

Company No. 01688454

# Rathbone Trust Company Limited

## Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

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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. There has been no significant change in the Company's principal activity in the year under review.

### Results and financial highlights

As shown in the Company's statement of comprehensive income on page 6, the Company has generated a loss before tax of £206,662 (2012: £157,631). The results for the year reflect limited growth in income and the impact of rising costs. No interim dividend was paid during the year (2012: nil). The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2012: nil).

The Rathbones group remains committed to investing in the business and in particular placing greater emphasis on broadening the family office services.

The Company's balance sheet on page 8 shows that net assets have decreased by £94,799 from the prior year. Details of the amounts owed to the Company's parent company and fellow Group companies are shown in note 15 to the financial statements.

### Key performance indicators

	2013	2012
Chargeable time recovery rate <sup>1</sup>	98%	97%
Margin <sup>2</sup>	(3.9)%	(3.0)%

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

2 Loss 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.

#### Reputational risk

The Company has a reputation as a high quality provider of trust and tax services. There is a risk that significant damage to reputation could lead to loss of existing clients and 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.

## Strategic report continued

### 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.

IT infrastructure is given a 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 formal 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.

Approved by the board on 19 February 2014 and signed on its behalf:



**Richard Loader**

Company Secretary  
1 Curzon Street  
London  
W1J 5FB

## Directors' report

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 for Rathbone Trust Company Limited.

### Directors and their interests

The directors serving at the year end, all of whom have served throughout the year, were as follows:

I M Buckley (Chairman)	A D Pomfret
L J Cousins	A Richmond
K J Custis	T F Smith
R P Lanyon	P I Taylor
B R Newbigging	A J Warren

Company Secretary: R E Loader

On 10 February 2014, R P Lanyon resigned from the board and M J Wakefield was appointed to the board.

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

### Going concern

The directors confirm that they are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. 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 for a period exceeding twelve months from the date the financial statements are 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 our 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 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 2013.

## Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, directors' report and financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report and directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

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 they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

### Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

### Auditors

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG Audit Plc will therefore continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 19 February 2014 and signed on its behalf:



**Richard Loader**  
Company Secretary  
1 Curzon Street  
London  
W1J 5FB

# **Independent auditor's report to the members of Rathbone Trust Company Limited**

We have audited the financial statements of Rathbone Trust Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 set out on pages 6 to 25. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU.

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.

## **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

## **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate).

## **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

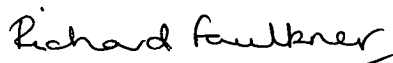
## **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



**Richard Faulkner (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of KPMG Audit Plc, Statutory Auditor**  
*Chartered Accountants*

15 Canada Square  
London  
E14 5GL

19 February 2014

# Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Revenue	4	5,329,027	5,274,365
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>5,329,027</b>	<b>5,274,365</b>
Operating expenses	5	(5,501,939)	(5,382,474)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(172,912)</b>	<b>(108,109)</b>
Finance income	8	2	166
Finance expenses		(33,752)	(49,688)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(206,662)</b>	<b>(157,631)</b>
Taxation	9	111,863	76,038
<b>Loss after tax</b>		<b>(94,799)</b>	<b>(81,593)</b>
<b>Loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company</b>		<b>(94,799)</b>	<b>(81,593)</b>
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company</b>		<b>(94,799)</b>	<b>(81,593)</b>

All the above amounts relate to continuing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 25 form an integral part of the financial statements.



## Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2012	250,000	1,980,124	2,230,124
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(81,593)	(81,593)
<b>At 1 January 2013</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>1,898,531</b>	<b>2,148,531</b>
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(94,799)	(94,799)
<b>At 31 December 2013</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>1,803,732</b>	<b>2,053,732</b>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 25 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**Balance sheet**  
as at 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment property	10	-	751,747
Intangible assets	11	1,954,426	1,954,426
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	12	200	200
		<b>1,954,626</b>	<b>2,706,373</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	13	3,912,319	6,749,900
Current tax assets		50,110	37,772
Cash and cash equivalents		79,504	90,692
Assets held for sale	14	717,500	-
		<b>4,759,433</b>	<b>6,878,364</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>6,714,059</b>	<b>9,584,737</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	15	(4,510,327)	(7,219,624)
Provisions	16	(150,000)	(216,582)
		<b>(4,660,327)</b>	<b>(7,436,206)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>99,106</b>	<b>(557,842)</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>(4,660,327)</b>	<b>(7,436,206)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,053,732</b>	<b>2,148,531</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	17	250,000	250,000
Retained earnings		1,803,732	1,898,531
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,053,732</b>	<b>2,148,531</b>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 February 2014. They were signed on its behalf by:



**I M Buckley**  
Director



**A J Warren**  
Director

Company registered number: 01688454

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 25 form an integral part of the financial statements.

# Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Loss before tax		(206,662)	(157,631)
Finance income	8	(2)	(166)
Finance expenses		33,752	49,688
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	13	14,385	34,968
Net charge for provisions	16	6,600	20,000
		(151,927)	(53,141)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
- net decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		2,857,443	(76,874)
- net (decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(2,743,049)	2,258,112
- net decrease in borrowings		-	(1,351,781)
- net decrease in provisions	16	(73,182)	(107,200)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(110,715)	669,116
Tax received		99,525	114,748
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>(11,190)</b>	<b>783,864</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of investment property	10	-	(732,724)
Interest received	8	2	166
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>(732,558)</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(11,188)</b>	<b>51,306</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		90,692	39,386
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	22	<b>79,504</b>	<b>90,692</b>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 25 form an integral part of the financial statements.

# Notes to the financial statements

## 1. Reporting entity

Rathbone Trust Company Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the Company's registered office is 1 Curzon Street, London, W1J 5FB. 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 and principal accounting policies

### Statement of compliance

The Company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

### Developments in reporting standards and interpretations

#### Standards affecting the reported results or the financial position

In the current year, there have been no new or revised standards and interpretations that have been adopted and which have had a significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

#### Standards not affecting the reported results or the financial position

The following new standards have been adopted in the current year. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements but may impact the accounting for future transactions and arrangements:

- IFRS 10 '*Consolidated Financial Statements*'
- IFRS 13 '*Fair Value Measurements*'

### New standards and interpretations

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2013, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except for IFRS 9 '*Financial Instruments*'. The effective date of this standard is yet to be confirmed.

IFRS 9 '*Financial Instruments*' could change the classification and measurement of financial assets. The Company does not plan to adopt this standard early and the extent of the impact has not been determined. IFRS 9 '*Financial Instruments*' has not yet been adopted by the EU.

### Basis of preparation

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis

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, 1 Curzon Street, London W1J 5FB. These financial statements present information about the Company as a single entity only.

### Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain assets that are measured at fair value (see 'Investment property' and 'Assets held for sale').

### Significant accounting policies

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

### 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 19 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 18 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 a period of more than twelve months.

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 2. Basis of preparation and principal accounting policies continued

#### 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.

#### 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 from services rendered is calculated by reference to the estimated stage of completion of the service rendered and the estimated recoverability of work in progress and debtors in relation to this income.

#### Finance income and finance expenses

Finance income comprises interest income received from a fellow Group subsidiary. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses comprise the unwinding of the discount on the loan relating to the investment property, now held for sale.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

#### Taxation

##### Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on net taxable income 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 for which amortisation is not deductible for tax purposes; 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.

#### Investment property

Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition and is subsequently measured at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss. The fair value of investment property is based on an independent valuation supported by prevailing market evidence. The valuation is based on the average of a number of quotes provided by estate agents at each year end.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the property) is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Investments in subsidiary undertakings

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

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 2. Basis of preparation and principal accounting policies continued

#### Intangible assets

##### 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.

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.

##### Work in progress

Work in progress represents the gross unbilled amount expected to be collected from customers for contract work completed to date. It is valued at the expected recoverable amount, including an appropriate portion of profit, calculated by reference to the stage of completion of the services rendered. The corresponding income is recognised within trustee, taxation and company management fees.

#### Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets, including intercompany financial assets, as trade and other receivables. Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and are then carried at amortised cost. They are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits which may be accessed without penalty.

Cash equivalents comprise short term highly liquid investments with a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

#### Assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell, except in the case of financial assets, deferred tax assets or investment property, which continue to be measured in accordance with the relevant accounting policy, as described elsewhere in this note.

#### Impairment

Goodwill with an indefinite useful life is reviewed for impairment at least annually, or when other occasions or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Any impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss and is not subsequently reversed.

Financial assets and other assets with finite useful lives are assessed at the reporting date or if there is objective evidence of impairment during the accounting period. 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). Loans and receivables are considered individually for impairment.

The recoverable amount of loans and receivables is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate of the asset on recognition. Where an asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss (excluding goodwill) subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset, except for equity instruments, or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

An impairment loss in respect of trade and other receivables is reversed if the subsequent increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 2. Basis of preparation and principal accounting policies continued

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes contractually bound to the transfer of economic benefits in the future.

Financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, are initially recognised at fair value and are then carried at amortised cost. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

#### Provisions

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.

#### Impairment

Specific provisions for bad and doubtful debts are made against trade debtors for which the recovery is considered doubtful. Trade debtors are written off where there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

#### Employee benefits

The Company's parent 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.

Payments to money purchase benefit pension schemes are charged to profit or loss 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 2013.

#### 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.

#### 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.

### 3. Critical accounting judgements

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements 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.

#### Impairment of Goodwill

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 £1,954,426 (2012: £1,954,426). The assumptions underlying the value-in-use calculation are set out in note 11.

#### Income recognition

Revenue is calculated by reference to the estimated stage of completion of the service rendered. Estimates are made as to the recoverability of work in progress and trade debtors in relation to this revenue. At the year end, total work in progress and trade debtors, net of related provisions for impairment amounted to £1,887,165 (2012: £1,772,739).

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 4 Revenue

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

	2013 £	2012 £
Trustee, taxation and company management fees	5,117,494	4,912,023
Fees received from other Group companies	42,197	187,888
Sundry income	169,336	174,454
	<b>5,329,027</b>	<b>5,274,365</b>

### 5 Operating loss for the year

Operating loss for the year has been arrived at after charging:

	2013 £	2012 £
Staff costs (note 6)	3,181,703	3,116,422
Auditor's remuneration (see below)	15,518	15,218
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables (note 13)	14,385	34,968
Recharges from other Group companies	1,947,733	1,809,539
Other administrative expenses	342,600	406,327
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>5,501,939</b>	<b>5,382,474</b>

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

	2013 £	2012 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	15,518	15,218
<b>Total auditor's remuneration for continuing operations</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>15,218</b>

### 6 Staff 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:

	2013 £	2012 £
Wages and salaries	2,476,782	2,507,447
Social security costs	284,548	289,462
Pension costs	420,373	319,513
	<b>3,181,703</b>	<b>3,116,422</b>

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

	2013	2012
Client facing staff	35	37
Administrative support staff	7	7
	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>

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 £196,922 (2012: £111,917).



## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 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:

	2013 £	2012 £
Emoluments for qualifying services	948,589	925,121
Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	57,493	40,100
Contributions to money purchase pension schemes	39,314	20,348
	<b>1,045,396</b>	<b>985,569</b>

The aggregate emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £140,483 (2012: £116,785). He is a member of the parent company's money purchase pension scheme under which contributions of £13,363 were paid during the year (2012: £11,286). He was not a member of the parent company's defined benefit scheme at the year end (2012: not a member).

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

	2013	2012
Money purchase schemes	4	3
Defined benefit schemes	6	7
	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

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:

	2013	2012
	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

Number of directors who exercised share options

	2013	2012
	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>

### 8 Finance income

	2013 £	2012 £
Bank deposits	2	166

Finance income relates to total interest income for financial assets not designated at fair value through profit and loss.

