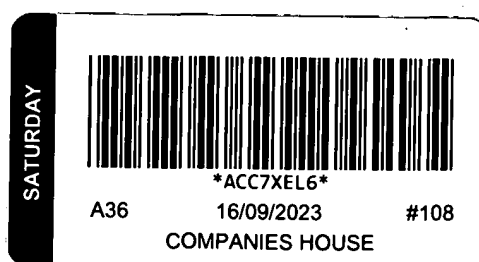


Registered number: OC303230

Threesixty Services LLP

Annual Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022



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Information

Designated Members

The corporate members of the limited liability partnership who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

abrdn plc

Aberdeen Corporate Services Limited

LLP registered number

OC303230

Independent Auditor

Azets Audit Services

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Alpha House

4 Greek Street

Stockport

SK3 8AB

Registered Office

2nd Floor, The Royals

353 Altrincham Road

Sharston

Manchester

M22 4BJ

Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland plc

Drummond House

1 Redheugh Avenue

Edinburgh

EH12 9JN

Members' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The members present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of threesixty services LLP ("the LLP" or "threesixty") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Introduction

threesixty provides support services to wealth managers in the financial intermediary sector. The core proposition focuses on regulatory and technical advice, product and fund research/reviews and training in all areas. Services continue to be developed and targeted as regulation develops in this sector.

Business review

threesixty currently support 936 directly authorised firms, which represents an increase of 2% since the beginning of the financial year. Our fee structure remains unaltered with clients choosing to take services from a menu on a firm basis rather than on a user basis. threesixty continues to offer all of any product discount or override negotiated with external suppliers to the clients and all income is derived for services delivered. Fees have been held for a number of years and the increased operational costs have been fully absorbed by the business reducing profitability. From a cash position our income increased by 3% compared to 2021, however the financial statements reflect the impact of IFRS15.

Our investment in the client portal continues, with the development of risk management tools to assist threesixty firms evidencing compliance with the consumer duty. threesixty continues to recruit, train and develop it's team to the highest standards.

threesixty does not hold regulatory responsibilities or liabilities on behalf of its clients and as a result its risk profile remains low.

Employee involvement

The LLP is committed to an equal opportunities policy. The sole criterion for selection or promotion is the suitability of any applicant for the job regardless of ethnic origin, religion, religious belief, sex, sexual orientation, marital status or disablement. The LLP communicates with its employees on a regular basis, with an emphasis on listening and responding to staff aspirations and development needs through regular meetings, formal appraisals, development plans and staff intranet.

Going concern

In assessing whether the LLP is a going concern the members have considered the LLP's net assets and current results, the liquidity of the LLP's assets and forecasted cash flows. The management of the LLP are satisfied that it's strong cash position means that the LLP has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future (being 12 months from the date of this report). Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Risk management objectives and policies

The LLP assesses, monitors and manages the business's exposure to risk through a defined framework which groups the principal risks to the business and approach to management as follows:

Strategic risk

Those risks which threaten achievement of the strategy through failing to meet client expectations and implementation or response to changing circumstances are regularly monitored by the executive team and formally reported.

Members' report (*continued*)

Financial risk

The risk that the LLP has insufficient financial resources to meet its ongoing commitments is managed through management of income and costs and maintaining sufficient cash to meet costs for a significant period of time where income may be impacted. The management have in particular reviewed the commercial impact that the cost of living crisis presents alongside the threat of turbulence for the stockmarket and concluded that there is limited commercial exposure.

Conduct risk

The risk of poor conduct through our behaviours, strategies, decisions and actions failing to meet staff and client expectations is governed by a Code of Conduct applicable to all of our people with mandatory training modules embedding a strong conduct culture.

Regulatory risk

The risk of regulatory sanction, financial consequences or reputational damage as a result of failing to comply with changes in applicable law, contractual requirements or regulations is reviewed by members of the management team with clearly defined roles and support from external consultants.

Operational risk

The risk that people, processes, systems or external events impede our ability to meet our strategic objectives is controlled through an ongoing programme of investment and improvements, controls to mitigate fraud and financial crime and process monitoring.

Designated members

The corporate members of the partnership who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were abrdn plc and Aberdeen Corporate Services Limited.

