Registered number: 2093429

Man Investments Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Company Information

Directors L K Carty (appointed 7 September 2023)

L J Cottrell (resigned 7 September 2023)

T I M Cruickshank A H J M Forterre

J L Fountain (appointed 7 September 2023)

Company secretary T I M Cruickshank (resigned 14 January 2022)

R E Sharp (appointed 14 January 2022)

EA Woods (resigned 14 January 2022, appointed 2 May 2023)

Registered number 2093429

Registered office Riverbank House

2 Swan Lane London EC4R 3AD United Kingdom

Independent auditor Deloitte LLP

2 New Street Square

London EC4A 3BZ United Kingdom

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Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors of Man Investments Limited (the "Company") present their Strategic Report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

During the year there were no significant changes to the principal activities of the Company which consisted of acting as the Managing Member of AHL Partners LLP.

The results for the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out in the Profit and Loss Account on page 9.

Key performance indicators

The Company's profit before tax, and the net assets as at the Balance Sheet date, demonstrate the Company's performance and position.

Going concern

After making reasonable enquiries the directors have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has and will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company operates within a robust risk management framework and the Company's risk profile has not changed materially in the year.

Business risk continues to represent the biggest risk to the Company. The investment underperformance of the assets under management of AHL Partners LLP, is the single biggest risk that may have a material impact on the performance of the Company.

The directors have not identified any market, operational, liquidity and/or climate change risks that are likely to materially impact the performance of the Company in the next year.

The directors will continue to monitor any changes in the operating environment of the Company.

Section 172(1) statement

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

The directors confirm that during the year ended 31 December 2022, they have acted in a way that they consider, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have had regard (amongst other matters) to the matters set out under s.172 including the Company's applicable stakeholders.

The directors are mindful of the Company's purpose and function which is that of acting as the Managing Member of AHL Partners LLP. The Company seeks to further the Group's overall long-term strategy, while also adhering to the policies and procedures comprising the Group's governance framework, and the directors consider that its stakeholders are largely consistent with those identified at the Group level which are discussed in detail within the Stakeholder Engagement section of the Group's 2022 Annual Report. The following key stakeholders are identified for the Company:

- clients;
- shareholders;
- communities;
- the environment
- other Group subsidiaries; and
- business partners and suppliers.

Strategic Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Section 172(1) statement (continued)

The Group's s.172 statement is integrated across the Governance report of the Group's 2022 Annual Report. The s.172 statement is also available on the Man Group website at www.man.com/regulatory-disclosures.

The Company's Board of directors have the necessary skills and experience required to make decisions on behalf of the Company and identify any potential impacts of their decisions on its stakeholders. The Company's directors make use of the consideration and engagement undertaken at Group level in their decision-making and management of the Company. They consider that s.172 obligations have been considered to an appropriate extent and wish to highlight certain principal decisions taken during the year to illustrate discharge of their s.172 duties.

During the year, the directors formally considered and approved that the Company reduce its share capital by cancelling and extinguishing 44,999,999 of the issued ordinary shares of \$1.00 each and 964,680 ordinary shares of £1.00 each. The directors considered the capital reduction in the context of its role of a subsidiary of Man Group plc., having regard to the Group's governance structures and the requirements under the Companies Act 2006.

The directors also formally considered and approved interim dividend payments to its sole shareholder. The directors resolved that the dividends were an efficient use of the Company's capital resources and formed part of the Group's long term capital policy of distributing accumulated retained earnings while maintaining sufficient capital.

The Board is satisfied that any principal decisions made were in the best interests of the Company to promote its long-term success in line with its corporate purpose.

Modern Slavery Statement

During the year, the directors approved the Modern Slavery and Transparency Statement (the "Statement") on behalf of the Company pursuant to its commitment to preventing modern slavery within the business and its supply chains. The Statement reflects the policies and controls in place at Group level, which are implemented by the Company. The Statement is reviewed annually by the Board of Man Group plc, following which it is also adopted by the Company.

