Registered number: 01150601

Man Group Operations Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Company Information

Directors

VC Balshaw

D A Barber

TIM Cruickshank

Company secretary

TIM Cruickshank

E A Woods

Registered number

01150601

Registered office

Riverbank House 2 Swan Lane

London EC4R 3AD

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP

1 New Street Square

London EC4A 3HQ United Kingdom

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Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors of Man Group Operations Limited (the "Company") present their Strategic Report, together with the Directors' Report and the audited financial statements of the Company, for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities and review of the business

During the year there were no significant changes to the principal activities of the Company which consisted of the provision of management services to Man Group plc and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$949,000 (2019: \$1,226,000). As at 31 December 2020 the Company had net assets of \$147,848,000 (2019: net liabilities of \$245,032,000).

An overview of the strategy of the Group is set out in the Group's 2020 Annual Report (which does not form part of this report) on pages 14-15 and in the Chief Executive's Review on pages 16-19. Consideration of the impact of Brexit to the Group and its subsidiaries is set out in the Market environment and Risk management sections of the Group's 2020 Annual Report on pages 12 and 31 respectively. As at the date of signing, no change is required to this assessment.

Going concern

After making reasonable enquiries the directors have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern disclosure for the Group can be found on page 135 of the Group's 2020 Annual Report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider the principal risks of the Company to be consistent with those identified at Group level and managed by the directors of Man Group plc. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that a discussion of the Company's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company's business. The principal risks and uncertainties of Man Group plc, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Group's 2020 Annual Report on pages 30-37 (which does not form part of this report).

During the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 and the subsequent period up to the date of approval of the financial statements, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused extensive disruption to businesses and economic activities globally. Although COVID-19 has not had a significant or ongoing adverse impact on the Company to date, its impact on the Company's operating arrangements, including access to capital and liquidity, is subject to ongoing review by the Company's directors and senior management. This includes assessment of company-specific factors and of the Group's medium-term financial plan and capital and liquidity plan, which are built by aggregating the expected business performance across the Group and include rigorous downside scenario testing. The Group continues to have a strong cash and capital position, and its business typically has a good conversion of profits into cash flows, which helps protect the business in stressed scenarios. The directors consider that the Company is well placed to manage business and financial risks in the current economic environment and consider that the Company's longer-term success and sustainability will not be materially affected by the pandemic.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The directors of the Company consider its operations to be consistent with those at Group level which are managed by the directors of Man Group plc. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that an analysis using KPIs for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company. The development, performance and position of the Group's asset management business, which includes the Company, is discussed in the Chief Executive Officer's review on pages 16-19, the Key Performance Indicators section on pages 22-23 and the Chief Financial Officer's review on pages 24-29 of the Group's 2020 Annual Report (which does not form part of this report).

Strategic Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Section 172(1) statement for the Company

The Company is required under the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 to disclose how its directors have had regard to their duties under section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 ("s.172").

The directors confirm that during the year ended 31 December 2020, they have acted in a way that they consider, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have had regard (amongst other matters) to the matters set out in s.172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006. Information on employee engagement is disclosed in the Directors' Report.

The Company's role within the Group is to provide management services to other Group companies. The Company seeks to further the Group's overall long-term strategy and the directors consider that its stakeholders are largely consistent with those identified at the Group level which are discussed in further detail within the Group's 2020 Annual Report on pages 14 to 19, and in the Group's s.172 statement on pages 42 to 43. As a result of the Company and the Group's governance framework, the directors consider that the matters detailed in s.172 have been considered to an appropriate extent by the Group's Board of Directors in relation to the Group as a whole, including the Company. The directors have considered their duties in all decision-making but also rely upon the consideration and engagement that have already taken place at the Group level.

Examples of principal decisions made by the Company during 2020, where the directors had regard to the relevant matters set out in s.172 when discharging their duties, are set out below:

- The directors resolved to change the Company name during the year. In the course of Board discussions, the directors considered the need to clearly delineate the current activities of the Company from those conducted previously. The directors sought to ensure that external suppliers, as a key stakeholder group, were able to clearly identify that the Company is a subsidiary in the Group, thereby creating greater clarity and transparency for third parties engaging with the Company.
- The directors considered and approved the selection of a principal contractor for the Group's refurbishment works at its office headquarters in London. In assessing the outcomes of the tender process, the directors considered, among other factors, cost, quality, and vendor reputation in determining their selection, these factors being vital in achieving favourable commercial terms for the Group while also ensuring that the needs of the Group's employees with regard to the office premises were delivered.

The report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.

V C Balshaw Director

Date: 22 September 2021

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$949,000 (2019: \$1,226,000). During the year the Company did not declare or pay any dividends (2019: \$NIL). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: \$NIL).