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the members are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the LLP's auditors are unaware. Additionally the members have taken all relevant steps that they ought to have taken as members in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the LLP's auditors are aware of that information.

Statement of members' responsibilities in respect of the Members' Report and the financial statements

The members are responsible for preparing the Members' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 require the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under Regulation 8 of the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 the members 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 LLP and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members 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;
- assess the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and

Members' report (*continued*)

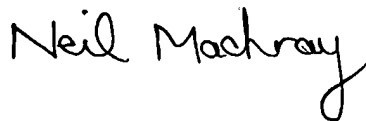
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the LLP or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Under Regulation 6 of the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, the members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the LLP's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the LLP and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with those regulations. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the LLP and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

During the year, Azets Audit Services replaced KPMG LLP as the LLP's external auditors. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006 the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Azets Audit Services will therefore continue in office.

This report was approved by the members on 13 September 2023 and signed on their behalf, by:



Neil Machray

On behalf of the designated member: Aberdeen Corporate Services Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THREESIXTY SERVICES LLP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of threesixty services LLP (the 'LLP') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the LLP's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

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 LLP 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 members' 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 LLP'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 members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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 members 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF THREESIXTY SERVICES LLP

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

Responsibilities of members

As explained more fully in the Members' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 3 to 5, the members 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 members 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 members are responsible for assessing the LLP'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 members either intend to liquidate the LLP 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.

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.

Extent to which 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 and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF THREESIXTY SERVICES LLP

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the entity through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the LLP's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the LLP'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 LLP and the LLP's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Azets Audit Services

Helen Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Date: **14.09.2023**

Alpha House
4 Greek Street
Stockport
SK3 8AB

threesixty services LLP

Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Income | | |
| Revenue from contracts with clients | 6,785,524 | 6,948,665 |
| Total income | 6,785,524 | 6,948,665 |
| Expenses | | |
| Cost of sales | (4,885,721) | (4,637,329) |
| Administrative expenses | (1,078,544) | (898,683) |
| Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration | 821,259 | 1,412,653 |
| Movement in net assets attributable to members | (821,259) | (1,412,653) |

The notes and accounting policies on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all results are derived from continuing operations.

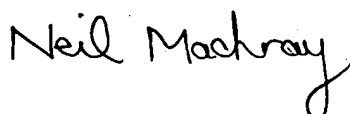
There is no material difference between the result for the financial year available for discretionary division among members stated above and their historical costs equivalents.

Statement of financial position
For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Investment in subsidiary | 7 | 267,503 | 267,503 |
| Intangible assets | 8 | 1,120,392 | 985,330 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 9 | 308,552 | 400,033 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 10 | 762,644 | 796,925 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 11 | 5,324,179 | 7,415,100 |
| Total assets | | 7,783,270 | 9,864,891 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 13 | 1,200,015 | 1,002,300 |
| Non current liabilities | | | |
| Other payables | 15 | 237,289 | 337,884 |
| Total liabilities before amounts due to members | | 1,437,304 | 1,340,184 |
| Net assets attributable to members | | 6,345,966 | 8,524,707 |
| Represented by: | | | |
| Amounts due to members | 12 | 6,345,966 | 8,524,707 |
| Total members' interests: | | | |
| Amounts due to members | | 6,345,966 | 8,524,707 |

The notes and accounting policies on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf by



Neil Machray
for and on behalf of Aberdeen Corporate Services Limited
Designated member
13 September 2023

threesixty services LLP

Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The LLP meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 100 (FRS100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). Accordingly, in the year ended 31 December 2022 the LLP has continued to adopt Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) as issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) incorporating parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to limited liability partnerships ('LLPs') reporting under international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

As permitted by FRS 101, the LLP has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions available under that standard:

- A cash flow statement and related notes;
- Revenue from contracts with clients;
- Capital management;
- Key management emoluments;
- Effect of IFRSs issued but not effective; and
- Related party transactions with our parent company and other subsidiaries.

The LLP is a wholly owned subsidiary of abrdn plc which prepares consolidated financial statements and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated accounts by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to LLPs, as well as the exemption within IFRS 10.

