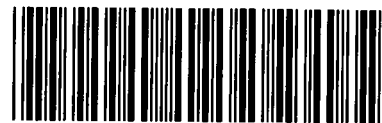


Company No. 01688454

Rathbone Trust Company Limited

Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

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Strategic report

This Strategic report has been prepared to provide a balanced picture of Rathbone Trust Company Limited's ("the Company") business and prospects, without prejudicing the confidential nature of commercially sensitive information.

It contains certain forward-looking statements, which are made by the directors in good faith based on the information available to them at the time of their approval of these financial statements. Statements contained within the Strategic report should be treated with some caution due to the inherent uncertainties (including but not limited to those arising from economic, regulatory and business risk factors) underlying any such forward-looking statements. The Strategic report has been prepared by the Company to provide information to its shareholder, Rathbone Brothers Plc ("Rathbones"), and should not be relied upon by any other party or for any other purpose.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the provision of trust, company management and taxation services.

Results and financial highlights

As shown in the Company's Statement of comprehensive income on page 8, the Company has generated revenue for the year of £6,205,790 compared to £5,852,097 in the prior year.

The increase in revenue is due to new business and a higher levels of activity on existing clients. The Company has seen an increase in operating expenses to £6,314,739 (2018: £5,660,707) as a result of higher staff costs and recharges from other group companies. Following a review of the Company's goodwill, an accelerated impairment charge of £595,342 has been recognised (2018: £269,253). Further details of the impairment charge are provided in note 10. The Company reports a loss before tax of £99,418 primarily due to the increased expenses and impairment charge in the year (2018: profit before tax of £193,705).

No interim dividend was paid during the year (2018: £nil). The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2018: £nil).

The Group to which the Company belongs remains committed to investing in the business.

Details of the amounts owed to the Company's parent company and fellow group companies are shown in 13 to the financial statements.

Key performance indicators

	2019	2018
Chargeable time recovery rate ¹	98.1%	92.8%
Profit Margin ²	(1.6)%	3.3%

1 Amounts billed as a percentage of the value of time charged

2 Loss/Profit before tax divided by revenue

Principal risks and uncertainties

Competition risk

The Company operates in a competitive market and therefore, there is a risk of loss of existing clients or failure to gain new clients due to:

- poor performance or service;
- failure to respond to changes in the marketplace;
- inadequate investment in marketing or distribution; and
- loss of professional staff.

To mitigate this risk, we:

- continue to invest in the people and resources required to ensure the business remains robust, flexible and capable of meeting a variety of needs;
- continuously monitor developments in the market place in which we operate and invest in enhancing or broadening the services offered where we believe it will contribute to growth in earnings;
- invest in recruiting high quality staff and ensure that remuneration packages remain appropriate, and support their training and development needs; and
- regularly review and update if necessary, contracts of employment for fee earning staff.

Strategic report continued

Principal risks and uncertainties continued

Reputational risk

The Company has a reputation as a high quality provider of trust and tax services. There is a risk that a significant damage to their reputation could lead to a potential loss of existing clients and/or failure to gain new clients.

Reputational risk arises principally from poor performance or service.

This risk is mitigated by our continuing emphasis on preserving and building on our established culture of seeking the highest possible professional and ethical standards.

Technology risk

The continuing delivery of high quality services to clients is to a large extent dependent on a robust and flexible IT infrastructure. Failure of IT strategy or implementation would have an adverse impact on the business.

Management mitigates this risk by giving IT infrastructure high priority. There are a number of business-led IT steering committees in place but overall responsibility for strategy rests with the Group IT Steering Committee. IT projects are reviewed by the Group IT steering committee on a monthly basis and formally documented procedures exist for approving IT changes or developments.

The Company has duplicated its core system at two sites and they can be accessed from its disaster recovery sites.

Financial risk

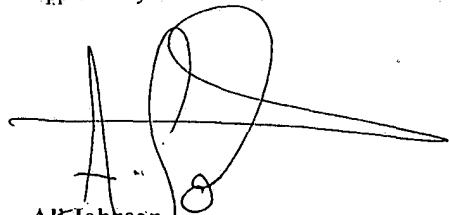
Further detailed discussion of the Company's exposures to financial risks is included in note 16 to the financial statements.

Brexit

As a UK business with no operations in other European Union countries, no material dependencies on goods or people from other European Union countries and a predominantly UK client base, the Company anticipates that the operational impacts on its business will be relatively small. In particular Brexit will bring no changes to the basis or nature of the services that the Company provides to the vast majority of its clients and investors who are based in the UK.

