



Global Asset Management
BlueBay Asset Management

BlueBay Asset Management Corporation Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 October 2021

Registered number: 10651705



BlueBay Asset Management Corporation Ltd Annual Report 2021

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Strategic Report

The Directors present their Strategic Report of BlueBay Asset Management Corporation Ltd ("the Company") for the year ended 31 October 2021.

Business Review

Operating profit for the year ended 31 October 2021 was £9,980,000 compared with a profit of £8,828,000 in the previous year ended 31 October 2020.

Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity Shareholder was £8,517,000 compared with £7,473,000 in the previous year.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a service company for BlueBay Asset Management LLP ("the LLP"), a Limited Liability Partnership incorporated in the United Kingdom. The LLP provides investment management and advisory services to institutions and high net worth individuals.

Directors' duties - Section 172 and Engagement Statement

We, the Board of Directors of BlueBay Asset Management Corporation Ltd ("the Company") consider, both individually and collectively, that we have acted in a way that we consider is in line with the requirements of s. 172 of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") [(as amended by the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018)], which is in good faith and promotes the success of the Company both for the benefit of the Sole Member, whilst taking into consideration the remaining stakeholders contained within s. 172 (1) (a - f) of the Act, when taking decisions as a Board during the period 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021. In addition, as the Company qualifies as a large sized company for the purposes of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (as amended by the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018), we have set out below how the Directors have engaged with the Stakeholders and how such has impacted their decisions.

We, the Board of Directors of BlueBay Asset Management Corporation Ltd ("the Company") consider, both individually and collectively, that we have acted in a way that we consider is in line with the requirements of Part 4 of the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018, with regards to engagement with employees, having regards to employee interests and taking such into consideration when making principal decisions.

The BlueBay Group ("the Group") is headed by the Board of BlueBay Asset Management LLP ("the LLP"), with major decisions impacting the Group being reviewed and approved by the LLP Board.

The Board of the Company meets at least twice per year, with ad hoc Board Meetings held when required. The Board is an experienced and diverse Board, with updates provided from all relevant parts of the business at each Board Meeting. In addition, an open dialogue with the relevant department heads during the period between Board Meetings is encouraged, which ensures the Board is well informed throughout the year. All Directors also sit on several operating committees, which cover various elements of the business, with stakeholders discussed frequently, giving the Directors further insight and awareness of stakeholder matters, which are taken into consideration in decisions by the Group and therefore the Directors of the Company.

The following stakeholders, as defined in s. 172 of the Act, have been identified as key for the Group:

- Employees;
- Customers;
- Community/environment;
- Sole Member;
- Regulators; and
- Third-party service providers.

Strategic Report (continued)

Directors' duties - Section 172 and Engagement Statement (continued)

High standards of business conduct:

- Culture and values - The Group and the Company believe it is its culture and integrity that sets it apart. To us, this means a deep understanding of our clients' needs, and the collaboration of strong talent. We are continuously evolving in our efforts to offer compelling investment propositions to clients, through relevant products, with the goal of superior performance. A key element of this is to attract and retain high quality staff who share our goal and vision.
- The Group and the Company takes Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") seriously, with clear policies in place and one hundred percent of the Company's staff having undertaken Compliance Training (including AML).
- Pursuant to the Modern Slavery Act 2015, the Board reviews a Modern Slavery Statement annually, which is published on the Group's website.
- Pursuant to the Business Payment Practices and Performance Regulations, the Board of the Company reviews and publishes information about its payment practices.

Impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment:

- The Group and Company recognises the impact that its activities may have on the wider community and environment, which it takes seriously.
- The Group created a Corporate Responsibility Committee ("CRC") during 2020, a Group wide initiative for all entities within the Group, including the Company, which is responsible for proposing, implementing, monitoring and reporting on the Group's Corporate Responsibility Framework to the Management Committee and the LLP Board. There are four pillars which make up the CRC Framework:
 - Responsibility to Our People;
 - Responsibility for Our Conduct;
 - Responsibility to Our Communities; and
 - Responsibility for Our Environment.
- The Responsibility to Our Communities Pillar has two priorities; (i) Active participant in the communities in which we operate; and (ii) Using our capabilities to assist the communities in which we operate; with the Charity Forum acting as a working group that feeds into the CRC and assists with the pillar.
- The Responsibility to Our Environment Pillar has two priorities; (i) Understand the impact of our operations on the physical environment; and (ii) Where possible remove, minimise or mitigate our impact on the environment.