New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been applied by the LLP

(a) Interpretations and amendments to other standards

There are no other new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been published that are expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the LLP.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and judgement in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise judgements in applying the accounting policies and make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses arising during the year. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The area where assumptions and sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period have a risk of resulting in an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

| Financial statement area | Critical accounting estimates or assumptions | Related accounting policies and notes |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Long term investment plan (LTIP) | Estimated measurement of achieving KPIs by an accrual based on historic schemes already vested. | (o) and Note 16 |

The critical judgements and assumptions relating to LTIP are made on the same basis as in all previous years. There are no other significant judgements made by management in preparing the financial statements.

Accounting policies (*continued*)

(c) Going Concern

The LLP has made profits in the year and is well capitalised, with liquid cash resources which far exceed the level of creditors and ongoing financial commitments should income levels suffer. The LLP has considered the potential impact on income as a result of market downturns and is satisfied that there is sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Accordingly the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with clients is recognised by the LLP as performance obligations are satisfied and where it is highly probable that the revenue will be received. Disaggregation of the LLP's revenue is not applicable.

(e) Expense recognition

Expenditure incurred by the LLP is recognised in the period to which it relates. Expenses relating to a period that have not been invoiced are recognised on an accruals basis, while invoices received and paid for expenses relating to future periods are recognised as prepayments.

(f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised in the statement of financial position if it is probable that the relevant future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the LLP and they can be measured reliably and are either identified as separable (i.e. capable of being separated from the entity and sold, transferred, rented, or exchanged) or they arise from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable. The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, at least at each statement of financial position date. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The LLP recognises as intangible assets, software which has been developed internally and other purchased technology which is used in managing and executing our business. Costs to develop software internally are capitalised after the research phase and when it has been established that the project is technically feasible and the LLP has both the intention and ability to use the completed asset.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation commences at the time from which an intangible asset is available for use. Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset ranging from four to ten years.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Computer equipment, furniture and fittings and tenants improvements are measured at historical cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged to the income statement, within administrative expenses, on a straight-line basis, over their estimated useful lives of:

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Computer equipment | 3–10 years |
| Furniture and fittings | 10 years |
| Tenants improvements | 10 years |

The residual values and useful lives of the assets are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted if appropriate.

Accounting policies (*continued*)

(h) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition based on whether their contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and the nature of the business model they are managed under. Where they do not meet the SPPI test, the financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The LLP has not elected to recognise any financial assets as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets are initially recognised at their fair value. The LLP's trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment. Cash and cash equivalents include cash held on current and deposit accounts instantly accessible. Trade receivables are amounts due from clients in respect of services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current.

Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method. An expected credit loss impairment model is applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost. Impairment losses representing the expected credit loss in the next 12 months are recognised unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case lifetime expected losses are recognised.

(i) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities including trade and other payables are recognised at cost, are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

Amounts due to members are also classified as a liability.

(j) Defined contribution pension scheme

The LLP operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the LLP in an independently administered fund. The amounts charged against profits represent the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

(k) Leases

Classification and measurement in accordance with IFRS 16

Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception of a contract, the LLP assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and are presented in property, plant and equipment (refer Note 9). The LLP does not revalue its right-of-use assets. This applies to all right-of-use assets. The cost comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs and expected restoration costs not relating to wear and tear. Costs relating to wear and tear are expensed over the term of the lease. Depreciation is charged on right-of-use assets on a straight line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The LLP assesses right-of-use assets for impairment when such indicators exist, and where required, reduces the value of the right-of-use asset accordingly.

The related lease liability (included in other financial liabilities – refer Notes 13 & 15) is calculated as the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the rate implicit within the lease where readily available or the LLP's incremental borrowing rate where the implicit rate is not readily available. Interest is calculated on the liability using the discount rate and is charged to the income statement under finance costs.

Accounting policies (continued)

In determining the value of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, the LLP considers whether any leases contain lease extensions or termination options that the LLP is reasonably certain to exercise.

Short term leases and leases of low-value assets

The LLP has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low value assets and short term leases. The LLP recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(i) Investment in subsidiary

The investment entity will be exempt from consolidation in accordance with IFRS 10. In accordance with IAS 27 the investment in the subsidiary will be accounted for at cost less impairment value.