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

A H J M Forterre Director

Date: 27 September 2023

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report, together with the audited financial statements of the Company, for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Dividends

Details of dividends paid during the year are set out in Note 10. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: \$NIL).

Directors

The individuals listed within the Company Information section served as directors of the Company for the duration of the year and up to the date of approval of this report, unless otherwise stated.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

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

Future developments

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

Events after the end of the reporting period

On 8 September 2023, the Company's previous immediate parent undertaking and controlling party, Man Investments Holdings Limited, made an in-specie distribution consisting of the entire share capital of the Company to another group subsidiary, Man Investments Finance Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The change in immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is stated in Note 19.

Energy and Carbon Reporting

Under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting rules as contained in the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (as amended) (the "LMCGR"), the Company is required to report on carbon emissions and energy use.

The Company is exempt from the reporting requirements as it consumed less than 40,000kWh of energy during the reporting period (para 20D(7)(a), Part 7A, Schedule 7 LMCGR). Accordingly this disclosure has not been presented.

Financial instruments

The Company has exposure to market, foreign exchange, liquidity, credit, and interest rate risk. Given the absence of external borrowings for the Company, liquidity risk and interest rate risk are not considered material.

The Company's principal financial asset is amounts due from Group undertakings and as such, the credit risk is mainly attributable to this balance. The credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis, and there is currently no exposure to significant credit risk.

Auditor

Deloitte LLP was reappointed as auditor of the Company and the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022. Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

Directors' Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and:
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Antoine Forterre (Sep 27, 2023 09:32 GMT+1)

A H J M Forterre

Director

Date: 27 September 2023

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report, and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's corporate and financial information included on the Group's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Man Investments Limited

Report on the audit of financial statements

Opinion

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

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Profit and Loss Account;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 19.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Man Investments Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

We considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the Company's business sector.

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

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
 These included UK Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation; and
- o do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty

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

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

Valuation of Impairment in subsidiaries, involves the selection and application of an appropriate valuation methodology and the use of assumptions which require significant management judgement and therefore there is potential for management bias. As such, valuation of Impairment in subsidiaries was considered to be a significant audit risk. To respond to this risk, we obtained an understanding of the relevant internal controls and evaluated the effectiveness of the design and implementation of these controls. We evaluated significant inputs to the valuations and agreed these to supporting documentation and challenged management around the material unobservable inputs and assumptions within the valuations.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Man Investments Limited (continued)

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Peter van Daesdonk (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

Date: 27 September 2023

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Administrative expenses		(9)	(45)
Other operating expense	4	(111)	(97)
Operating loss	•	(120)	(142)
Income from partnership interests in group undertakings	11	422,745	509,440
Interest receivable and similar income	5	20,102	2,178
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(8)	(73)
Profit before tax	•	442,719	511,403
Tax on profit	9	(60,652)	(95,843)
Profit for the financial year attributable to owners of the Company	•	382,067	415,560

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for the current and prior year other than those included in the Profit and Loss Account and hence a Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been prepared.

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2022

Registered number: 2093429

	Note		2022 \$000		2021 \$000
Fixed assets					
Investments	11		60,000	_	60,000
			60,000		60,000
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		-		499	
Debtors	14	624,418		504,007	
	_	624,418	<u> </u>	504,506	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(544,754)		(398,203)	
	-	(544,754)	_	(398,203)	
Net current assets			79,664		106,303
Total assets less current liabilities		_	139,664		166,303
Net assets		_	139,664		166,303
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	17		-		46,539
Share premium account			_		11
Profit and loss account			139,664		119,753
		_	139,664	_	166,303

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

Antoine Forterre (Sep 27, 2023 09:32 GMT+1)