Directors

The following individuals served as directors of the Company for the duration of the year and up to the date of approval of this report.

V C Balshaw D A Barber T I M Cruickshank

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

During the year the existing and former directors of the Company benefited from a qualifying third party indemnity provision, and this remains in force at the date of this report. The indemnity is provided by another company within the Group and covers, to the extent permitted by law, any third party liabilities which directors may incur as a result of their service on the Board.

Future developments

The directors do not expect any development in the Company's business in the current year to be significantly different from its present activities.

Events since the end of the year

Events affecting the Company which have occurred since 31 December 2020 are disclosed in Note 28 to the financial statements of the Company.

Employee engagement statement

The welfare of employees has been at the heart of the Group's COVID-19 response and engagement agenda, and at the forefront of every decision made. The HR and Talent teams played an active role in supporting our workforce, proactively engaging with every manager across the business to provide targeted health and well-being support for them and their teams as needed.

Moreover, and as part of our COVID-19 response plan, our technology team fast-tracked the implementation of collaboration tools for our employees to help them maintain productivity and connectivity whilst working remotely. To ensure that our employees are aware of business priorities and the latest developments across the firm, they receive a range of communications and information via several channels; we continue to share a daily newsletter with all employees and, since the beginning of the pandemic, the Man Group plc CEO has also circulated a weekly missive.

Regular town hall sessions are now virtual and led by the Group's Executive Committee and other senior management across departments and regions. Two of Man Group plc's non-executive directors, Kate Barker and Zoe Cruz, are now specifically focused on staff engagement. We are pleased to report that our 2020 staff survey recorded an engagement score of 83% and an increased response rate of 85%.

We believe that the continued success of our firm is due to our employees. Throughout this unusual year, our focus on attracting and retaining the best talent has remained a top priority, and we have continued our emphasis on training and development as a key way to maintain our competitive edge. Our Talent Development Strategy is fully established and a core part of our business. We seek to provide career development guidance and performance support to staff at all levels.

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Disabled employees

The employment policy of the Company as it relates to disabled persons is consistent with the policy identified at Group level and managed by the directors of Man Group plc. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that a discussion of employment of disabled persons would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company's business. This matter, as it relates to Man Group plc, is discussed in the People and culture section on pages 56-60 of the Group's 2020 Annual Report (which does not form part of this report).

Energy and Carbon Reporting

The Company is exempt from preparing energy and carbon disclosures as set out in The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 (the 'Regulations'), which apply for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2019, in accordance with 20A(2) of Part 7A of the regulations.

Research and Development

A number of the Company's employees were engaged in research and development activities, supporting the Group's AHL investment management business. These activities were in the fields of computer science, software engineering and signal processing. Further details of the Group's activities in the field of research and development can be found in the Market environment and industry trends section on pages 12-13, the Our strategy section on pages 14-15 and the Chief Executive Officer's review on pages 16-19 of the Group's 2020 Annual Report (which does not form part of this report).

Statement on Businees Relationships

The actions taken during the year to foster business relationships are consistent with those identified at Group level and managed by the directors of Man Group plc. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that a discussion of these matters would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company's business. The actions taken at Man Group plc level in fostering business relationships, is discussed in the section 172(1) disclosure on pages 42-43 and 75 of the Group's 2020 Annual Report (which does not form part of this report). Additional details on how the Company seeks to foster business relationships are also disclosed in the Section 172(1) statement in the Strategic report.

Financial instruments

The directors consider the financial risks of the Company to be consistent with those identified at Group level and managed by the directors of Man Group plc. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that a discussion of the Company's financial risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company's business. The principal financial risks of Man Group plc, which include those of the Company, are discussed in notes 12 and 25 of the Group's 2020 Annual Report on pages 144 and 160 respectively (which do not form part of this report).

Auditor

Deloitte LLP was reappointed as auditor of the Company and the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020. Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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 that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that 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.

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

V C Balshaw

Director

Date: 22 September 2021

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report, Strategic 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom accounting standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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. The directors have general responsibility for taking reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Man Group Operations Limited

Report on the audit of financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Man Group Operations Limited ('the Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of the Company which comprise:

- the Profit and Loss Account;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 30.