The Company is continuing to monitor the potential consequences of Brexit very closely and is conscious that the position has the potential to change and raise unexpected challenges and implications, possibly extending to its supply chain.

Approved by the board on 5 March 2020 and signed on its behalf:



Ali Johnson
Company Secretary

8 Finsbury Circus
London
EC2M 7AZ

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 for Rathbone Trust Company Limited.

Directors and their interests

The directors serving at the date of signing of the financial statements, all of whom have served throughout the year for which the financial statements are prepared, unless stated, were as follows:

R P Stockton (Chairman)
B R Newbigging (Managing Director)
L J Cousins
A Richmond
T F Smith
A J Warren
J S Hurrell
S Bilbao
K J Toth

Company Secretary: A Johnson

P L Howell resigned as chairman and from the board on 9 May 2019. R P Stockton was appointed to the board as Chairman on 9 May 2019.

K J Toth was appointed to the board on 1 January 2020.

None of the directors had any interest in the shares of the Company at any time during the year.

Auditor

During 2019 the directors determined it was appropriate to review the appointment of the Company's auditor and a resolution concerning the appointment of Deloitte LLP as the new auditor was proposed at the Rathbones' Annual General Meeting. The Company appointed Deloitte LLP as auditor and pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2016, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Deloitte LLP will therefore continue in office.

Going concern

The directors confirm that they are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and expect a continued improvement in trading results. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

In forming their view, the directors have considered the Company's prospects, including the possible impact of Brexit on the Company's resources and operations, for a period of 12 months from the date the financial statements were approved.

Equality and diversity

Rathbones is an equal opportunities employer and it is our policy to ensure that all job applicants and employees are treated fairly and on merit regardless of their race, gender, marital status, age, disability, religious belief or sexual orientation.

It is the Company's policy and practice to give full and fair consideration to applications for employment by disabled people. If employees become disabled during their service with Rathbones, wherever practical, arrangements and adjustments are made to continue their employment and training.

Employees

All Rathbone Group staff who provide services to the Company in the UK are employed by Rathbone Brothers Plc, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking. The parent company operates share-based payment incentive schemes and defined benefit pension schemes for the benefit of its employees. The associated charges to profit or loss that relate to employees that provide services to the Company are recharged to the Company by its parent and are disclosed within operating expenses. The full disclosures relating to the share-based payments and defined benefit pension schemes are available in the Rathbones Brothers Plc report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Insurance and indemnification of directors

The Company has put in place insurance to cover its directors and officers against the costs of defending themselves in civil legal action taken against them in that capacity and any damages awarded. The Company has granted indemnities, which are uncapped, to its directors and to the company secretary by way of deed. Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions, as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006, were therefore in place throughout 2019 and remain in force at the date of this report.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no material events between the balance sheet date and the approval of these financial statements.

Section 172

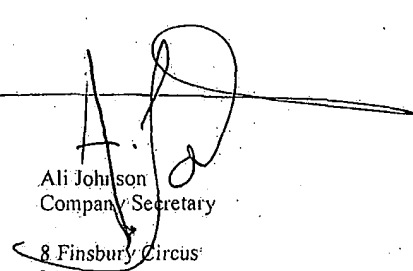
As the Company does not meet the Companies Act definition of a large company, the Directors have not produced an s172 statement. An s172 statement for the Rathbones Group is provided in the Rathbone Brothers plc report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors' Report continued

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Approved by the Board on 5 March 2020 and signed on its behalf:



Ali Johnson
Company Secretary

8 Finsbury Circus
London
EC2M 7AZ

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report, Directors' report and the financial statements

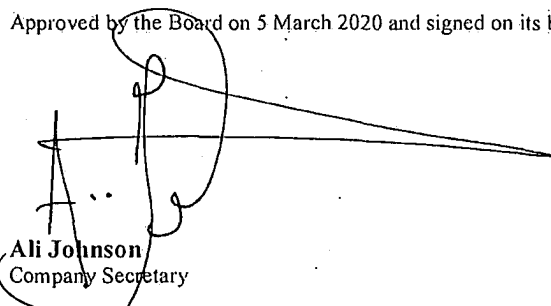
The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Approved by the Board on 5 March 2020 and signed on its behalf:



Ali Johnson
Company Secretary
8 Finsbury Circus
London
EC2M 7AZ

Independent auditor's report to the member of Rathbone Trust Company Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Rathbone Trust Company Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of cash flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 21.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

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's (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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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.

Independent auditor's report to the member of Rathbone Trust Company Limited continued

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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.