Engaging with our employees:

- With the implementation of the Corporate Responsibility Committee ("CRC") Framework in 2020, the Responsibility to Our People Pillar was formed, which has three priorities; (i) Diversity and Inclusion; (ii) Health and Wellbeing; and (iii) Talent Management. Various working groups filter into the "pillar" including: (i) the Charity Forum; (ii) Employee Forum; (iii) the Diversity and Inclusion Forum; and (iv) the Social Forum. The creation of the CRC Framework, particularly the Responsibility to Our People Pillar, has further strengthened the engagement with the Company's employees and has assisted in empowering employees to further share their interests.
- The Group and the Company has a strong culture, supported by a transparent approach to keeping staff informed, particularly of the Group's financial and economic performance. This is achieved by the Company's staff receiving regular Chief Executive Officer Updates, Chief Investment Officer Updates, Chief Operating Officer/Chief Risk Officer Dashboards, Financial Dashboards, Corporate Responsibility Committee newsletter and Townhalls; with the updates being enhanced in response to the Company's staff working remotely because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Strategic Report (continued)

Directors' duties - Section 172 and Engagement Statement (continued)

- Diversity is a key focus within the Group and the Company, with the Diversity and Inclusion Forum having its own Vision and Strategy.
- In line with the Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017, the Group publishes a Gender Pay Gap Report annually, which covers the staff of the Company.
- The Group has an Employee Forum, which enables the Directors to consider the employees' interests when making business decisions. The Employee Forum meets monthly, with two-way information flows to and from the Employee Forum and the Management Committee, which enables the Company's employee interests to be raised and communicated.
- A Director sits on each of the Charity Forum, Corporate Responsibility Committee and Employee Forum and as a result they can inform the Board of employee interests where appropriate.
- The Board receives a Human Resources Update at every Board Meeting, at which the Head of Human Resources provides information on employees, raising any matters where required and provides information on, but not limited to; (i) leavers; (ii) joiners; (iii) recruitment; and (iv) learning and development. In addition, the Head of Human Resources also tables the Gender Pay Gap Report for discussion with the Directors.
- The wellbeing of employees is a focus for the Company, with many initiatives undertaken to ensure staff's wellbeing is prioritised, such as the introduction of Wellness Wednesdays (which was a three month wellbeing series, where each week wellbeing information was shared or a wellbeing activity such as yoga classes, meditation sessions, etc. were held), the existence of a Social Forum which holds frequent events, which continued throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, with virtual events offered and an emphasis from the Management Committee on a work life balance, given the difficulties of achieving this whilst working remotely.
- An annual employee survey is conducted, with deep dives into the results, with the commitment that points raised will be discussed and explored.

Engagement with our clients:

- Delivering long term investment performance for the Group's client base is critical to the Group's success as an active fixed income specialist, structured to deliver outcomes tailored for investors seeking to enhance the returns of their portfolios.
- All Directors are members of the Group's Management Committee, which meets weekly, and the Chief Investment Officer provides an update on investment performance and the Global Head of Sales provides an overview on engagement with clients.
- The Group established a Conflicts of Interest Committee in 2017 to reinforce governance and oversight of the identification, management and monitoring of conflicts of interest within the business.

Engaging with our Sole Member:

- To support the Group's Sole Member with its long-term investment plan, it is important for the Group and Company to fulfil its strategic plan.
- During COVID-19 there was increased engagement with the Sole Member to keep them informed on how the pandemic was impacting the Group, including the Company and what action was being taken to mitigate such impact, both on performance and the working conditions/environment of its staff whilst they worked remotely.

Engaging with our Regulators:

- The Group operates in several jurisdictions, with several different regulators. However, the Company is not regulated.

Strategic Report (continued)

Directors' duties - Section 172 and Engagement Statement (continued)

- The Compliance Team have strong working relationships with the regulators and where appropriate are involved in deep dives, industry body working groups, consultations, etc.
- No enforcement actions were brought against the Group during the reporting period.

Engaging with third-party service providers:

- The Group and the Company use the services of several third-party service providers across business functions and there were no material or significant changes in any outsourced agreements wherein a key service, process or activity had been delegated to a third party which would otherwise be undertaken by BlueBay itself.
- Periodic due diligence is performed on all key third-party service providers and the results are reported to the Group's Operating Committee.

Actions undertaken during the year:

During the year, the Directors received formal training from the Group's External Corporate Legal Counsel, Simmons and Simmons LLP, with the training covering; (i) Director's Duties; (ii) s.172 (1) Statement; (iii) Stakeholder Engagement Statement; (iv) Employee Engagement Statement; (v) Gender Pay Gap Report; (vi) Disclosure of Payment Practices and Policies; (vii) Modern Slavery Statement; (viii) Energy and Carbon Reporting; and (ix) Matters Reserved for the Board.

Planned action for the coming year

Due to a Group-wide rebranding, the review of its Board Agendas, Board Papers and Board Minutes, with a view to tailoring its template Board Agendas and Board Packs to include reminders of s.172 of the Act, was delayed. However, now the rebranding has been completed, the review will be undertaken during 2022.