(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed by uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the entity. They are recognised when the LLP has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an expense will be incurred in settling the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

The LLP does not carry any contingent liabilities.

(n) Members' remuneration

The LLP agreement provides that any net profit is to be paid to members at least once in the financial year after preparation of the financial statements of the LLP. All profits or losses shall be allocated to or borne by the members in the same proportions as their equity share.

(o) Long term incentive plan ('LTIP')

The cost of the LTIP is spread over the performance period with a liability being recognised at each year end. The LLP recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where past practice has created a constructive obligation. The liability is measured as the estimated present value based on historic actuals and is re-measured annually. See note 16 for additional information.

(p) Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets with finite economic useful life and investments in subsidiaries are tested for impairment at each reporting date if events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. When an impairment test is conducted, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the higher of the value in use and fair value less costs to sell. The recoverable amount for intangible assets that are not yet available for use is estimated each year at the same time. If the carrying value of an intangible asset exceeds its recoverable amount then the carrying value is written down to the recoverable amount.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Revenue from contracts with clients

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Revenue due in the year from contracts with clients | 6,785,524 | 6,948,665 |
| Total revenue from contracts with clients | 6,785,524 | 6,948,665 |

2. Operating profit

| | Notes | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Operating lease rentals – see note 14 | 14 | 3,736 | 3,736 |
| Auditors' remuneration | 5 | 23,000 | 36,765 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 9 | 53,387 | 52,926 |
| Depreciation of IFRS16 Right of use assets | 9 | 80,107 | 80,568 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 8 | 177,470 | 141,505 |

3. Staff costs and other employee related costs

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Aggregate remuneration payable in respect of employees: | | |
| Wages and salaries | 3,619,233 | 3,444,875 |
| Social security costs | 461,379 | 475,555 |
| Pension costs | 581,862 | 544,473 |
| Total staff costs and other employee related costs | 4,662,474 | 4,464,903 |

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| The average number of staff employed by the LLP during the year: | | |
| Total average number of staff employed | 76 | 76 |

4. Information in relation to members

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|----------|------------|
| The average number of members during the year | 2 | 2 |
| The amount of profit attributable to the member with the largest entitlement was | £821,259 | £1,412,653 |

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Auditors' remuneration

Auditors' remuneration amounted to £23,000 (2021: £35,349) in respect of the audit of the LLP's financial statements. Auditors' remuneration for services other than the statutory audit of the LLP are not disclosed in the LLP's financial statements since the consolidated financial statements of abrdn plc, the LLP's ultimate controlling party, are required to disclose fees in respect of non-audit services on a consolidated basis.

6. Taxation

Income tax payable on the LLP's profits is solely the liability of the individual members and consequently is not dealt with in these financial statements. The LLP is not taxed as a corporate entity.

7. Investment in subsidiary

In March 2020 threesixty services LLP acquired a 50% holding in DD Hub Limited at a cost of £267,503 including transactional costs. DD Hub Ltd. is a centralised solution for managing a due diligence process. The investment entity will be exempt from consolidation in accordance with IFRS 10 and will instead be accounted at cost in accordance with IAS 27.

Investment in subsidiaries

The investment in subsidiaries balance comprises:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ |
| Equity investments – held at cost | 267,503 | 267,503 |
| Total investment in subsidiaries | 267,503 | 267,503 |

The particulars of the LLP's related undertakings, all of which are subsidiaries, at 31 December 2022 are listed below.

| Name of related undertaking | Country of incorporation or residence | Share class | % Holding |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| DD Hub Limited | United Kingdom | Ordinary | 50% |

The Registered address of the above company is as follows:

2nd floor, The Royals, 353 Altrincham Road Sharston, Manchester M22 4BJ

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

8. Intangible assets

| | Software |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | £ |
| Cost | |
| At 1 January 2021 | 1,270,362 |
| Additions | 206,422 |
| Disposals | (-) |
| At 31 December 2021 | 1,476,784 |
| Additions | 312,532 |
| Disposals | (-) |
| At 31 December 2022 | 1,789,316 |
| Accumulated amortisation | |
| At 1 January 2021 | (349,949) |
| Disposals and adjustments | - |
| Amortisation charge for the year | (141,505) |
| At 31 December 2021 | (491,454) |
| Disposals and adjustments | - |
| Amortisation charge for the year | (177,470) |
| At 31 December 2022 | (668,924) |
| Net book value | |
| At 1 January 2021 | 920,413 |
| At 31 December 2021 | 985,330 |
| At 31 December 2022 | 1,120,392 |