### 9 Taxation

	2013 £	2012 £
Current tax:		
- charge for the year	(100,218)	(75,588)
- adjustments in respect of previous years	(11,645)	(450)
<b>Total tax credit</b>	<b>(111,863)</b>	<b>(76,038)</b>

The tax credit on profit for the year is higher (2012: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.2% (2012: 24.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2013 £	2012 £
Tax on profit from ordinary activities at the standard rate of 23.2% (2012: 24.5%)	(48,042)	(38,615)
Effects of:		
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,674	21,227
- tax adjustments for transfer pricing	(58,850)	(58,200)
- overprovision for tax in previous years	(11,645)	(450)
<b>Total tax credit</b>	<b>(111,863)</b>	<b>(76,038)</b>

The UK Government has proposed that the UK corporation tax rate is reduced to 20.0% over the next two years. At 31 December 2013, this reduction had been substantively enacted in full.

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 10 Investment property

	2013	2012
	£	£
At 1 January	751,747	-
Acquisitions	-	732,724
Increase in fair value	16,553	19,023
Reclassification to assets held for sale	(768,300)	-
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>751,747</b>

The Company acquired an interest in a residential investment property on 1 June 2012 for £732,724. The property is jointly owned and was marketed for sale from 19 June 2013, at which point the asset met the conditions of an asset held for sale. On this date, the asset was re-classified as an asset held for sale (see note 14).

### 11 Intangible assets

#### Goodwill

The cost and carrying value of goodwill as at 31 December 2013 was £1,954,426 (2012: £1,954,426). No impairment was recognised during the year (2012: £nil).

Intangible assets comprise amortised goodwill 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 amount of goodwill is determined from value-in-use calculations. The Company prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets approved by management, covering the forthcoming year. The key assumptions underlying the budgets are those regarding the discount rates and growth in revenue and costs during the year. Budgets are extrapolated for up to ten years using an annual growth rate in profit before tax of 1%, based on revenue growth of 3% as well as management's expectation of future industry growth rates. A ten year extrapolation period is chosen based on the Company's assessment of the likely duration of client relationships. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the Company.

The pre-tax rate used to discount the forecast cash flows is 12% (2012: 12%) based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital. Management judge this discount rate appropriately reflects the market in which the Company operates and the relatively small size of the Company.

Based on the above assumptions, the calculated recoverable amount of the goodwill at 31 December 2013 was £2,831,731. Reducing the assumed growth rate for revenue by two percentage points would reduce the calculated recoverable amount of the goodwill to £2,009,922.

### 12 Investments in subsidiary undertakings

	2013	2012
	£	£
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

At 31 December 2013, the principal subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Activity and operation
Rathbone Directors Limited	England & Wales	Corporate Directorship Services (non-trading)
Rathbone Secretaries Limited	England & Wales	Company Secretarial Services (non-trading)

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 13 Trade and other receivables

	2013 £	2012 £
Trade debtors	923,824	777,506
Work in progress	963,341	995,233
Prepayments and accrued income	1,320,621	1,478,578
Amounts owed by Group companies	704,533	3,498,583
	<b>3,912,319</b>	<b>6,749,900</b>

Trade debtors are valued at the expected recoverable amount including specific bad debt provisions where collection is considered doubtful. The fair value of trade and other receivables is not materially different to their carrying amount.

All amounts owed by Group companies are repayable on demand and non-interest bearing.

### Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

	2013 £	2012 £
At 1 January	99,125	104,772
Amounts written off	(34,757)	(40,615)
Charge to the profit or loss	14,385	34,968
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>78,753</b>	<b>99,125</b>

The Company's exposure to credit risk arising from loans and advances to customers is described in note 18.

### 14 Assets held for sale

From 19 June 2013, a property previously classed as an investment property (see note 10) was marketed for sale. On this date, the property met the conditions of an asset held for sale and has been classified and presented as such. The property is expected to be sold in 2014.