Principle Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's income is based on service charges to the LLP. The Company is exposed to operational risk (the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes, people and systems or from external events) in the LLP's management of these assets. The LLP has various controls and systems in place to mitigate the risks related to its management of the assets.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk is mitigated by the fact that the Company has no external debt and maintains sufficient cash levels.

Counterparty credit risk is primarily the risk of a potential loss of cash reserves due to bank failure. To mitigate this risk, the Company has diversified its banking relationships across highly rated systemically important banks.

The Companies response to the COVID-19 global pandemic that commenced in 2020 continued to be closely coordinated with RBC group and aligned with government guidelines during 2021. RBC's focus throughout the pandemic has been the health, safety and wellbeing of our employees, clients and local communities. We have continued to follow the health advice and safety guidelines of RBC's Chief Medical Director, the UK Government and public health authorities. Where required, employees successfully transitioned to working from home with minimal disruption throughout the pandemic. As a result, and due to reduced line of sight supervision, a number of inherent Operational and Conduct Risks increased, most notably Processing & Execution, IT & Cyber, Fraud and Privacy. Even though we have seen limited events across these risks, for some categories like fraud, privacy and conduct, the events may be lagging in nature and may become apparent at a later point.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principle Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

To mitigate against these changing inherent risks, RBC has implemented and enhanced a number of controls to adapt to the remote working environment, as well as strengthened communications to remind employees of their obligations. To date the Company has not experienced any significant adverse financial impact from COVID-19, and management will continue to monitor developments through its risk management framework.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company's performance is dependent on the level of service charges receivable from the LLP. In the year ended 31 October 2021 revenue was £109,954,000 (year ended 31 October 2020: £97,305,000). The Directors do not consider further KPIs to be relevant to gain an understanding of the business.

Outlook

The Directors are satisfied with the development of the business during the year. The Directors anticipate the Company will continue to operate in a similar capacity in the future.



Jayne Fieldhouse
20 January 2022

Directors' Report

The Directors submit their report together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 October 2021 as required by the Companies Act 2006.

Called up share capital

As at 31 October 2021, the called up share capital of the Company consisted of 12,000,000 shares of £1.00 each.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BlueBay Asset Management (Services) Ltd ("BBAMS") which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC").

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the Financial Statements, except as otherwise noted below, were as follows:

Craig Tennier – resigned on 1 November 2020

Luc Leclercq (Executive Director) – resigned 31 December 2021

Sui-Wai Ng (Executive Director)

Jayne Fieldhouse (Executive Director) – appointed 21 January 2021

None of the Directors held any share capital of the Company at 31 October 2021 (2020: none).

Financial instruments

Details of the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company and exposure to interest risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk are given in note 7 of the Financial Statements.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

In accordance with the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR') regulations the Company is required to publish its annual global emissions. The reporting period is 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021.

The SECR requirements state if an entity consumes less than 40,000kWh annually the entity is deemed to be a low energy user and is exempt from SECR. The Company consumes less than 40,000 kWh so is exempt from SECR.

Going Concern

The Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, based on their review of the Company's future profitability and cash flows, and accordingly continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements. Having made appropriate enquiries, the Directors believe there is no reason to expect the Company will not continue to operate as a going concern.

The Company has made a strategic decision to integrate some of the operating aspects with the asset management business of RBC. The aim is to achieve closer operational alignment to provide the ability to leverage our collective strengths, resources and talents.

Day-to-day operations will not change and the Board expects no material impact from these changes on the underlying business, and fully expects the entity to remain as a going concern.



Director: **Jayne Fieldhouse**

Date: 20 January 2022

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the Financial Statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Under company law, 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 the Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are also 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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors' report to the members of BlueBay Asset Management Corporation Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, BlueBay Asset Management Corporation Ltd's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2021 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 October 2021; the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 October 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the

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financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries to administrative expenses. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, and review of relevant directors' meeting minutes, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Understanding of management's internal controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Testing journal entries, with a focus on journals indicating unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business, and;
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

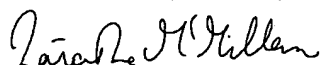
Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Natasha McMillan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
21 January 2022

Income Statement

For the year ended 31 October 2021

	Notes	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Revenue	2	109,954	97,305
Total income		109,954	97,305
Net gains on investments		7,369	5,537
Foreign exchange losses		(1,034)	(346)
Administrative expenses	3,4	(106,309)	(93,668)
Operating profit	3	9,980	8,828
Finance income	5	174	17
Finance charge	5	(163)	(178)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		9,991	8,667
Taxation	6	(1,474)	(1,194)
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity Shareholder		8,517	7,473