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 has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

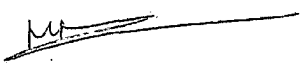
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- 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.



Manbhinder Rana (FCA)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
5 March 2020

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Revenue	4	6,205,790	5,852,097
Gross profit		6,205,790	5,852,097
Impairment of goodwill	10	(595,342)	(269,253)
Other operating expenses	5	(5,719,397)	(5,391,454)
Operating expenses		(6,314,739)	(5,660,707)
Operating (loss)/profit		(108,949)	191,390
Finance income	8	9,531	2,315
(Loss)/profit before tax		(99,418)	193,705
Taxation	9	(63,104)	(56,557)
(Loss)/profit after tax		(162,522)	137,148
<hr/>			
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company		(162,522)	137,148
<hr/>			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year net of income tax attributable to the equity holders of the Company		(162,522)	137,148

All the above amounts relate to continuing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2018	250,000	1,499,482	1,749,482
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	137,148	137,148
At 31 December 2018	250,000	1,636,630	1,886,630
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(162,522)	(162,522)
At 31 December 2019	250,000	1,474,108	1,724,108


The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Balance sheet

as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	10	-	595,342
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	11	100,201	100,201
		100,201	695,543
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	3,751,320	3,265,892
Cash and bank balances		205,587	186,355
		3,956,907	3,452,247
Total assets		4,057,108	4,147,790
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	(2,241,442)	(1,667,861)
Provisions	14	(7,900)	(512,359)
Current tax liabilities		(83,658)	(80,940)
		(2,333,000)	(2,261,160)
Net current assets		1,623,907	1,191,087
Net assets		1,724,108	1,886,630
Equity			
Share capital	15	250,000	250,000
Retained earnings		1,474,108	1,636,630
Total equity		1,724,108	1,886,630

The financial statements were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 March 2020. They were signed on its behalf by:



B R Newbigging
Director



A J Warren
Director

Company registered number: 01688454

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before tax		(99,418)	193,705
Finance income	8	(9,531)	(2,315)
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables		15,145	22,234
Net charge/(credit) for provisions	14	61,671	104,000
Amortisation and impairment		595,342	269,253
		563,209	586,877
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
- net (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(495,744)	652,293
- net increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		507,081	(1,305,206)
- net increase/(decrease) in provisions	14	(504,459)	94,000
Cash generated from operations		70,087	27,964
Tax paid		(60,386)	(40,637)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		9,701	(12,673)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		9,531	2,315
Net cash generated from investing activities		9,531	2,315
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		19,232	(10,358)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		186,355	196,713
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	20	205,587	186,355

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Principal accounting policies

Rathbone Trust Company Limited ('the Company') is a private company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the Company's registered office is 8 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 7AZ. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic report on page 1. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rathbone Brothers Plc, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the Group accounts may be obtained from the parent undertaking's registered office at Company Secretary, Rathbone Brothers Plc, 8 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7AZ.

1.1 Developments in reporting standards and interpretations

Standards and interpretations affecting the reported results or the financial position

This is the first set of financial statements where IFRS 16 has been applied. This new standard was adopted from 1 January 2019. The Company has no contracts that meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 and therefore the application of the standard has had no impact within these financial statements.

The following amendments to standards have also been adopted in the current period, but have not had an impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements:

- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle.

Future new standards and interpretations

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

Of the new standards, none of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU. The company financial statements are presented on pages 8 to 27.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed by Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not prepared consolidated financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Rathbone Brothers Plc, a company registered in England and Wales. Rathbone Brothers Plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest Group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the Group financial statements may be obtained from the company secretary, Rathbone Brothers Plc, 8 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 7AZ. These financial statements present information about the Company as a single entity only.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The principal accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

1.3 Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on page 1. As set out in the Balance sheet, the Company is well capitalised and has no external finance. The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital are set out in note 17 to the financial statements. Details of the Company's financial risk management objectives and its financial instruments, and its exposure to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk are set out in note 16 to the financial statements.

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. In forming their view, the directors have considered the Company's prospects, including the possible impact of Brexit on the Company's resources and operations, for a period of 12 months from the date the financial statements were approved. Further detail is contained in the Directors' report on page 3.

1.4 Foreign currencies

The Company's functional and presentational currency is sterling.

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in profit or loss for the year.

Notes to the financial statements continued

1 Principal accounting policies continued

1.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received. Revenue represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and VAT.