The property continues to be measured at fair value under IAS 40, as follows:

	2013 £	2012 £
Investment property	717,500	-
<b>Assets held for sale</b>	<b>717,500</b>	<b>-</b>

The disclosures relating to the measurement of fair value of assets held for sale are included in note 18.

### 15 Trade and other payables

	2013 £	2012 £
Accruals and deferred income	-	6,500
Amounts owed to Group companies	4,499,424	7,199,082
Other creditors	10,903	14,042
	<b>4,510,327</b>	<b>7,219,624</b>

The fair value of trade and other payables is not materially different to their carrying amount.

All amounts owed to Group companies are repayable on demand and non-interest bearing.

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 16 Provisions

	£
At 1 January 2013	216,582
Charged to profit or loss	6,600
Unused amount credited to profit or loss	-
Net charge to the profit or loss	6,600
Utilised/paid during the year	(73,182)
<b>At 31 December 2013</b>	<b>150,000</b>
Payable within 1 year	150,000

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. Provisions have also been made in relation to a number of cases where legal proceedings are expected to result in a loss.

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

### 17 Share capital

	2013 £	2012 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>
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.

### 18 Financial instruments

The Company's risk management policies and procedures are integrated with the wider Rathbone Group's risk management process. The Rathbone 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 Rathbone 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 Rathbones' 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.

#### Balances at banks

The Company adheres to the Group's policy, which requires that all exposures to banks are only taken with counterparties that have been awarded a minimum long-term rating of "A" by Fitch or equivalent rating by Moody's.

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 18 Financial instruments continued

#### (i) Credit risk continued

##### Trade and other receivables

##### (a) Trade debtors

Trade debtors relate to fees which have been invoiced but not settled by clients. The recoverability, collection and ageing of debtors are monitored on a monthly basis by the Company's management committees. Impairment provisions are made for any debts which are considered to be doubtful for collection.

##### (b) Amounts owed by Group companies

Amounts become due from Group companies in the normal course of business.

##### Impairment and provisioning policies

Impairment provisions are recognised for financial reporting purposes only for losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date, based on objective evidence of impairment.

All credit exposures are reviewed individually, at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowances on credit exposures are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at the balance sheet date on a case by case basis. The assessment considers, where applicable, the value of any collateral held, any changes to the external credit rating (if applicable) and the anticipated receipts for each individual exposure.

Impairment provisions for credit risk are set out in note 13.

##### Maximum exposure to credit risk

	2013 £	2012 £
Trade and other receivables		
- Trade debtors	1,002,577	876,631
- Amounts owed by Group companies	704,533	3,498,583
Cash and cash equivalents	79,504	90,692
	<b>1,786,614</b>	<b>4,465,906</b>

The above table represents the gross credit risk exposure to the Company at 31 December 2013 and 2012, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. The exposures set out above are based on gross carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet.

##### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are summarised as follows:

	2013 £	2012 £
Neither past due nor impaired	1,026,670	3,834,764
Past due but not impaired	600,580	430,776
Impaired	79,860	109,674
<b>Gross carrying value</b>	<b>1,707,110</b>	<b>4,375,214</b>
Less: allowance for impairment (note 13)	78,753	99,125
<b>Net carrying value</b>	<b>1,628,357</b>	<b>4,276,089</b>

No trade and other receivables have been renegotiated (2012: nil).

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 18 Financial instruments continued

#### (i) Credit risk continued

##### *(a) Neither past due nor impaired*

The credit quality of trade and other receivables that were neither past due nor impaired at 31 December 2013, which are all externally unrated, is such that all such trade and other receivables are within the standard lending criteria.

The standard terms of business is a settlement period of 30 days.

##### *(b) Past due but not impaired*

Trade and other receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment and provided against where considered appropriate.

The gross amount of trade and other receivables that were past due but not impaired at 31 December 2013 were:

	2013 £	2012 £
<90 days overdue	158,800	134,612
90-180 days overdue	174,696	165,299
180-270 days overdue	150,578	40,322
270-365 days overdue	72,285	52,529
>365 days overdue	44,221	38,014
	<b>600,580</b>	<b>430,776</b>

##### *(c) Impaired*

Allowance has been made for individually impaired trust receivables. The balance of individually impaired trust receivables is £79,860 (2012: £109,674).