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

9. Property, plant and equipment

| | Non- Lease Property | Right of use assets - property | Fixtures and Fittings | Equipment | Right of use - equipment | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2021 | 97,986 | 579,010 | 195,126 | 201,066 | 45,631 | 1,118,819 |
| Additions | - | - | - | 12,412 | 38,908 | 51,320 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (1,599) | - | (1,599) |
| At 31 December 2021 | 97,986 | 579,010 | 195,126 | 211,879 | 84,539 | 1,168,540 |
| At 1 January 2022 | | | | | | |
| Additions | - | - | - | 15,187 | 25,045 | 40,232 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | (45,634) | (45,634) |
| At 31 December 2022 | 97,986 | 579,010 | 195,126 | 227,066 | 63,950 | 1,163,138 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2021 | (53,242) | (318,456) | (101,941) | (136,184) | (26,711) | (636,534) |
| Depreciation charge for the year | (9,780) | (57,916) | (19,519) | (23,627) | (22,652) | (133,494) |
| Depreciation charge on disposals | - | - | - | 1,521 | - | 1,521 |
| At 31 December 2021 | (63,022) | (376,372) | (121,460) | (158,290) | (49,363) | (768,507) |
| At 1 January 2022 | | | | | | |
| Depreciation charge for the year | (9,780) | (57,916) | (19,512) | (23,923) | (22,191) | (133,322) |
| Depreciation charge on disposals | - | - | - | - | 47,243 | 47,243 |
| At 31 December 2022 | (72,802) | (434,288) | (140,972) | (182,213) | (24,311) | (854,586) |
| Net book amount | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2021 | 44,744 | 260,554 | 93,185 | 64,882 | 18,920 | 482,285 |
| At 31 December 2021 | 34,964 | 202,638 | 73,666 | 53,589 | 35,176 | 400,033 |
| At 1 January 2022 | 34,964 | 202,638 | 73,666 | 53,589 | 35,176 | 400,033 |
| At 31 December 2022 | 25,184 | 144,722 | 54,154 | 44,853 | 39,639 | 308,552 |

Further details of the leases under which the LLP's right-of-use assets are recognised are provided under Notes 13,14 and 15.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10. Receivables and other financial assets

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Trade receivables | 42,468 | 59,991 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 556,962 | 535,989 |
| Receivables due from related parties | 157,000 | 185,996 |
| Other | 6,214 | 14,948 |
| Total receivables and other financial assets | 762,644 | 796,925 |

All receivables fall due within one year.

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 days terms and are shown net of a provision for impairment. During the year the LLP experienced bad debts totalling £3,367 included in administrative expenses and as such does not recognise any significant credit risk at the year end.

As at 31 December 2022, the analysis of trade receivables that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

| | Total due not impaired | <30 days | 30-60 days | 60-90 days | 90-120 days |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 2022 | 42,468 | 16,852 | 4,985 | 18,308 | 2,323 |
| 2021 | 59,991 | 54,165 | 2,718 | 3,000 | 108 |

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents of £5,324,179 (2021: £7,415,100) comprises cash held at bank and petty cash balance.

12. Amounts due to members

The movement in the members account during the year was:

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| At 1 January | 8,524,707 | 7,112,054 |
| Members profit drawdown in 2022 | (3,000,000) | - |
| Members remuneration charged as an expense | 821,259 | 1,412,653 |
| At 31 December | 6,345,966 | 8,524,707 |

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

13. Current liabilities

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Trade payables | 36,954 | 19,927 |
| Taxation and social security | 181,609 | 183,582 |
| Accruals | 764,605 | 527,304 |
| Lease liabilities | 118,617 | 106,790 |
| Payables due to related parties | 0 | 1,600 |
| Other payables | 98,230 | 163,097 |
| Total current liabilities | 1,200,015 | 1,002,300 |

The amount of lease liabilities expected to be settled after more than 12 months is £162,537 (2021: £262,969) as shown in Note 15.