A H J M Forterre

Director

Date: 27 September 2023

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called-up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	(Note 17)			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
At 1 January 2021	46,539	11	116,837	163,387
Profit for the financial year	-	_	415,560	415,560
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	415,560	415,560
Dividends paid (Note 10)	-	-	(412,646)	(412,646)
Current tax and deferred tax movements in respect of share-based payments	-	-	2	2
Total transactions with owners	_	_	(412,644)	(412,644)
At 31 December 2021	46,539	11	119,753	166,303
At 1 January 2022	46,539	11	119,753	166,303
Profit for the financial year	-	-	382,067	382,067
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	382,067	382,067
Share capital reduction	(46,539)	-	46,539	-
Cancellation of share premium	-	(11)	11	-
Dividends paid (Note 10)	-	_	(408,706)	(408,706)
Total transactions with owners	(46,539)	(11)	(362,156)	(408,706)
At 31 December 2022	_	_	139,664	139,664

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The Company was first incorporated on 27 January 1987. The Company's registered office address is stated within the Company Information section.

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

2. Significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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

The Company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Man Group plc. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Man Group plc includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Man Group plc are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the United Kingdom and are publicly available and may be obtained from the address given in note 19.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

2.2 Impact of new international reporting standards, amendments, and interpretations

There were no new or amendments to existing accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") that have had a significant impact on these financial statements.

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

2.3 Going concern

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency

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

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

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

2.5 Distribution income

Distribution income from investments is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. This is recognised in profit and loss as income from partnership interests in Group undertakings.

In specie distributions of assets other than cash, such as receivables and investments in indirect subsidiaries, are recognised in profit and loss at the fair value of the assets transferred to the Company, unless they represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment in the subsidiary making the distribution. In this case, the carrying value of the investment in that subsidiary is reallocated to the investment received such that no gain or loss arises on transfer.

2.6 Interest income/(expense)

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

2.7 Costs

Costs such as administrative expenses incurred in the operations of the business are recognised as incurred.

2.8 Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Taxation (continued)

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

2.9 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets relate to capitalised computer software. Following initial recognition, other intangibles are held at cost, which includes costs that are directly associated with the procurement or development of identifiable and unique software products which will generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment.

Capitalised computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life (three years), with amortisation expense included within administrative expenses in the Profit and Loss Account. Capitalised computer software is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the asset's estimated useful life which for leasehold improvements is over the shorter of the life of the lease and the improvement and for equipment is between three and ten years.

2.11 Derecognition of intangible and tangible fixed assets

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

2.12 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Non-financial assets, other than goodwill, that have previously been impaired are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.13 Investments

Fixed asset investments, including investments in subsidiaries and associates, are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and liabilities

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

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on its financial assets measured at amortised cost by applying the simplified approach under IFRS 9. The assessment of the probability of default and loss is based on historical data adjusted by observable data on events that may have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial assets are written off when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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

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

The directors have determined that there are no key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The directors have also considered the possible impact of climate change on the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements and have concluded there are no key assumptions concerning the future or other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

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

Recognition of deferred tax assets

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

4. Other operating expense

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Net foreign exchange losses	111	97
	111	97
5. Interest receivable		
	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Interest receivable from group companies	20,102	2,178
	20,102	2,178
6. Interest payable		
	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Interest payable to group companies	8	73
	8	73

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

7. Auditor's remuneration

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

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Fees for the audit of the Company	26	20
	26	20
8. Employees		
Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Wages and salaries	_	22
	-	22

The Company has no employees which is consistent with the prior year.

The directors of the Company did not receive any remuneration (2021: \$NIL). The directors of the Company were all remunerated by another Group entity for their services to the Group as a whole. It is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between their services as directors of the Company and the remuneration received from employment. The directors receive no incremental emoluments for their services to the Company.

Amounts incurred in respect of wages and salaries in the prior year relate to research and development tax credits relating to costs incurred in prior years.