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 October 2021

	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Profit for the year	8,517	7,473
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,517	7,473

The notes to the Financial Statements on pages 15 to 32 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

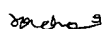
All results during the financial year were from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 October 2021

	Notes	As at 31 October 2021 £000s	As at 31 October 2020 £000s
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,207	574
Intangible assets	9	8,889	10,249
Deferred tax asset	14	3,480	3,837
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	13	46,424	39,695
Total non-current assets		60,000	54,355
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	14,423	12,151
Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,719	3,217
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	13	17,796	16,561
Current tax assets		1,289	2,235
Total current assets		37,227	34,164
Total assets		97,227	88,519
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	10,950	10,023
Total non-current liabilities		10,950	10,023
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	43,942	44,678
Current tax liabilities		-	-
Total current liabilities		43,942	44,678
Total liabilities		54,892	54,701
Shareholder's equity			
Called up share capital	15	12,000	12,000
Retained earnings		30,335	21,818
Total Shareholder's equity		42,335	33,818
Total equity and liabilities		97,227	88,519

The notes to the Financial Statements on pages 15 to 32 are an integral part of these Financial Statements. BlueBay Asset Management Corporation Ltd Registered Company Number: 10651705
The Financial Statements on pages 11 to 32 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 January 2022 and signed on its behalf by:


Director: **Jayne Fieldhouse**

Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity

For the year ended 31 October 2021

	Called up share capital £000s	Retained earnings £000s	Total equity £000s
At 1 November 2020	12,000	21,818	33,818
Profit for the year	-	8,517	8,517
At 31 October 2021	12,000	30,335	42,335

For the year ended 31 October 2020

	Called up share capital £000s	Retained earnings £000s	Total equity £000s
At 1 November 2019	12,000	14,345	26,345
Profit for the year	-	7,473	7,473
At 31 October 2020	12,000	21,818	33,818

The notes to the Financial Statements on pages 15 to 32 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 October 2021

	Notes	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	16	(1,867)	9,499
Taxation paid		-	(4,300)
Interest income received	5	1	24
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(1,866)	5,223
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(1,120)	(83)
Purchase of intangibles assets	9	(1,610)	(2,809)
Purchase of investments held at fair value through profit or loss	13	(20,010)	(19,702)
Sale of investments held at fair value through profit or loss	13	18,271	265
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,469)	(22,329)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Intercompany loan received	17	30,000	25,000
Intercompany loan and interest paid	17	(23,000)	(10,166)
Interest charge paid	5	(163)	(178)
Net cash generated from financing activities		6,837	14,656
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		502	(2,450)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3,217	5,667
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	3,719	3,217

The notes to the Financial Statements on pages 15 to 32 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

The Company is a limited company and is domiciled and incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The Company's registered office is 77 Grosvenor Street, London W1K 3JR.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Financial Statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("IAS") and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IAS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the measurement at fair value of investments that are held at fair value through profit or loss. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

b) Going concern

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.

c) Impact of new accounting standards

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, there were no standards and interpretations relevant to the Company's operation that were issued by the IASB and are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning 1 November 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IAS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. If in the future such estimates and assumptions, which are based on management's best judgement at the date of preparation of the Financial Statements, deviate from actual circumstances, the original estimates and assumptions, such as accruals, provisions and estimates of useful life, will be modified as appropriate in the year in which the circumstances change. The areas where a higher degree of judgement or complexity arise, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are in staff costs detailed below and in note 4.

e) Intangible assets

Computer software licences acquired are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company and are expected to generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include software development and associated contractor costs. Other costs related to the research or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Statement of Financial Position date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount.

The following useful lives have been determined for the intangible assets acquired during the year:

Computer software licences	3 years
Portfolio Insight	5 years
SimCorp	10 years

Please note that SimCorp relates to the Company's fund accounting software and Portfolio Insight relates to the investment team's portfolio investment tool.

f) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at transferred value or cost, less subsequent depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Subsequent costs are included in an asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenditures are charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to reduce the cost of each asset to its residual value over its useful life as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Furniture, fixtures and fittings	5 years
Information and communication technology equipment	3 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Statement of Financial Position date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the Income Statement.

g) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. The impairment of loans and receivables is calculated using the expected credit loss model. Expected credit losses on trade receivables are calculated on the simplified approach based on historic default rates and adjusted for forward looking estimates. The initial amount of the provision and subsequent changes are recognised in the Income Statement in administrative expenses.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits held on call with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recorded initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

j) Operating income

Operating income earned is the income which the Company earns for providing services to the LLP.

k) Employee benefits

(i) Pension costs

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. Employees may contribute directly to this scheme. The Company also contributes to the scheme and the cost of the contribution is recognised as an expense when paid.