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

All balances at banks were neither past due nor impaired (2012: all). The credit quality of these balances is A to A+ analysed by reference to the long-term credit rating awarded by Fitch, or equivalent rating by Moody's, as at the balance sheet date (2012: A to A+).

##### *(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 (2012: no exposures).

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 18 Financial instruments continued

#### (i) Credit risk continued

##### (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 £
<b>At 31 December 2013</b>			
Trade and other receivables			
- Trade debtors	-	923,824	923,824
- Amounts owed by Group companies	517,652	186,881	704,533
Cash and cash equivalents	79,504	-	79,504
	<b>597,156</b>	<b>1,110,705</b>	<b>1,707,861</b>
<b>At 31 December 2012</b>			
Trade and other receivables			
- Trade debtors	-	777,506	777,506
- Amounts owed by Group companies	3,247,850	250,733	3,498,583
Cash and cash equivalents	90,692	-	90,692
	<b>3,338,542</b>	<b>1,028,239</b>	<b>4,366,781</b>

#### (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 maintaining sufficient liquid resources to ensure it meets its obligations as they fall due. 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 £
<b>At 31 December 2013</b>			
<b>Cash flows arising from financial assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables			
- Trade debtors	-	923,824	923,824
- Amounts owed by Group companies	704,533	-	704,533
Cash and cash equivalents	79,504	-	79,504
<b>Cash flows arising from financial assets</b>	<b>784,037</b>	<b>923,824</b>	<b>1,707,861</b>
<b>Cash flows arising from financial liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables			
- Amounts owed to Group companies	4,499,424	-	4,499,424
Other liabilities	-	10,903	10,903
<b>Cash flows arising from financial liabilities</b>	<b>4,499,424</b>	<b>10,903</b>	<b>4,510,327</b>
<b>Net liquidity gap</b>	<b>(3,715,387)</b>	<b>912,921</b>	<b>(2,802,466)</b>

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 18 Financial instruments continued

#### (ii) Liquidity risk continued

At 31 December 2012	On demand £	Not more than 3 months £	Total £
<b>Cash flows arising from financial assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables			
- Trade debtors	-	777,506	777,506
- Amounts owed by Group companies	3,498,583	-	3,498,583
Cash and cash equivalents	90,692	-	90,692
<b>Cash flows arising from financial assets</b>	<b>3,589,275</b>	<b>777,506</b>	<b>4,366,781</b>
<b>Cash flows arising from financial liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables			
- Amounts owed to Group companies	7,199,082	-	7,199,082
Other liabilities	-	14,042	14,042
<b>Cash flows arising from financial liabilities</b>	<b>7,199,082</b>	<b>14,042</b>	<b>7,213,124</b>
<b>Net liquidity gap</b>	<b>(3,609,807)</b>	<b>763,464</b>	<b>(2,846,343)</b>

Included within the amounts due to trade 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 (2012: none). All the Company's liabilities held off the balance sheet are summarised in note 20.

#### (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.

The table below shows the repricing profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, stated at their carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

At 31 December 2013	Not more than 3 months £	After 3 months but not more than 6 months £	After 6 months but not more than 1 year £	After 1 year £	Non-interest bearing £	Total £
<b>Assets</b>						
Trade and other receivables						
- Trade debtors	-	-	-	-	923,824	923,824
- Amounts owed by Group companies	-	-	-	-	704,533	704,533
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	79,504	79,504
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,707,861</b>	<b>1,707,861</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables						
- Amounts owed to Group companies	-	-	-	-	4,499,424	4,499,424
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	10,903	10,903
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,510,327</b>	<b>4,510,327</b>
<b>Interest rate repricing gap</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,802,466)</b>	<b>(2,802,466)</b>



## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 18 Financial instruments continued

