>	<u>7,868</u>

Note 14. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 15. Immediate and ultimate parent company

The Company's immediate parent is Cleverpride Limited, which does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

At the year end, the Company's ultimate parent and controlling party is TP ICAP Group plc which is incorporated in Jersey, and now heads the largest and smallest group of companies of which the Company is a member. TP ICAP Group plc will prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Copies of TP ICAP Group plc financial statements will be available from www.tpicap.com.