(ii) Bonus plans

The Company operates non-contractual bonus pools based on formulae that take into consideration either profitability or strategy profitability (with reference to investment performance), on a calendar year basis. The formulae are reviewed and approved annually by the Remuneration Committee. At the end of the financial period, the Company recognises a liability for employee bonus pools accrued but not yet paid.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Deferred compensation scheme

The Company provides for the present value of the deferred bonus liability on a straight line basis over the 34 months vesting period in the Income Statement within administrative expenses. As the obligation is linked to the performance of funds units or Reference Index, the deferred bonus liability is fair valued at the end of each period in the Company's Statement of Financial Position based on the net asset valuation of the investments in the funds held at each Statement of Financial Position date.

l) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Pounds Sterling ("GBP"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and the currency in which the Company's assets, liabilities and funding are predominantly denominated.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Company's functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in other income/expense in the Income Statement.

The following exchange rates were used to convert monetary items on the Statement of Financial Position which are not denominated in GBP.

Currency	2021	2020
GBP/USD	1.3686	1.2958
GBP/EUR	1.1840	1.1123

m) Revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable in the normal course of business for services provided in the normal course of business, net of value added tax. Services are charged for the support function provided to the LLP and are included in the Financial Statements on an accrual basis.

n) Taxation

(i) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Income Statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in the Statement of Shareholder's Equity or Comprehensive Income, in which case it is recognised in the Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity or Comprehensive Income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n) Taxation (continued)

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on all taxable and deductible temporary differences at the Statement of Financial Position date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

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

o) Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions to the Company's Shareholders are recognised in the Company's Financial Statements in the year in which the dividend is declared or approved by the Company's Shareholders.

p) Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as Shareholder's equity. The Company has not issued any shares as at a premium.

q) Investments

(i) Classification

Investments are classified as Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) in accordance with IFRS 9 from 4 March 2017. These investments relate to the purchase of unit funds in Investment Funds managed by the LLP. These represent fund units acquired by the Company to hedge liabilities arising under employee deferral compensation plans linked to the funds performance.

(ii) Recognition and Measurement

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Investments are held at fair value. The fair values of investments are determined by using the published net asset values of the funds at the Statement of Financial Position date. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised through profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**1. Significant Accounting Policies** (continued)**q) Investments** (continued)

(ii) Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Investments are classified in accordance with the following three-level hierarchy for fair value measurement disclosure, as follows:

- 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

2. Revenue

The breakdown of revenue by revenue type is as follows:

	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Fees from affiliated entities	109,954	97,305
Total	109,954	97,305

3. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	Notes	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Staff costs	4	90,629	79,350
Depreciation - Property, plant and equipment	8	487	390
Amortisation - Intangible assets	9	2,970	2,750

Audit and non-audit fees	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Audit of the Financial Statements	47	64
Total auditor's remuneration	47	64

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**4. Staff costs**

	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Wages and salaries (includes cash bonuses, deferred bonuses and termination payments)	77,487	68,113
Social security costs	10,245	8,602
Pension contributions	2,897	2,635
Total staff costs	90,629	79,350

Staff costs are based on a full time equivalent basis and all employees are eligible for an annual discretionary bonus.

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year was as follows:

	Year ended 31 October 2021	Year ended 31 October 2020
Investment Management	89	76
Distribution	37	45
Infrastructure	208	190
Total average number of employees	334	311

5. Finance Income/Charge

	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Finance income:		
Interest on cash deposits	1	11
Interest on cash deposits with related party	-	6
Other interest	173	-
Total finance income	174	17

Finance charge:		
Interest on loan from related party	(163)	(178)
Total finance charge	(163)	(178)

6. Taxation

Analysis of charge in the year:

	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	2,356	3,194
Prior year adjustment	(1,239)	(1,210)
Total current tax	1,117	1,984
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(454)	(1,501)
Prior year adjustment	1,309	711
Effect of change in tax rates	(498)	-
Total deferred tax	357	(790)
Total Tax Expense	1,474	1,194

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**6. Taxation** (continued)

The UK tax rate for the Company for the year ended 31 October 2021 is 19%.

It is expected that the ongoing effective tax rate will remain at a rate approximating to the standard UK corporation tax rate in the medium term. Following the enactment of Finance Act 2021 the standard UK corporation tax rate will remain at 19% before increasing to 25% from 1 April 2023. Accordingly, the Company's taxable profits for this accounting year are taxed at 19%. Deferred tax has been recognised at either 19% or 25% depending on the rate expected to be in force at the time of the reversal of the temporary difference. This is an increase from the rate of only 19% used in the prior year. The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from amounts that would arise using the effective UK tax rate applicable to profits of the Company, as follows:

	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	9,991	8,667
Tax charge at UK rate of 19%	1,898	1,647
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3	46
Prior year adjustment	71	(499)
Effect of change in tax rates	(498)	-
Total tax expense	1,474	1,194

7. Financial risk management**(a) Credit risk management**

Credit risk is the possibility that the Company may suffer a loss from the failure of one of its counterparties to meet their contractual obligations. The Company is primarily exposed to credit risk in respect of amounts owed by related parties and from cash deposits with banks.