Revenue is recognised by reference to the extent to which each identified performance obligation has been fulfilled (either on a point-in-time or on a continuous basis). The Company accounts for fees using an input method based upon the value of the services charged to the engagement to date compared to the total expected inputs. Chargeable time for employees is the most significant input and this is charged to individual contracts (and performance obligations) via timesheet reporting. Revenues are recognised as employee time is used to provide the service.

1.6 Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income received from bank deposits which is recognised as it accrues in the Statement of comprehensive income, using the effective interest method.

1.7 Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on net taxable profit for the year. Current tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, together with any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the liability is settled or when the asset is realised. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences may be utilised, except where the temporary difference arises:

- from the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction, which affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit, other than in a business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

1.8 Cash and bank balances

Cash comprises cash in hand. Cash equivalents comprise balances which may be accessed without penalty. For the purposes of the Statement of cash flows, cash and bank balances consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

1.9 Goodwill

Goodwill arises through business combinations and represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a business at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is recognised as an asset and measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. It is allocated to groups of cash generating units ("CGUs"), which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. CGUs are identified as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

On disposal of a business, the attributed amount of goodwill that has not been subject to impairment is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Goodwill arising on acquisitions before 1 January 2010, being the date of the Company's transition to IFRS, has been retained at the previous UK GAAP carrying amounts and is tested for impairment annually.

1.10 Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Company's cash generating units. The carrying amount of each cash generating unit is compared to its value-in-use, calculated using a discounted cash flow method. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

If the recoverable amount of any asset other than client relationships or goodwill is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements continued

1 Principal accounting policies continued

1.11 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets, excluding trade receivables, are initially recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the asset. Trade receivables are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus, except those assets classified at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Trade receivables without a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets of the Company are classified and measured at amortised cost if its contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows.

Assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company does not classify or measure any financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') or fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL').

Payments of principal and interest criterion

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers:

- the contractual terms of the instrument, checking consistency with a basic lending criteria;
- the impact of the time value of money;
- features that would change the amount or timing of contractual cash flows; and
- other factors, such as prepayment or extension features.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

A financial asset measured at amortised cost will attract a loss allowance equal to either:

- 12 month expected credit losses (losses resulting from possible defaults within the next 12 months); or
- lifetime expected credit losses (losses resulting from possible defaults over the remaining life of the financial asset).

The latter applies if there has been a significant deterioration in the credit quality of the asset, albeit lifetime expected credit losses will always be recognised for assets without a significant financing component.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured at 12 month ECLs.

The Company's trade and other receivables are generally short term and do not contain significant financing components. Therefore, the Company has applied a practical expedient by using a provision matrix to calculate lifetime expected credit losses based on actual credit loss experience over the past four years.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Presentation of impairment

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Impairment losses are presented under 'other operating expenses'. No losses are presented separately on the Statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements continued

1 Principal accounting policies continued

1.12 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its issue.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company has not designated any liabilities as fair value through profit or loss and holds no liabilities as held for trading. Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs and any discounts or premiums on settlement. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

1.13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits, that can be reliably estimated, will occur. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised within finance expenses.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that depend on the outcome of uncertain future events or those present obligations where the outflows of resources are uncertain or cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the likelihood of crystallisation is judged to be remote.

1.14 Employee Benefits

The Company's parent undertaking operates share-based payment incentive schemes and defined benefit pension schemes for the benefit of its employees. The associated charges to profit or loss that relate to employees that provide services to the Company are recharged to the Company by its parent. Recharges relating to pension costs are disclosed within staff costs. Recharges relating to share-based payments are included within operating expenses.

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans are recharged to the Company by the parent company. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

The full disclosure relating to the share-based payments and defined benefit pension schemes are available in the Rathbone Brothers Plc report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019.

1.15 Segment Information

Under IFRS 8 '*Operating Segments*', the Company is exempt from the requirement to disclose financial information on the Company's business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates, as it has not issued any debt or equity instruments that are traded in a public market place and does not file financial statements with a regulated organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market place.

1.16 Assets and liabilities of trusts

In the financial statements, no account is taken of assets held or liabilities managed by the Company in its capacity as trustee.

1.17 Investments in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated as cost less, where appropriate, provision for impairment.

2 Changes in significant accounting policies

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 '*Leases*' from 1 January 2019. There was no impact on transition to IFRS 16.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation and uncertainty

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities income and expenses within the next financial year. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimation uncertainty

3.1 Impairment of goodwill (note 10)

The Company estimates in relation to the value-in-use of the cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated in determining whether goodwill is impaired. The value-in-use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. The carrying amount of goodwill at the balance sheet date was £nil (2018: £595,342). The assumptions underlying the value-in-use calculation are set out in note 10.