#### (iii) Market risk continued

At 31 December 2012	Not more than 3 months £	After 3 months but not more than 6 months £	After 6 months but not more than 1 year £	After 1 year £	Non-interest bearing £	Total £
<b>Assets</b>						
Trade and other receivables						
- Trade debtors	-	-	-	-	777,506	777,506
- Amounts owed by Group companies	-	-	-	-	3,498,583	3,498,583
Cash and cash equivalents	40,683	-	-	-	50,009	90,692
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>40,683</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,326,098</b>	<b>4,366,781</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables						
- Amounts owed to Group companies	-	-	-	-	7,199,082	7,199,082
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	14,042	14,042
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,213,124</b>	<b>7,213,124</b>
<b>Interest rate repricing gap</b>	<b>40,683</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,887,026)</b>	<b>(2,846,343)</b>

The total potential impact on profit after tax and equity was £nil (2012: £123) at the balance sheet date for a 2% decrease or increase in interest rates.

#### Foreign exchange risk

The Company does not have any material exposure to transactional foreign exchange risk as all fees are invoiced in sterling (2012: no material exposure).

#### Fair values

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

The table below analyses assets and liabilities measured at fair value into a fair value hierarchy based on the valuation technique used to determine the fair value.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
<b>At 31 December 2013</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
Assets held for sale	-	-	717,500	717,500
Investment property	-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>717,500</b>	<b>717,500</b>
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
<b>At 31 December 2012</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
Investment property	-	-	751,747	751,747
<b>Total assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>751,747</b>	<b>751,747</b>

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. There have been no transfers between levels during the year (2012: none).

The fair value of the asset held for sale is calculated by reference to an independent valuation, based on an average of guide prices obtained from estate agents based close to the area in which the property is located, with a deduction for management's estimate of legal costs to be incurred in the disposal of the property.

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 18 Financial instruments continued

#### (iii) Market risk continued

The fair value is sensitive to changes in the UK housing market.

Changes in the fair values of assets and liabilities categorised as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy were as follows:

	2013 Assets held for sale £'000	2013 Investment property £'000	2013 Total £'000	2012 Investment property £'000	2012 Total £'000
At 1 January	-	751,747	751,747	-	-
Acquired during the year	-	-	-	732,724	732,724
Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value	(50,800)	16,553	(34,247)	19,023	19,023
Reclassification to assets held for sale	768,300	(768,300)	-	-	-
At 31 December	717,500	-	717,500	751,747	751,747

The gains and losses relating to both the investment property and assets held for sale are included within 'other administrative expenses'.

There were no other gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of assets or liabilities categorised as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

### 19 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 2013 this totalled £2,053,732 (2012: £2,148,531). 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 2013, together with movements during the year then ended, is set out in the statement of changes in equity on page 7. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

### 20 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 (2012: No indemnities called on).

### 21 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, 1 Curzon Street, London W1J 5FB.

## Notes to the financial statements continued

### 21 Related party transactions continued

#### (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:

	2013	2012
	£	£
Short term employee benefits	948,589	925,121
Post-employment benefits	150,654	128,679
Other long term benefits	9,562	-
Share-based payments	196,385	105,107
	<b>1,305,190</b>	<b>1,158,907</b>

#### *Key management personnel transactions*

During 2013, 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 £3,225 (2012: £1,560), 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:

	2013 Receivable	2013 Payable	2012 Receivable	2012 Payable
	£	£	£	£
Interest	-	33,752	-	49,688
Fees and commissions	42,197	-	187,888	-
Charges for management services	-	2,171,184	-	2,017,135
	<b>42,197</b>	<b>2,204,936</b>	<b>187,888</b>	<b>2,066,823</b>

A fellow subsidiary provides insurance cover to the Company, the fee for which is included in the table above.

The Company's balances with fellow Group companies at 31 December 2013 are set out in notes 13 and 15.

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.

### 22 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:

	2013	2012
	£	£
Cash and bank balances	<b>79,504</b>	<b>90,692</b>

### 23 Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no material events occurring between the balance sheet date and the date of signing this report.

Impact on QSOI in Acetone (C)