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 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 Financial Reporting Council (the 'FRC's) Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Council's requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for 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 other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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 in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Man Group Operations Limited (Continued)

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: 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, 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 considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These
 included UK Companies Act and tax legislation, and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Man Group Operations Limited (Continued)

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with
 provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the 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 any material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

Peter van Daesdonk (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom Date: 22 September 2021

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Turnover	4	342,380	340,622
Gross profit		342,380	340,622
Administrative expenses		(334,278)	(355,435)
Other operating (expense)/income	5	(697)	25,651
Operating profit	9	7,405	10,838
Interest receivable and similar income	6	10	119
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(6,447)	(18,218)
Other finance income	8	332	668
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,300	(6,593)
Tax on profit/(loss)	13	(2,249)	5,367
Loss for the financial year attributable to owners of the Company	•	(949)	(1,226)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were recognised gains and losses for the current and prior year other than those included in the Profit and Loss Account, which have been included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Loss for the financial year		(949)	(1,226)
Other comprehensive income/(expense): Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial loss related to defined benefit pension scheme	26	(14,507)	(7,877)
Movement of deferred tax related to defined benefit pension scheme	13	(1,568)	(1,878)
Movement of current tax related to defined benefit pension scheme	13	3,757	3,757
		(12,318)	(5,998)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(13,267)	(7,224)

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2020

Registered number: 01150601

	Note		2020 \$000		2019 \$000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	15		37,403		29,882
Tangible assets	16		13,120		14,405
Right-of-use lease assets	17		8,331		18,190
Investments	18		2,678		2,741
_			61,532		65,218
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than	19	5,290		7,322	
one year	10			ŕ	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	19	216,900		181,835	
		222,190		189,157	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(132,373)		(500,986)	
		(132,373)		(500,986)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			89,817		(311,829)
Total assets less current liabilities		•	151,349	•	(246,611)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	21				
one year	21		(1,334)	_	(9,835)
			150,015		(256,446)
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	22		(5,094)		(4,889)
Net assets/(liabilities) excluding pension asset			144,921		(261,335)
Pension asset	26		2,927		16,303
Net assets/(liabilities)			147,848	-	(245,032)
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	24		629,836		230,636
Share premium account			59,013		59,013
Profit and loss account	25		(541,001)		(534,681)
		•	147,848		(245,032)

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

V C Balshaw

Director

Date: 22 September 2021

Statement of Changes in EquityFor the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called-up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
,	(Note 24)		(Note 25)	•
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
At 1 January 2020	230,636	59,013	(534,681)	(245,032)
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the financial year	-	-	(949)	(949)
Actuarial loss related to defined benefit pension scheme (Note 26)	-	-	(14,507)	(14,507)
Movement of deferred tax related to defined benefit pension scheme (Note 13)	-	· -	(1,568)	(1,568)
Movement of current tax related to defined benefit pension scheme (Note 13)	-	-	3,757	3,757
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(13,267)	(13,267)
Issue of share capital (Note 24)	399,200	-	-	399,200
Net share-based payments credit (Note 25)	-	-	6,912	6,912
Movement of current tax on share-based payment transactions (Note 13)	· .	-	111	111
Movement of deferred tax on share-based payment transactions (Note 13)	-	-	(76)	(76)
Total transactions with owners	399,200	_	6,947	406,147
At 31 December 2020	629,836	59,013	(541,001)	147,848

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called-up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
•	(Note 24)		(Note 25)	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
At 1 January 2019	230,636	59,013	(528,595)	(238,946)
Adjustment for adoption of IFRS 16	-	-	(22,608)	(22,608)
At 1 January 2019	230,636	59,013	(551,203)	(261,554)
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(1,226)	(1,226)
Actuarial loss related to defined benefit pension scheme (Note 26)	-	-	(7,877)	(7,877)
Movement of deferred tax related to defined benefit pension scheme (Note 13)	٠ -	-	(1,878)	(1,878)
Movement of current tax related to defined benefit pension scheme (Note 13)	-	-	3,757	3,757
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(7,224)	(7,224)
Capital Contribution	-	-	26,561	26,561
Net share-based payments charge (Note 25)	-	-	(3,236)	(3,236)
Movement of current tax on share-based payment transactions (Note 13)	•	-	26	26
Movement of deferred tax on share-based payment transactions (Note 13)	-	-	395	395
Total transactions with owners	-	-	23,746	23,746
At 31 December 2019	230,636	59,013	(534,681)	(245,032)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The Company was incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales as a private company limited by shares on 11 December 1973. The Company's registered office address is Riverbank House, 2 Swan Lane, London, EC4R 3AD.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on page 1.

2. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, the Company has prepared the financial statements in line with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and has, in doing so, applied the requirements of IFRS 1.6-33 and related appendices.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash-flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, related party transactions and revenue from contracts with customers. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Man Group plc.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Man Group plc. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Man Group plc includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Man Group plc are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and are publicly available and may be obtained from the address given in Note 30.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

2.2 Impact of new international reporting standards, amendments and interpretations

The following accounting standards relevant to the Company's operations were effective for the first time in the year to 31 December 2020. Their adoption has not had a significant impact on these financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors': definition of material; and
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards.