Accounting judgements

No critical accounting judgements are considered to have a significant effect on the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses within these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements continued

4 Revenue

An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trustee, taxation and company management fees	6,105,581	5,781,268
Fees received from other group companies	76,237	50,310
Sundry income	23,972	20,519
	6,205,790	5,852,097

The following table presents operating income analysed by the the timing of revenue recognition when providing the service:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Products and services transferred at a point in time	49,685	80,859
Products and services transferred over time	6,156,105	5,771,238
Operating income	6,205,790	5,852,097

All revenue is derived from the United Kingdom.

5 Operating (loss)/profit for the year

Operating (loss)/profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Staff costs (note 6)	3,427,419	3,190,326
Auditor's remuneration (see below)	14,308	12,967
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables (note 16)	15,145	22,234
Recharges from other group companies	1,887,196	1,770,796
Other administrative expenses	375,329	395,131
Operating expenses before impairment of goodwill and amortisation of acquired client relationships	5,719,397	5,391,454
Impairment of goodwill (note 10)	595,342	269,253
Total operating expenses	6,314,739	5,660,707

A more detailed analysis of auditor's remuneration is provided below:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor:		
- for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	14,308	12,967
Total auditor's remuneration	14,308	12,967

Notes to the financial statements continued

6 Staff numbers and costs

The Company does not directly employ any staff. All Rathbone Group staff are employed by Rathbone Brothers Plc, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, and related costs for those employees that provide services to the Company are recharged to the Company. The total staff costs recharged to the Company were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	2,721,838	2,546,441
Social security costs	340,372	313,042
Pension costs	365,209	330,843
	3,427,419	3,190,326

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
Client facing staff	29	27
Administrative support staff	8	7
	37	34

The Company pays contributions on behalf of its parent company, Rathbone Brothers Plc, to a money purchase company pension scheme and contributes to various other personal pension arrangements, for certain directors and employees of Rathbone Brothers Plc. Pension costs include contributions made to the defined benefit schemes which are recharged from the parent company. The total contributions made to the money purchase benefit pension schemes during the year were £nil (2018: £nil).

7 Directors' emoluments

Directors are employed by Rathbone Brothers Plc, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking. Directors' remuneration associated with their position as directors of the Company was as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Emoluments for qualifying services	1,012,225	956,031
Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	26,957	25,458
Contributions to money purchase pension schemes	102,096	66,875
	1,141,278	1,048,364

The aggregate emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £185,032 (2018: £182,698). The director is a member of the parent company's money purchase pension scheme under which contributions of £22,479 were paid during the year (2018: £14,869). The director was not a member of the parent company's defined benefit scheme at the year end (2018: not a member).

Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under:

	2019	2018
Money purchase schemes	4	4
Defined benefit schemes	-	-
	4	4

The number of directors, in respect of whose services shares in the ultimate parent undertaking were received or receivable under long term incentive plans was:

	2019	2018
	8	7

	2019	2018
Number of directors who exercised share options	2	6

8 Finance income

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank deposits	9,531	2,315

Notes to the financial statements continued

9 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax:		
- charge for the year	61,320	55,885
- adjustment in respect of previous years	1,784	672
Total tax charge	63,104	56,557

The tax charge on profit for the year is higher (2018: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%). The differences are explained below:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Tax on profit from ordinary activities at the standard rate of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%)	(18,889)	36,804
Effects of:		
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	115,877	54,085
- tax adjustments for transfer pricing	(35,668)	(35,004)
- adjustment in respect of prior years	1,784	672
Total tax charge	63,104	56,557

10 Goodwill

Cost	£
At 1 January 2018 and 2019	1,954,426
At 31 December 2018 and 2019	1,954,426
Accumulated impairment losses	
At 1 January 2018	(1,089,831)
Charge recognised in the year	(269,253)
At 1 January 2019	(1,359,084)
Charge recognised in the year	(595,342)
At 31 December 2019	(1,954,426)
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2019	-
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2018	595,342

Intangible assets include amortised goodwill of £1,954,426 transferred from a fellow subsidiary on 1 January 2001. The goodwill arose originally from the purchase of two Trust businesses that were acquired in December 1999 and June 2000. The transfer of goodwill was made following the transfer of the operations of these Trust businesses to the Company on 1 October 2000.