9. Taxation

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	120,263	70,466
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1,453)	120
Foreign tax suffered	73	211
	118,883	70,797
Total current tax	118,883	70,797
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(36,823)	25,177
Changes to tax rates	(22,887)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	1,479	(131)
	(58,231)	25,046
Total deferred tax (Note 16)	(58,231)	25,046
Total tax expense	60,652	95,843

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the lower than (2021: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Profit before tax	442,719	511,403
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	84,117	97,166
Effects of:		
Impact of tax rate changes	(22,887)	-
Branch exemption	(378)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	26	(11)
Non-deductible expense relating to partnership	(299)	257
Foreign tax	73	211
PDCF CT Provision	-	(1,780)
Total tax expense	60,652	95,843

Factors that may affect future tax charges

As enacted on 10 June 2021, the headline corporation tax rate increased from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. Deferred tax has been recognised, where relevant, at the rate expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised, or the deferred tax liability is settled.

10. Dividends on equity shares

Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period:

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 December 2022 of \$408,705,721 (2021: \$8.9775)		
per ordinary share	408,706	412,646
	408,706	412,646

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: \$NIL).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

11. Fixed Asset Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings \$000
Cost At 1 January 2022	60,000
At 31 December 2022	60,000
Net book value At 1 January 2022	60,000
At 31 December 2022	60,000

Subsidiary undertakings

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

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost less provision for impairment.

During the year, the Company received distributions of 422,745,000 (2021: 509,440,000) from AHL Partners LLP.

Subsidiaries

Entity name	Registered address	Direct or indirect	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Percentage holding %
AHL Partners LLP	Riverbank House, 2 Swan Lane, London,	Direct	UK	Partnership	99.6
	EC4R 3AD			interest	

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Leas ehold improvements	Equipment	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	495	4,899	5,394
Disposals	-	(3,883)	(3,883)
At 31 December 2022	495	1,016	1,511
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	495	4,899	5,394
Disposals	-	(3,883)	(3,883)
At 31 December 2022	495	1,016	1,511
Net book value			
At 1 January 2022		-	
At 31 December 2022	_	-	

13. Intangible assets

	Software
	\$000
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	36,001
Disposals	(2,199)
At 31 December 2022	33,802
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	36,001
Disposals	(2,199)
At 31 December 2022	33,802
Net book value At 1 January 2022	
At 31 December 2022	

Notes to the Financial Statements

Partnership profits taxed in advanced of receipt

For the year ended 31 December 2022

14. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year		
·	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	504,805	442,507
Other debtors	91	209
Deferred taxation	119,522	61,291
	624,418	504,007
No balances are overdue and, under the expected credit loss model of IFRS 9, no recognised at 31 December 2022 (2021: \$NIL).	impairment los	s has been
15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	533,692	328,122
Corporation tax liability	11,062	69,032
Group relief creditor	-	327
Other creditors		722
	544,754	398,203
16. Deferred tax		
	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
At beginning of year	61,291	88,114
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	59,710	(25,177)
Credited/(charged) to equity	· -	(33)
Movement arising from transfer of trade	-	(1,744)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1,479)	131
	119,522	61,291
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000

61,291

61,291

119,522

119,522

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

17. Share capital

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
1 (2021: 45,000,000) ordinary share of \$1.00 each	-	45,000
Nil (2021: 964,680) ordinary shares of £1.00 each		1,539

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income. The sterling share capital was converted into US dollars at the exchange rate ruling at the date of issue, the weighted average rate being \$1.5949 to £1.

On 21 December 2022, the directors resolved to cancel 44,999,999 of the Company's issued ordinary shares of \$1.00 each and the entirety of the Company's total issued ordinary £1.00 share capital.

18. Related party transactions

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

During the year and the preceding year there have been no transactions with related parties other than wholly owned Group entities.

19. Controlling party

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

On 8 September 2023, the Company's previous immediate parent undertaking and controlling party, Man Investments Holdings Limited, made an in-specie distribution consisting of the entire share capital of the Company to another group subsidiary, MIFL.

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

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