14. Leases

The LLP leases an office and equipment used to carry out its business. Leases are generally for fixed periods but may be subject to extensions or early termination clauses. The range of terms for current leases ranges is 1.5 years to 3.5 years.

The LLP has recognised the following assets and liabilities in relation to these leases:

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Right-of-use assets: | | |
| Property | 144,722 | 202,639 |
| Equipment | 39,639 | 35,175 |
| Total right-of-use assets | 184,361 | 237,814 |
| Lease liabilities | 281,154 | 369,759 |

The following table provides analysis of the maturity analysis of the contractual undiscounted cash flows for the lease liabilities:

| | Property | Equipment | 2021 £ |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Less than one year | 103,491 | 22,142 | 120,372 |
| One to two years | 103,491 | 9,980 | 120,185 |
| Two to three years | 49,903 | 5,142 | 103,491 |
| Three to four years | - | - | 49,903 |
| Four to five years | - | - | - |
| Total undiscounted lease liabilities | 256,885 | 37,264 | 393,951 |

Details of the movements in the LLP's right-of-use assets including additions and depreciation are included in Note 9 above.

The interest on lease liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2022 was £9,293.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The LLP does not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases and leases where the underlying asset is of low value. The expense for these leases for the year ended 31 December 2022 was £3,736. The LLP lease commitment for short term leases was £183 at 31 December 2022.

Rentals payable under operating leases, which are leases where the lessor retains a significant proportion of the risks and rewards of the underlying asset, are charged in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the expected lease term. Lease incentives are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term as a reduction of the rental expense.

15. Non-current liabilities

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lease liabilities | 162,537 | 262,969 |
| Other payables | 74,752 | 74,915 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 237,289 | 337,884 |

Other payables represents the amounts payable in 2023 and 2024 for the LTIP performance schemes, 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2022, 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2023 and 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2024. The liability is measured as the estimated value of expected future cash flows and is re-measured at each statement of financial position date.

16. LTIP

The performance period and payment due for the active long term incentive plans in place are as follows:

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Payment due date | April 2023 | April 2024 | April 2025 |
| Performance period | 1.1.2020 to 31.12.2022 | 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2023 | 1.1.2022 to 31.12.2024 |

Reconciliation of the movement in the liability:

| | 2022 £ |
|--|----------------|
| Liability at 31 December 2021 | 435,897 |
| Movement | (275,461) |
| Outstanding at 31 December 2022 | 160,436 |

The estimated liability at 31 December 2022 reflects the stretched targets introduced in schemes commencing in 2020, 2021 and 2022. The liability is recognised within other payables, notes 13 and 15 and is split between current £85,683 and non-current £74,752.

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

17. Related party transactions

(a) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The LLP's parent and ultimate controlling party is abrdn plc, a company incorporated in Scotland, which owns 100% of the LLP. Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts of the ultimate controlling party can be obtained at www.abrdn.com.

(b) Transactions with and balances from/to related parties

The LLP has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS101 not to disclose transactions with the LLP's parent company and fellow wholly owned subsidiaries in the Group. During the year the LLP made trading payments of £53,000 to DD Hub Ltd. (2021: £61,658) and contributed £10,594 (2021: £nil) to DD Hub Ltd. in respect of platform development costs. At the balance sheet date the amount outstanding at the year end was £8,500 (2021: £1,600). The LLP also loaned £75,000 to DD Hub Ltd. (2021: £82,000) during the year and the balance on the loan account at the year end was £157,000 (2021: £82,000).

(c) Transactions between key management and the Group

Certain members of key management personnel hold investments in investment products which are managed by the Group. None of the amounts concerned are material in the context of funds managed by the Group. All transactions between key management and their close family members and the Group during the year are on terms which are equivalent to members of the public.

18. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Under the LLP's property contract there is an obligation to restore premises to its original condition at the end of the lease term. The lease commenced on 25th June 2015 at which point the offices were fully refurbished. A dilapidation provision to be spread over the remaining term of the lease has been included in Accruals, note 13, in the financial statements at a rate of £4,235 per year. The total provision at 31 December 2022 stood at £25,411. The LLP does not have any pending or threatened legal proceedings to disclose as a contingent liability.