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated are assessed using value-in-use calculations. The Company prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets approved by management, covering the forthcoming and future years. The key assumptions underlying the budgets are that organic growth rates, revenue margins and profit margins are in line with recent historical rates and equity markets will not change significantly in the forthcoming year. Budgets are extrapolated for up to 10 years based on annual revenue growth for each CGU (see table below); as the Company's expectation of future industry growth rates. A 10 year extrapolation period is chosen based on the Company's assessment of the likely associated duration of client relationships. The Company estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGUs.

The pre-tax rate used to discount the forecast cash flows for each CGU is shown in the table below; these are based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital. The Company judges that these discount rates appropriately reflect the markets in which the CGUs operate and, in particular, the relatively small size of the trust and tax CGU.

Notes to the financial statements continued

10 Goodwill continued

At 31 December	2019	2018
Discount rate	10.7%	15.1%
Annual revenue growth rate	(1.0)%	(1.0)%

During the first half of 2019, the Company recognised goodwill impairment charges of £595,342 in relation to goodwill allocated to the trust and tax CGU. The recoverable amount of the CGU was lower than the carrying value, which reflected the fact that the business associated with the goodwill is contracting. This reduced the carrying value of the goodwill allocated to the CGU to £nil. The circumstances leading to the recognition of such impairment charges are set out in the table below.

£ (unless stated)	
Recoverable amount of goodwill allocated to CGU as at 30 June 2019	-
Carrying value of goodwill as at 30 June 2019	595,342
Impairment recognised	595,342
Annual revenue growth rate used to calculate recoverable amount	(1.0)%
Rate used to discount cash flows	10.7%

11 Investments in subsidiary undertakings

	2019	2018
	£	£
At 1 January	100,201	50,201
Additions	-	50,000
At 31 December	100,201	100,201

At 31 December 2019, the principal subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Activity and operations
Rathbone Directors Limited	England & Wales	Corporate Directorship Services (non-trading)
Rathbone Secretaries Limited	England & Wales	Corporate Secretarial Services (non-trading)
Rathbone Trust Legal Services Limited	England & Wales	Legal and Trust Services - Solicitors

The Company directly owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of all subsidiaries.

The registered office for all subsidiaries is 8 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 7AZ.

On 20 March 2018 the Company subscribed for £50,000 of additional share capital in its subsidiary undertaking, Rathbone Trust Legal Services Limited.

The interests in the subsidiaries listed above relate to ordinary shares held directly by the Company.

Notes to the financial statements continued

12 Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	706,477	642,858
Work in progress	3,035,952	2,367,195
Prepayments and accrued income	4,062	2,880
Insurance receivable	-	252,959
Other debtors	4,829	-
	3,751,320	3,265,892

The fair value of trade and other receivables is not materially different to their carrying amount. Fair value has been calculated as the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received using current market rates. The Company's exposure to credit risk arising from trade and other receivables is described in note 16.

All amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing.

13 Trade and other payables

	2019	2018
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	9,324	5,022
Amounts owed to group companies	2,232,118	1,660,079
Other creditors	-	2,760
	2,241,442	1,667,861

The fair value of trade and other payables is not materially different to their carrying amount. Fair value has been calculated as the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be paid using current market rates. The Company's exposure to credit and liquidity risk arising from trade and other payables is described in note 16.

All amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing.

14 Provisions

	£
At 1 January 2018	418,359
Charged to profit or loss	105,000
Unused amount credited to profit or loss	(1,000)
Net charge to the profit or loss	104,000
Paid during the year	(10,000)
At 1 January 2019	512,359
Charged to profit or loss	61,671
Net charge to the profit or loss	61,671
Paid during the year	(566,130)
At 31 December 2019	7,900
Payable within 1 year	7,900

In the ordinary course of business, Rathbone Trust Company Limited can receive complaints from clients in relation to the services provided. Complaints are assessed on a case by case basis and provisions for compensation are made where judged necessary.

The timing of settlement of provisions for client compensation is dependent, in part, on the duration of negotiations with third parties.

Notes to the financial statements continued

15 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Issued and fully paid up		
250,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. The ordinary shareholders are entitled to any residual assets on the winding up of the Company.

16 Financial risk management

The Company's risk management policies and procedures are integrated with the wider Group's risk management process. The Group has identified the business, operational and financial risks arising from all of its activities, including those of the Company, and has established policies and procedures to manage these items in accordance with its risk appetite. The Company categorises its financial risks into three areas:

- (i) credit risk;
- (ii) liquidity risk; and
- (iii) market risk (which includes fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk, and foreign exchange risk).