The following standards are relevant to the Company's operations and have been issued by the IASB but are not yet mandatory and have not been early adopted by the Company:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Basis of Preparation of financial statements (continued)

2.2 Impact of new international reporting standards, amendments and interpretations (continued)

- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements': classification of liabilities as current or non-current;
- Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment': property, plant and equipment proceeds before intended use; and
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle: amendments to IFRS 1 first-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', IFRS 16 and IAS 41 'Agriculture'.

No other standards or interpretations issued and not yet effective are expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.4 Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the Company's software development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible assets so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible assets; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which it is incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 5 years, with the amortisation charge recognised within Administration expenses.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

2.5 Derecognition of intangible and tangible assets

An intangible asset or tangible fixed asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible or tangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

- Leasehold improvements: the shorter of the life of the lease and the improvement (up to 5 years)
- Equipment: 3 to 10 years

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or revaluation. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of every reporting period.

2.7 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.8 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are shown at cost less provision for impairment. Other fixed asset investments are stated at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") as detailed in Note 2.20.

2.9 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Profit and Loss Account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

2.9 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.10 Turnover

The Company's primary source of revenue is management income representing the recovery of costs incurred with respect to services performed for fellow subsidiary undertakings. Management income is recognised in the period in which the services are performed.

The Company manages, operates and reports turnover as a single business segment.

2.11 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.12 Interest income/(expense)

Interest income/(expense) is recognised using the effective interest rate method. In calculating interest income/(expense), the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset, when the asset is not impaired or to the amortised cost of the liability for interest expense. For financial assets that have been impaired after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer impaired the interest income calculation reverts to the gross carrying amount.

2.13 Other operating income/(expense)

Other operating income comprises sundry income, sub-lease rental income and foreign exchange gains and losses, and is recognised as earned/(incurred).

2.14 Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise amounts incurred in the operations of the business, and are recognised as incurred.

2.15 Pension costs

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year.

Man Group plc, the ultimate parent undertaking, operates a group defined benefit pension scheme. This plan is closed to future accruals and there have been no contributions to the scheme in the current or prior years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

2.16 Fund product-based compensation

At times employee compensation is delivered to employees through granting fund product awards. These awards vest over a specified time period (generally 3 years) at which time the employee is entitled to receive the value of the award granted. At grant date these awards are pre-funded by the employing entity to the Employee Trust, who then assumes the obligation to deliver the awards to employees at vest date.

At the date the awards are pre-funded to the Employee Trust, a prepayment is recognised within Debtors on the Balance Sheet. This prepayment is then amortised on a straight-line basis in order to recognise the compensation expense in the Profit and Loss Account over the vesting period of the award.

Fund product-based compensation expenses are included in Administrative expenses.

2.17 Share-based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each balance sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the Company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to Profit and Loss Account over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, the Profit and Loss Account is charged with the fair value of goods and services received.

2.18 Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

2.19 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at the inception of the contract. Right-of-use ("ROU") lease assets are classified as leasehold property and recorded at cost less depreciation and impairment. Cost includes the amount of the initial measurement of the associated lease liability, lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, lease incentives received, and estimated costs to be incurred in restoring property to the condition required under the terms of the lease. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. For leases of low value assets and leases with a lease term of one year or less, the Company accounts for these leases as operating leases, recognising the lease payments on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis.

The lease term is determined as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company considers that exercise of the option is reasonably certain. All lease liabilities are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be determined, the Group's incremental cost of borrowing on the lease commencement or modification date it used to discount the lease liability. The unwind of lease liability discount is included within interest payable.

Rental income in respect of sub-leased business premises arrangements, which are classified as operating leases under IFRS 16, is recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

2.20 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are recognised and derecognised on a trade date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset or liability. Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of a financial asset or liability is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets and liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), which are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost or FVTPL depending on the classification of the financial assets and liabilities, with classification determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income and expense is recognised by applying the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

2.20 Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss and presented within Other operating income in the Profit and Loss Account.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows.

- The fair values of financial assets and liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.
- The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using observable prices.

2.21 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with its financial assets. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables. Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. For internal credit risk management, the Company considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

Additionally the Company measures the loss allowance on its financial assets other than trade and other receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of final recognition and considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable in its assessment.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial asset other than a trade and other receivable has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month ECL, which represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The Company uses its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtor's general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date, as well as the forecast of future conditions in calculating 12-month ECL.