Financial assets subject to credit risk are:

	Notes	As at 31 October 2021 £000s	As at 31 October 2020 £000s
Cash and cash equivalents		3,719	3,217
Cash and cash equivalents with related parties		-	-
Total excluding trade receivables		3,719	3,217
Amounts owed by related parties	10	11,291	9,572
VAT receivable	10	771	703
Other trade receivables	10	186	113
Total trade receivables		12,248	10,388
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	13	64,220	56,256
Total investments held at fair value through profit and loss		64,220	56,256
Financial assets		80,187	69,861

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**7. Financial risk management** (continued)**(a) Credit risk management** (continued)

(i) Counterparty credit rating

The counterparty rating of the Company's financial assets subject to counterparty risk and neither past due nor impaired was as follows:

31 October 2021	A-¹ or better %	Not rated %
Cash and cash equivalents	100.0	-
Amounts owed by related parties	-	100.0
Other trade receivables	-	100.0
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	-	100.0

¹ Standard & Poor's ratings

31 October 2020	A-¹ or better %	Not rated %
Cash and cash equivalents	100.0	-
Cash and cash equivalents with related parties	100.0	-
Amounts owed by related parties	-	100.0
Other trade receivables	-	100.0
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	-	100.0

¹ Standard & Poor's ratings

(ii) Concentrations of credit risk

The Company's largest counterparty exposure at the end of each year is as follows:

	As at 31 October 2021 %	As at 31 October 2020 %
A- ¹ rated bank	100.0	100.0

¹ Standard & Poor's ratings

The amount of these exposures can change significantly each month. Other trade receivables are considered to have minimal credit risk exposure as the majority of these receivables relate to amounts owed by related parties.

(b) Market risk management

(i) Investment risk

The Company has investments in funds managed by BBAM LLP as described in note 13. Investments designated as fair value through profit and loss are stated at market value based on their most recently published net asset value on the Statement of Financial Position. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in these net asset values.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**7. Financial risk management** (continued)**(b) Market risk management** (continued)

(i) Investment risk (continued)

The Company has calculated its exposure to these fluctuations by recalculating the Statement of Financial Position value of its holdings based on the assumptions stated below.

In respect of total investments at 31 October 2021, a 100 basis point strengthening/(weakening) of the net asset valuation of the funds, with all other variables held constant, would have resulted in a fair value adjustment of +/- £642,000 (2020: +/- £563,000) to the Income Statement.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in the following currencies:

As at 31 October 2021:**Financial assets**

	Notes	Sterling £000s	US Dollar £000s	Euro £000s	Other £000s	Total £000s
Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,659	23	37	-	3,719
Trade and other receivables ¹	10	9,665	2,484	97	2	12,248
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	13	44,157	17,043	3,020	-	64,220
Total financial assets		57,481	19,550	3,154	2	80,187

¹ Excludes prepayments of £2,175,000 which are not subject to foreign exchange risk

Financial liabilities

	Notes	Sterling £000s	US Dollar £000s	Euro £000s	Other £000s	Total £000s
Trade and other payables due within one year ²	12	43,942	-	-	-	43,942
Trade and other payables due after one year	12	10,950	-	-	-	10,950
Total financial liabilities		54,892	-	-	-	54,892

² Includes accruals of £778,000 which are not subject to foreign exchange risk

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**7. Financial risk management** (continued)**(b) Market risk management** (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

As at 31 October 2020:**Financial assets**

	Notes	Sterling £000s	US Dollar £000s	Euro £000s	Other £000s	Total £000s
Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,208	7	1	1	3,217
Trade and other receivables ¹	10	10,205	172	11	-	10,388
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	13	36,318	14,697	5,241	-	56,256
Total financial assets		49,731	14,876	5,253	1	69,861

¹ Excludes prepayments of £1,763,000 which are not subject to foreign exchange risk**Financial liabilities**

	Notes	Sterling £000s	US Dollar £000s	Euro £000s	Other £000s	Total £000s
Trade and other payables due within one year ²	12	44,632	46	-	-	44,678
Trade and other payables due after one year	12	10,023	-	-	-	10,023
Total financial liabilities		54,655	46	-	-	54,701

² Includes accruals of £539,000 which are not subject to foreign exchange risk

Financial liabilities comprise of current trade payables and accruals. They do not include provisions which are explicitly excluded from the definition of a financial instrument under IFRS 7.