The sections below outline the Group's risk appetite, as applicable to the Company and explain how the Company defines and manages each category of financial risk.

The Company's financial risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse the financial risks that the Company faces, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor the financial risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Company regularly reviews its financial risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in the business and the wider industry.

The Company's overall strategy and policies for monitoring and management of financial risk are set by the Rathbone Trust Company Board of directors ("the Board"). The Board has embedded risk management within the business through Rathbone's executive committee.

(i) Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due, through its trading activities. The principal sources of credit risk arise from depositing funds with banks, trade debtors and other receivables.

It is the Company's policy to place funds generated internally with high-quality financial institutions. Exposure to credit risk is managed through setting appropriate ratings requirements. The Company categorises its exposures based on the long term ratings awarded to counterparties by Fitch or Moody's. The Company's policy requires that all such exposures are only taken with counterparties that have been awarded a minimum long term rating of A by Fitch or equivalent rating by Moody's.

The Company is also exposed to credit risk on trade receivables and other receivables. Trade receivables relate to amounts invoiced to clients in relation to services provided.

No impairment losses on financial assets were recognised in profit or loss in the year (2018: no impairment losses).

Maximum exposure to credit risk	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade and other receivables		
- Trade debtors	808,376	733,706
- Insurance receivable		252,959
- Other debtors	4,829	-
Cash and bank balances	205,587	186,355
	1,018,792	1,173,020

The above table represents the gross credit risk exposure to the Company at 31 December 2019 and 2018 without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached.

Notes to the financial statements continued

16 Financial risk management continued

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is primarily on trade receivables in relation to services undertaken. These fees are collected from client money balances held by the Company on behalf of the client, or when the client pays funds to the Company.

These amounts are generally paid to the Company within one month of the balance sheet date, which limits the Company's exposure to credit risk.

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure the ECLs of its trade and other receivables, which comprise a large number of small balances. For such debts, a normal settlement period of up to 30 days is expected.

	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount £	Loss allowance		
			Not credit impaired £	Credit impaired £	Total £
<90 days overdue	0.4%	518,518	(1,886)	-	(1,886)
90-180 days overdue	1.8%	111,984	(1,973)	(600)	(2,573)
180-270 days overdue	2.9%	49,351	(1,403)	(1,775)	(3,178)
270-365 days overdue	6.0%	10,784	(644)	-	(644)
>365 days overdue	31.2%	117,739	(9,458)	(87,455)	(96,913)
		808,376	(15,364)	(89,830)	(105,194)

The movement in allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year is set out below.

	£
At 1 January 2019	90,848
Amounts written off	(4,095)
Credit to profit or loss	15,145
At 31 December 2019	101,898

The insurance receivable relates to an amount that will be due from a third party insurer upon settlement of a client compensation claim which is fully provided for (note 14). The insurer has acknowledged the receivable.

Cash and bank balances

The credit quality of balances at banks are analysed below by reference to the long-term credit rating awarded by Fitch, or equivalent rating by Moody's as at the balance sheet date.

	2019 £	2018 £
A	205,587	186,355
	205,587	186,355

Notes to the financial statements continued

16 Financial risk management continued

(i) Credit risk continued

(a) Geographical sectors

The Company does not have any material credit exposures to geographical sectors as it only had exposure to counterparties domiciled in the United Kingdom at the balance sheet dates (2018: no exposures).

(b) Industry sectors

The Company's credit exposures at the balance sheet date, analysed by the primary industry sectors in which our counterparties operate were:

	Financial institutions £	Clients and other corporates £	Total £
At 31 December 2019			
Trade and other receivables			
- Trade debtors	-	706,477	706,477
- Other debtors	-	4,829	4,829
Cash and bank balances	205,587	-	205,587
	205,587	711,306	916,893
At 31 December 2018			
Trade and other receivables			
- Trade debtors	-	642,858	642,858
- Insurance receivable	-	252,959	252,959
Cash and bank balances	186,355	-	186,355
	186,355	895,817	1,082,172

Notes to the financial statements continued

16 Financial risk management continued

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring that the Company will have sufficient liquid resources to ensure that it can meet its obligations as they fall due.

The Company does not rely on external funding for its activities.

The table below presents the undiscounted cash flows receivable and payable by the Company on its financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date.