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

2.22 Derivative financial instruments

At times the Company may enter into derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange forward contracts, to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risk.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

2.23 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions, which are reviewed on an ongoing basis, are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgemental areas that the directors have made, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The Company has recognised a deferred tax asset due to temporary timing differences which are expected to reverse in future years. The recognition of deferred tax assets is a key judgement of the directors who anticipate that there will be sufficient profits arising in the future years to utilise these temporary differences.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

3 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Defined benefit pension scheme

The Group operates a defined benefit pension scheme. The net assets and liabilities of the scheme are incorporated into the Company's Balance Sheet. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation of those assets and liabilities are key sources of estimation uncertainty and are set out in Note 26.

4 Turnover

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Management income	342,380	340,622
	342,380	340,622

An analysis of the Company's turnover by geographical location is set out below:

•	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
United Kingdom	243,087	280,813
Rest of Europe	70,164	39,741
Rest of the world	29,129	20,068
	342,380	340,622

Management income has now been presented as turnover, being reclassified from other operating income, with prior period comparatives restated.

5 Other operating (expense)/income

	2020	2017
	\$000	\$000
Sub-lease rental income	364	7,760
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(1,061)	17,891
•	(697)	25,651
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Interest receivable from group companies	10	49
Other interest receivable	<u></u>	70
	10	119
	•	

2020

2010

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Bank interest payable		104
Interest payable to group companies	5,987	10,368
Unwind of lease liability discount	460	7,746
	6,447	18,218

8 Other finance income

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Interest on defined benefit pension asset	332	668
	332	668

9 Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	\$000	\$000
Net foreign exchange losses/(gains)	1,061	(17,891)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,779	8,321
Depreciation of ROU lease asset	7,830	11,598
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	13,655	9,381

10 Auditor's remuneration

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditor in respect of the audit of the financial statements:

	202	0 2019
	. \$000	0 \$000
Fees for the audit of the Company	99	94
	99	94

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

11 Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Wages and salaries	176,469	178,309
Social security costs	27,883	29,115
Fund product-based compensation	13,120	14,050
Cost of defined contribution scheme	7,003	5,836
Share-based payments	7,066	8,618
	231,541	235,928

All employee related costs and expenses are settled by the Company pursuant to an intra-group agreement with the employing entity, Man Group Services Limited.

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

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
Permanent staff	921	834
Temporary staff	. 67	57
	988	891

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

12 Directors' remuneration

The directors' emoluments were as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Directors' emoluments	2,324	2,937
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution	20	55
	2,344	2,992

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2019:5) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

During the year share options were exercised by 3 directors (2019:5).

During the year shares were received or receivable under long-term incentive schemes in respect of 3 directors (2019: 5).

Highest paid director

The highest paid director's emoluments were as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Director's emoluments	1,056	1,030
Director's pension costs - defined contribution	13	25
	1,069	1,055

During the year the highest paid director has exercised share options / awards in the year and has shares receivable under long-term incentive schemes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Taxation

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profit/loss for the year	(1,001)	(4,177)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	3,889	(1,293)
•	2,888	(5,470)
Total current tax	2,888	(5,470)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	617	(686)
Changes to tax rates	(1,147)	314
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(109)	475
	(639)	103
Total deferred tax (Note 23)	(639)	103
Taxation on profit/loss	2,249	(5,367)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,300	(6,593)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)	247	(1,253)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible/income not taxable for tax purposes	148	401
Impact of tax rate changes	(1,147)	314
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	3,780	(818)
Adjustments in relation to share based payments	(779)	(3,671)
Pension spreading foreign exchange movement	(39)	(445)
Taxable income on disposal of capitalised revenue	-	105
Capital gain	39	-
Total tax charge/(credit) for the year	2,249	(5,367)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the government announced that from 1 April 2023 the headline corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. As the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, would be to increase the deferred tax asset by \$975,000.

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Current tax		
Current year tax credit	(3,757)	(3,757)
	(3,757)	(3,757)
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax curent year charge	1,004	1,878
Deferred tax prior year charge	564	-
	1,568	1,878
Total income tax recognised directly in other comprehensive income	(2,189)	(1,879)

In addition to the amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account and other comprehensive income, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in equity:

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Current tax		
Excess tax deductions related to share-based payment schemes	(111)	(26)
	(111)	(26)
Deferred tax		
Change in estimated excess tax deductions related to share-based payment schemes	76	(395)
	76	(395)
Total income tax recognised directly in equity	(35)	(421)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Share-based payments

The Group operates equity-settled share-based payment schemes. Further details of these schemes can be found in the Man Group plc Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (Note 19 to the financial statements on pages 152 to 153).

Equity-settled share awards

The awards outstanding at 31 December 2020 had a weighted average remaining contractual life of 5.8 years. In 2020, awards were granted on 13 March, 18 April and 19 October 2020 (2019: 1 March, 12 March, 12 April, 12 June and 23 December 2019). The aggregate of the estimated fair values of the awards granted on those dates is \$10,685,000 (2019: \$9,069,000).