The Company estimates, by recalculating the Statement of Financial Position values of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, that at 31 October 2021, if the foreign currency rates applicable to the Company's financial assets and liabilities strengthened/(weakened) by 100 basis point against sterling, with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit for the year would have (decreased)/increased by £227,000 (2020: £201,000) respectively, principally as a result of the (decrease)/increase in assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk arising from unexpected or untoward movements in interest rates. The Company's monetary assets which attract interest rate risk are cash balances which are held at a floating rate. There is no interest rate risk for investments held at fair value through profit and loss.

At 31 October 2021, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been £36,000 lower (2020: £132,000 lower), if

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**7. Financial risk management** (continued)**(b) Market risk management** (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

interest rates had decreased to nil basis points the post-tax profit would have been £107,000 lower (2020: £14,000 lower).

(c) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed circumstances.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial assets and liabilities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Financial assets		As at 31 October 2021 £000s	As at 31 October 2020 £000s
	Notes		
Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,719	3,217
Trade and other receivables	10	12,248	10,388
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	13	64,220	56,256
Total financial assets¹		80,187	69,861

¹ Includes prepayments of £2,175,000 (2020: £1,763,000) which are not subject to liquidity risk.

Financial liabilities		As at 31 October 2021 £000s	As at 31 October 2020 £000s
Less than 30 days		11,092	18,007
Greater than 30 days less than 60 days		-	-
Greater than 60 days less than 90 days		-	-
Greater than 90 days but less than 120 days		32,850	26,671
Greater than 120 days but less than 180 days		-	-
Greater than 180 days		10,950	10,023
Total financial liabilities²		54,892	54,701

² Includes accruals of £778,000 (2020: £539,000) which are not subject to liquidity risk.

The Company's total financial assets exceed its total financial liabilities in the ratio 1.46:1 (2020: 1.28:1).

Financial liabilities comprise of trade payables and accruals which are payable within one year and which are not explicitly excluded from the definition of a financial instrument under IFRS 7.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**7. Financial risk management** (continued)**(c) Liquidity risk management** (continued)

(ii) Commitments

Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company did not have any capital commitments or contingent liabilities as at the end the accounting year.

(d) Capital management

The Company uses its capital to support the growth of the business, to provide it with a cushion to shield it from adverse market conditions. Once these requirements have been met, available capital may be used to pay dividends to Shareholders, to provide funding for new business initiatives and to provide seed capital for new funds.

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fixtures and fittings £000s	Information and communication technology equipment £000s	Total £000s
Cost			
At 1 November 2019	135	1,469	1,604
Additions	-	83	83
At 31 October 2020	135	1,552	1,687
Additions	-	1,120	1,120
At 31 October 2021	135	2,672	2,807
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 November 2019	77	646	723
Depreciation charge	18	372	390
At 31 October 2020	95	1,018	1,113
Depreciation charge	12	475	487
At 31 October 2021	107	1,493	1,600
Net book amount as at 31 October 2020	40	534	574
Net book amount as at 31 October 2021	28	1,179	1,207

At 31 October 2021, none of the above assets were held under finance leases.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**9. Intangible assets**

	Total £000s
Cost	
At 1 November 2019	15,119
Additions	2,809
Disposals	(182)
At 31 October 2020	17,746
Additions	1,610
Disposals	-
At 31 October 2021	19,356
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 November 2019	4,929
Amortisation charge	2,750
Disposals	(182)
At 31 October 2020	7,497
Amortisation charge	2,970
Disposals	-
At 31 October 2021	10,467
Net book amount as at 31 October 2020	10,249
Net book amount as at 31 October 2021	8,889
As at 31 October 2021 £7,425,000 (2020: £8,599,079) of the intangible assets balance related to internally developed assets.	

10. Trade and other receivables

	Notes	31 October 2021 £000s	31 October 2020 £000s
Trade receivables:			
Amounts owed by related parties	17	11,291	9,572
VAT receivable		771	703
Other receivables		186	113
Prepayments		2,175	1,763
Total amounts falling due within one year		14,423	12,151

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 October 2021 £000s	31 October 2020 £000s
Cash at bank	3,719	3,217

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**12. Trade and other payables**

		31 October 2021	31 October 2020
	Notes	£000s	£000s
Trade payables		1,754	967
Other tax and social security payable		1,555	1,480
Deferred bonus		32,850	26,671
Amounts owed to related parties	17	7,005	15,021
Accruals		778	539
Total trade and other payables due within one year		43,942	44,678
Deferred bonus		10,950	10,023
Total trade and other payables greater than one year		10,950	10,023

13. Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

	2021	2020
	£000s	£000s
At 1 November 2019 and 2018	56,256	31,090
Additions	20,010	19,702
Foreign exchange losses	(990)	(193)
Net gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	7,364	5,922
Disposals	(18,420)	(265)
Total investments at fair value through profit or loss	64,220	56,256
Total investments falling due after more than one year	46,424	39,695
Total investments falling due less than one year	17,796	16,561
Total investments at fair value through profit or loss	64,220	56,256

The classification and measurement of investments is discussed in significant accounting policies (q).