	On demand £	Not more than 3 months £	Total £
At 31 December 2019			
Cash flows arising from financial assets			
Trade and other receivables			
- Trade debtors	-	706,477	706,477
- Other debtors	-	4,829	4,829
Cash and bank balances	205,587	-	205,587
Cash flows arising from financial assets	205,587	711,306	916,893
Cash flows arising from financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables			
- Amounts owed to group companies	2,232,118	-	2,232,118
Other liabilities	-	5,204	5,204
Cash flows arising from financial liabilities	2,232,118	5,204	2,237,322
Net liquidity gap	(2,026,531)	706,102	(1,320,429)
At 31 December 2018			
Cash flows arising from financial assets			
Trade and other receivables			
- Trade debtors	-	642,858	642,858
- Insurance receivable	252,959	-	252,959
Cash and bank balances	186,355	-	186,355
Cash flows arising from financial assets	439,314	642,858	1,082,172
Cash flows arising from financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables			
- Amounts owed to group companies	1,660,079	-	1,660,079
Other liabilities	-	3,662	3,662
Cash flows arising from financial liabilities	1,660,079	3,662	1,663,741
Net liquidity gap	(1,220,765)	639,196	(581,569)

Included within the amounts due to other creditors disclosed above are balances that are repayable on demand or that do not have a contractual maturity date, which historical experience shows are unlikely to be called in the short term.

Balances held off the balance sheet

There are no cash flows arising from the Company's financial liabilities held off the balance sheet (2018: none).

Notes to the financial statements continued

16 Financial risk management continued

(iii) Market risk

Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's principal exposure to cash flow interest rate risk arises from the mismatch between the repricing of its financial assets and liabilities.

All of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing (2018: non-interest bearing).

Foreign exchange risk

The Company does not have any material exposure to transactional foreign exchange risk as all fees are invoiced in sterling (2018: no material exposure).

17 Capital management

Rathbone Trust Company Limited's capital is defined for accounting purposes as the total of share capital and retained earnings. As at 31 December 2019 this totalled £1,724,108 (2018: £1,886,630). The Company has no external borrowings.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

For monitoring purposes, the Company defines capital as equity shareholders' funds. Rathbone Trust Company Limited's Board of directors considers the level of capital held in relation to forecast performance and wider plans for the business, although formal quantitative targets are not set. The Board also monitors the level of dividends to shareholders. The Company's total capital at 31 December 2019, together with movements during the year then ended, is set out in the Statement of changes in equity on page 9. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

18 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Indemnities are provided by the Company's ultimate parent company to a number of directors and employees in the Company in connection with them acting as directors on client structures in the normal course of business. No indemnities were called on during the year (2018: no indemnities called on).

Notes to the financial statements continued

19 Related party transactions

(i) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the Company is Rathbone Brothers Plc, a company registered in England and Wales, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the Group financial statements may be obtained from the company secretary, Rathbone Brothers Plc, 8 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7AZ.

(ii) Transactions with key management personnel

The key management personnel of the Company are defined as the Company's directors and other members of senior management who are responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

Key management personnel compensation

As explained in note 6, all staff, including key management personnel, are employed by the Company's ultimate parent undertaking. Key management personnel compensation borne by the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and charged to the Company comprised:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Short term employee benefits	1,012,225	956,031
Post-employment benefits	102,096	66,875
Share-based payments	67,112	40,780
	1,181,433	1,063,686

Key management personnel transactions

During 2019, a number of the Company's key management personnel and their close family members made use of the services provided by the Company. Charges for such services totalled £400 (2018: £400), made at various staff rates.

All amounts outstanding with key management personnel are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No provisions have been made for doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by key management personnel.

(iii) Other related party transactions

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with its parent undertaking and fellow subsidiaries:

	2019	2019	2018	2018
	Receivable	Payable	Receivable	Payable
	£	£	£	£
Fees and commissions	76,237	-	50,310	-
Charges for management services	-	1,887,196	-	1,770,796
	76,237	1,887,196	50,310	1,770,796

The Company's balances with fellow group companies at 31 December 2019 are set out in notes 12 and 13.

Management charges relate primarily to staff costs and other expenses are initially paid by the Company's ultimate parent company and recharged monthly to the Company at cost. These expenses are to be settled in cash within one year of the balance sheet date. None of the balances are secured and no provisions have been made for doubtful debts for any amounts due from fellow group companies.

Notes to the financial statements continued

20 Statement of cash flows

For the purposes of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with less than three months until maturity from the date of acquisition:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash and bank balances	205,587	186,355

There have been no cash flows arising from financing activities, other than total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders. Therefore no separate reconciliation of the movements of liabilities to cash flows from financing liabilities has been presented.

21 Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no material events occurring between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of these financial statements.