Equity-settled share options

The weighted average exercise price at the date of exercise for share options exercised during the period was \$1.30. The options outstanding at 31 December 2020 had exercise prices ranging from \$1.23 to \$4.22 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 1.8 years. In 2020, options were granted on 7 September 2020 (2019: 10 September). The aggregate of the estimated fair values of the options granted on those dates is \$4,343,000 (2019: \$851,000).

15 Intangible assets

	Total
	\$000
Cost	45.400
At 1 January 2020	46,433
Additions	21,176
Disposals	(1,505)
At 31 December 2020	66,104
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	16,551
Charge for the year	13,655
On disposals	(1,505)
•	
At 31 December 2020	28,701
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	37,403
IX 31 December 2020	37,403
A	20.002
At 31 December 2019	29,882

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Tangible fixed assets

•	Leas ehold improvements	Equipment	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	263	35,174	35,437
Additions	-	6,089	6,089
Disposals	-	(3,241)	(3,241)
At 31 December 2020	263	38,022	38,285
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	263	20,769	21,032
Charge for the year	-	6,779	6,779
Disposals	-	(2,646)	(2,646)
At 31 December 2020	263	24,902	25,165
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	-	13,120	13,120
At 31 December 2019		14,405	14,405

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Leases

16.1 The Company as lessee

Right-of-use lease assets

	Total \$000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	26,643
Additions	2,063
Early exercise of break clause	(4,092)
At 31 December 2020	24,614
Th	
Depreciation	0.452
At 1 January 2020	8,453
Charge for the year	7,830
At 31 December 2020	16,283
At 31 December 2020	10,263
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	8,331_
At 31 December 2019	18,190

The Company's lease arrangements relate to business premises property leases.

During the year ended 2020, another group undertaking exercised a break option on one of its business premises, for which the Company holds a sub-lease agreement, resulting in a \$4,092,000 decrease in the lease liability and associated ROU lease asset.

Lease liability

The maturity of the contractual undiscounted cash flows for the lease liability is as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
- within one year	5,181	8,669
- between one and five years	2,664	11,961
- between five and ten years		-
	7,845	20,630

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Leases (continued)

Movements in the lease liability are as follows:

2020	2019
\$000	\$000
17,067	286,052
1,484	20,570
460	7,746
(8,393)	(17,567)
(4,092)	-
-	(267,607)
(13)	(12,127)
6,515	17,067
	\$000 17,067 1,484 460 (8,393) (4,092) - (13)

17.2 The Company as lessor

In the prior year the Company assigned the leases and sub-leases relating to two of the Group's business premises, including the Company's registered office Riverbank House, to a fellow Group undertaking. Prior to the transfer of the Riverbank House lease in 2019, the Company also acted as lessor, with its sub-leases classified as operating leases under IFRS 16. The Company recognised sub-rental income of \$364,000 in 2020 (2019: \$7,760,000). The 2020 amount was received in relation to additional payments due from one of its sub-tenants following the finalisation of a rent review.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

18 Fixed Asset Investments

	Other fixed asset
	investments
	\$000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	2,741
Disposals	(215)
Revaluation included in Profit and Loss Account	152
At 31 December 2020	2,678
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	2,678
At 31 December 2019	2,741

Amounts included within other fixed asset investments represent market seat memberships which provide the holder with the same rights to an exchange as market seat shares. The fair value of unlisted market seat shares and memberships are determined using the exchanges' internal auction process where the last traded price is used to establish the fair value.

Subsidiary undertakings

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are provided below. The country of operation is the same as the country of incorporation, the year end is 31 December, and percentage holding represents both the percentage held and voting rights, unless otherwise stated.

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost less provision for impairment (being at cost \$248).

	Registered address	Direct or indirect in	Country of acorporation		Percentage holding %
Man Group Services Limited	Riverbank House, 2 Swan Lane,	Direct	UK	Ordinary	100

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

19 Debtors

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Due after more than one year:	\$	φοσσ
Deferred tax asset	5,290	7,322
•	5,290	7,322
·	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Due within one year:		
Trade debtors	5,965	9,648
Amounts owed by group undertakings	96,247	92,667
Other debtors	86,705	55,848
Prepayments and accrued income	19,240	16,805
Deferred tax asset	8,743	6,867
	216,900	181,835

Included within Other debtors of \$81,868,000 (2019: \$55,848,000) are amounts of \$72,507,000 (2019: \$45,139,000) owed to the Company in respect of corporation tax, including those which the Company has paid on behalf of fellow group undertakings.