The measurement of investments can be analysed as follows:

As at 31 October 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	-	64,220	-	64,220
As at 31 October 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	-	56,256	-	56,256

Level 2 investments consist of holdings of units in fund managed by the LLP and are fair valued based on the fund units' published net asset value. Where the Company has the ability to redeem its investment at the published net asset value the financial asset is classified as Level 2. If the Company were unable to redeem its investment at the published net asset value due to restrictions on redemptions placed on the fund the investment would be classified as Level 3.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**14. Deferred taxation**

The corporate tax rate change from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023 has now been substantively enacted. The change affects the deferred tax balance, with deferred tax balance recognised at the average statutory rate of 22.2% to reflect the expected impact on future reversals of temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets have been recognised where the tax deduction in the current period has exceeded the current forecast taxable profits. The recognition of the deferred tax asset is based on the probability that the Company will derive taxable profits in the future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset where there is a legally enforceable right of offset and there is an intention to settle the balances net. The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to the offsetting of balances within the same jurisdiction) during the period are shown below.

	Temporary differences 2021 £000s	Temporary differences 2020 £000s
At 1 November	3,837	3,047
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	454	1,501
Prior year adjustment	(1,309)	(711)
Effect of changes in tax rates	498	-
At 31 October	3,480	3,837

An analysis of the deferred tax asset is as follows:

	31 October 2021 £000s	31 October 2020 £000s
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	279	414
Deferred compensation scheme	3,201	3,423
Total deferred tax asset	3,480	3,837

15. Called up share capital

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares £000s
At 31 October 2020	12,000,000	12,000
At 31 October 2021	12,000,000	12,000

	31 October 2021 Number	31 October 2020 Number	31 October 2021 £000s	31 October 2020 £000s
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000	12,000
Total	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000	12,000

Ordinary shares in issue in the Company rank pari passu. All of the ordinary shares in issue carry the same right to receive dividends and other distributions declared, made or paid by the Company. All of the ordinary shares have equal voting rights.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**16. Cash generated from operations**

	Year ended 31 October 2021 £000s	Year ended 31 October 2020 £000s
Continuing operations		
Operating profit for the year	9,980	8,828
Adjustments for:		
Foreign exchange losses on investments	990	193
Net gains on investments	(7,364)	(5,922)
Depreciation	487	390
Amortisation of intangibles	2,970	2,750
	(2,917)	(2,589)
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(2,122)	(3,296)
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables	(6,808)	6,556
	(8,930)	3,260
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(1,867)	9,499

17. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

(a) Transactions and balances with related entities during the year

During the year the following categories of related party transactions occurred:

Description of relationship	Description of service	Description of transactions
Service fees due from the LLP	Intercompany fees	Fees for distribution support, execution and research provided by affiliate entities
Cash on deposit with RBC Europe Limited	Cash on deposit	Interest earned on cash deposit (note 5)
Loan facility of £30,000,000 with BBAMS	Intercompany loan	An interest bearing loan was provided by BBAMS in March 2021. Outstanding amount at 31 October 2021 was £7,005,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

17. Related party transactions

Transactions between the Company and related parties are disclosed below.

Year ended 31 October 2021

	Revenue £000s	Finance income £000s	Finance charge £000s	Cash and cash equivalents £000s	Amounts owed by related parties £000s	Amounts owed to related parties £000s
Immediate parent	-	-	(163)	-	-	7,005
Affiliated entities	109,954	-	-	-	11,291	-

Year ended 31 October 2020

	Revenue £000s	Finance income £000s	Finance charge £000s	Cash and cash equivalents £000s	Amounts owed by related parties £000s	Amounts owed to related parties £000s
Immediate parent	-	-	178	-	-	15,021
Affiliated entities	97,305	6	-	-	9,572	9

All transactions with related parties were on an arm's length basis.

18. Ultimate Parent Company

The Company's ultimate parent Company is the Royal Bank of Canada, incorporated in Canada, which is also the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group, which includes the Company for which Group's Financial Statements are prepared. Copies of the Group's Financial Statements of Royal Bank of Canada are available at Riverbank House, 100 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 1GT. The Group's Financial Statements are filed at Companies House.