Included within Amounts owed by group undertakings are derivatives held with other group undertakings of \$3,852,000 (2019: \$1,234,000) Refer to Note 27 for further details.

20 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

·	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Trade creditors	5,092	2,028
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,732	358,159
Other taxation and social security	6,168	5,041
Other creditors	1,232	2,757
Accruals and deferred income	112,968	125,769
Lease liabilities	5,181	7,232
	132,373	500,986

Included within Amounts owed to group undertakings are derivatives held with other group undertakings of \$6,000 (2019: \$NIL). Refer to Note 27 for further details.

At 31 December 2020

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

21 Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

,		2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Lease liabilities		1,334	9,835
	·	1,334	9,835
22 Provisions for liabilities	•		
	Dilapidation s	Other	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
At 1 January 2020	1,401	3,488	4,889
Used during the year/settlements	-	(2,766)	(2,766)
Unused amounts reversed	(1,143)	_	(1,143)
Additional provisions	494	3,682	4,176
Exchange differences	(62)	-	(62)

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

690

4,404

5,094

Dilapidation provisions represent the best estimate of amounts due at the end of each lease to restore the premises to their original condition and include an additional provision of \$494,000 as a result of an increase in the estimate of a data centre dilapidation provision. The unused amount reversed in the year relates relates to the Group's former business premises in Curzon Street.

Included within Other is a provision for the Company's Research and Development tax credits. The provision will be released and the credit recognised in the Profit and Loss Account if there is no dispute prior to the statute of limitation period expiring.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

23 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided as follows:

•	202 \$00	
At beginning of year	14,189	16,076
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	639	(103)
Charged to other comprehensive income	(1,568	
(Charged)/credited to equity	(76	•
Adjustment for adoption of IFRS 16	-	4,684
Movement arising from transfer of trade	881	7 (4,541)
Foreign exchange movement	(38	(444)
	14,033	14,189
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:	202 \$00	
Accelerated capital allowances	3,903	3,630
Share schemes	6,091	
Pension surplus	3,202	3,633
Other temporary differences	837	7 776
	14,033	14,189
24 Share capital		
	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
438,552,200 (2019: 144,652,200) ordinary shares of £1 each	629,836	230,636

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. The sterling share capital was converted into US dollars at the exchange rate ruling at the date of issue, the weighted average rate being \$1.4362 to £1.

During the year, Man Group UK Limited subscribed for 293,900,000 ordinary shares of £1.00 each in the Company for cash consideration of \$399,200,000.

25 Reserves

Profit and Loss Account

Included within the Profit and Loss Accounts are Other movements comprising a share-based payments credit of \$6,912,000 (2019: \$8,618,000) offset by total contributions to the Employee Trust of \$NIL (2019: \$11,854,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

26 Pension commitments

Defined contribution schemes

The Company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Defined contribution pension costs in the year to 31 December 2020 totalled \$7,003,000 (2019: \$5,836,000). The contributions are recognised as other pension costs when they are due.

Defined benefit schemes

A defined benefit plan creates a financial obligation to provide funding to the pension plan to provide a retired employee with pension benefits usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. As with the vast majority of similar arrangements, the Group ultimately underwrites the risks related to the defined benefit plans. These risks include investment risks and demographic risks, such as members living longer than expected.

The defined benefit plan operated in the UK is the Man Group plc Pension Fund (the "UK Plan"). The net assets/liabilities of the UK Plan are incorporated into the Company's Balance Sheet in accordance with IAS 19.

The UK Plan is approved by HMRC for tax purposes, and is operated separately from the Group and managed by an independent set of trustees. The trustees are responsible for payment of the benefits and management of the UK Plan's assets. Under UK regulations, the Group and the trustees of the UK Plan are required to agree a funding strategy and contribution schedule for the UK Plan.

No cash contributions were made to the UK Plan in the year to 31 December 2020. The next actuarial valuation, which has yet to be finalised, will have an effecive date of 31 December 2020.

The Company has concluded that it has no requirement to adjust the Balance Sheet to recognise either a current surplus or a minimum funding requirement on the basis that the Company has an unconditional right to a refund of a current or projected future surplus at some point in the future for the UK Plan.

The UK Plan was closed to new members in May 1999, and to future accrual in May 2011. Employed members of the UK Plan retain enhanced benefits, including a link to salary, on their accrued benefits in the UK plan. Future benefits are provided via a defined contribution plan.

Further details of the UK Plan are disclosed on pages 155-158 of the Annual Report of Man Group plc, the ultimate parent company, which are available as disclosed in Note 30 below.

Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities:

	\$000	\$000
At the beginning of the year	(397,116)	(352,895)
Interest cost	(7,948)	(9,931)
Actuarial losses	(52,380)	(41,008)
Benefits paid	12,410	21,594
Exchange rate movement loss	(16,030)	(14,876)
At the end of the year	(461,064)	(397,116)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

26 Pension commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of present value of plan assets:

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
At the beginning of the year	413,419	375,901
Interest income	8,280	10,599
Actuarial gains	37,873	33,131
Benefits paid	(12,410)	(21,594)
Exchange rate movement gain	16,829	15,382
At the end of the year	463,991	413,419
Composition of plan assets:		
	2020	2019
	` \$000	\$000
Bonds	171,698	160,553
Diversified growth funds	68,582	60,597
Man Alternative Risk Premia fund	51,125	55,989
Liability driven investments	134,349	110,595
Cash	38,237	25,685
Total plan assets	463,991	413,419

The UK Plan's investment strategy is broadly split into "growth" and "matching" portfolios. The matching portfolio is invested primarily in government and corporate bonds (the latter through the "Absolute return bonds" holding), and liability driven investment ("LDI") funds. These are primarily intended to match the movement in the UK Plan's funding liabilities, and therefore remove most of the interest rate risk and some of the inflation rate risk (on a Technical Provisions basis).

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Fair value of plan assets Present value of plan liabilities	463,991 (461,064)	413,419 (397,116)
Net pension scheme asset	2,927	16,303

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

26 Pension commitments (continued)

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
- change in financial assumptions	(52,662)	(44,453)
- change in demographic assumptions	(1,477)	2,935
- experience adjustments on benefit obligations	1,759	510
- actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	37,873	33,131
Total	(14,507)	(7,877)
The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:		
	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Interest on defined benefit pension asset	332	668
	332	668
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):		
	2020	2019
	%	%
Discount rate	1.3	2.1
Future salary increases	3.0	3.1
Future pension increases	3.6	3.6
Deferred pensions increases	5.0	5.0
Inflation assumption	3.0	3.1

At 31 December 2020, mortality rates in the UK Plan are assumed to be in line with 100% of the S2NA Light tables for all members with pensions of more than £50,000 p.a. at 31 December 2019 ("high earners") and S2NA tables for all other members (2019: same as at 31 December 2018). These mortality tables are assumed to be projected by year of birth with allowance for future improvements in longevity in line with the 2019 CMI projections with a long-term rate of improvement of 1.25% p.a. and an initial improvements parameter of 0.5% p.a. for high earners and 0.25% p.a. for all other members (2019: in line with the 2018 CMI projections with a long term rate of improvement of 1.25% p.a.).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

26 Pension commitments (continued)

Illustrative life expectancies are set out in the table below based on the S2NA tables.

	2020	2019
Life expectancy of male aged 60 at accounting date	27	27
Life expectancy of male aged 60 in 20 years	28	28
Life expectancy of female aged 60 at accounting date	29	29
Life expectancy of female aged 60 in 20 years	31	30

Sensitivities to changes in assumptions:

The table below illustrates the impact on the assessed value of the benefit obligations from changing the nost sensitive actuarial assumptions in isolation.

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Increase in obligation:		
Discount rate decreased by 0.1% p.a.	8,000	7,000
Inflation rate increased by 0.1% p.a.	2,000	2,000
One year increae in assumed life expectancy	18,000	16,000

The duration of a pension plan is the average term over which the plan's benefits are expected to fall due, weighted by the present value of each expected benefit payment. The duration of the UK Plan is approximately 17 years (2019: 16 years).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

27 Financial Instruments

Categories of financial instruments at fair value

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Financial assets at fair value		
Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) – Derivative Instruments	3,852	1,234
Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) – Other Fixed Asset Investments	2,678	2,741
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,530	3,975
Financial liabilities at fair value		
Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) – Derivative Instruments	(6)	_
· ,	(6)	-
Changes in value of financial instruments at fair value for the year	•	
Credit to the Profit and Loss Account	(2,612)	(13,529)
	(2,612)	(13,529)

28 Post balance sheet events

The COVID-19 global pandemic has continued to cause extensive disruption to businesses and economic activity. The Company continues to monitor any impacts on the business and has not identified any material adjustments to balances included in these financial statements, nor any material impacts on the business, subsequent to the balance sheet date.

29 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under the provisions of FRS 101 from disclosing transactions with other wholly-owned Group entities since the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Man Group plc, the consolidated financial statements of which are publicly available.

Refer to Note 12 for details of directors' remuneration.

30 Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Man Group plc, a company registered in Jersey. The immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is Man Group UK Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group of undertakings that prepares consolidated accounts of which the Company is a member is Man Group plc. The financial statements of the Company are available from the Company's registered office address.

The group financial statements of Man Group plc are available from 22 Grenville Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 8PX.