ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors M Dean

S C Gazard

Secretary Quilter CoSec Services Limited

Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

7 More London Riverside

London SE1 2RT

Registered office Senator House

85 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4AB

Telephone: 0808 171 2626 Website: <u>www.quilter.com</u>

Registered in England and Wales No: 05495327

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of Quilter Mortgage Planning Limited (the "Company") is to provide financial planning advice and related services through a network of intermediaries. The Company is incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom ("UK").

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA").

The Company is part of the Quilter plc Group (the "Group" or "Quilter"), consisting of Quilter plc and its direct and indirect subsidiaries. Quilter plc's ordinary shares are listed on the London and Johannesburg Stock Exchanges. Quilter plc provides the Company with strategic and governance oversight. The Company forms part of the Affluent segment of the Group.

Affluent segment

This segment is comprised of Quilter Investment Platform, Quilter Investors and Quilter Financial Planning.

Quilter Investment Platform is a leading investment platform provider of advice-based wealth management products and services in the UK, which serves a largely affluent customer base through advised multi-channel distribution.

Quilter Investors is a leading provider of investment solutions in the UK multi-asset market. It develops and manages investment solutions in the form of funds for the Group and third-party clients. It has several fund ranges which vary in breadth of underlying asset class.

Quilter Financial Planning is a provider of financial planning advice offered through a restricted and independent financial adviser network as well as through a wholly owned national business. It operates across all markets, from wealth management and retirement planning advice through to dealing with property wealth and personal and business protection needs.

QUILTER'S STRATEGY

Quilter's strategy is focussed on growing with its clients and advisers, enhancing the efficiency of its operations, increasing digitalisation across the business and being a responsible wealth manager. This will enable Quilter to increase flows from both its own advisers and independent financial advisers, manage more of those flows in the Group's investment solutions and increase the efficiency of doing so, delivering top-line growth and operating leverage. Those priorities are underpinned by embodying a diverse and inclusive culture, where colleagues embrace Quilter's cultural values of being pioneering, dependable and stronger together which aids in achieving Quilter's goals and benefits all its stakeholders.

Energy and Carbon Reporting: The Group is committed to managing its environmental impact and discloses annually to CDP (formerly known as the Carbon Disclosure Project), a globally recognised initiative for companies to measure, manage, disclose and reduce their environmental impacts. A full explanation of how the Directors regard the impact on the environment is contained within the Quilter plc Annual Report 2023. The Company is exempt from reporting company-specific information as it is a subsidiary of the Group.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

QUILTER MORTGAGE PLANNING LIMITED STRATEGY

Quilter Mortgage Planning Limited forms part of the Quilter Financial Planning Group ("QFP Group"), a network of 2,366 financial advisers, including 1,419 restricted financial planners, who deliver personalised financial advice tailored to meet specific needs of the customer to deliver positive customer outcomes. The strategic aim of the QFP Group is to provide a market leading customer experience through controlled distribution and a focus upon the delivery of full financial planning within our target markets. The QFP Group is committed to offering a controlled advice proposition that delivers excellent customer outcomes, with a structure which ensures strong leadership and a strategic focus for advisers and clients in different market segments. The QFP Group operates a business model with two core channels, National and Network.

The Company is aligned with the Network channel.

Network Channel

The Network model continues to focus on affluent clients through its model of partnering with third party firms who generate and service their own client base, but still want access to a leading client proposition under a relationship whereby the regulatory control framework and associated responsibilities are robustly managed through the QFP Group. The focus of the Network continues to drive growth in restricted financial planner numbers to broaden the reach and penetration of the solutions offered by the wider Group, where it is in the best interests of the client.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Management evaluates the performance of the business using a number of measures. Key metrics for the Company were as follows:

		Restated
	2023	2022 ¹
Adviser headcount number at year end for advisers operating		
under Quilter Mortgage Planning Limited	776	878
	01000	01000
	£'000	£'000
Revenue gross of payments to Appointed Representatives ²	66,864	77,279
Fee income and other income from service activities	13,378	13,926
Other operating and administrative expenses	(6,748)	(9,483)
Profit before taxation	6,648	4,444
Cash and cash equivalents	647	306
Net assets	20,350	14,652

¹See note 1 for details regarding restatement.

Decrease in Fee income can be attributed to the fall in the number of advisers which drive revenue generation, high inflationary pressure, cost of living crisis and interest rate pressures in a reducing mortgage market during the year that have an adverse effect on initial and recurring revenue that the Company earns.

Total other operating and administrative expenses of £6.7m compares to a prior year figure of £9.5m. The main reason for the decrease is a reduction in management charges allocated from Group Companies, the charge for the current year of £4.5m compared to £7.5m for the prior year. This reflects the overall decrease in the cost base being allocated from the Group Companies.

²Revenue gross of payments to "Appointed Representatives" is an alternative performance measure of the Company used by management to assess financial performance and is disclosed to provide additional comparability and understanding of the financial results.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (continued)

The Company moved from a profit before tax for last year of £4.4m to a profit before tax for this year of £6.6m. The main reason for the increase is a reduction in management charges allocated from Group Companies.

The Company remains well capitalised with good levels of regulatory solvency headroom and a strong financial position.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES ("APMs")

"Fee income and other income from service activities" is comprised of "Revenue gross of payments to Appointed Representatives" less "Payments to Appointed Representatives", which are two of the APMs of the Company used by management to assess our financial performance and are disclosed to provide additional comparability and understanding of the financial results. The APMs are defined below:

Revenue gross of payments to Appointed Representatives – Amounts received or receivable from Product providers of plans, Mortgage and Protection Plan providers, and General Insurance providers where the Company has an agreement with the Provider.

Payments to Appointed Representatives – Amounts paid or payable to Appointed Representatives is determined as the amounts received or receivable from Product Providers less the Company's retention amount as detailed within the Company's Agreement with the Appointed Representative.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy is subject to a number of risks. The Company has adopted the Risk Management framework of the Group which supports the evaluation and management of business opportunities, uncertainties and threats in a structured and disciplined manner. The key risks facing the business are outlined below:

Business strategy and performance: The Company is exposed to the condition of global economic markets. Geopolitical risk remains high due to ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East. Throughout 2023, external economic conditions have remained challenging, and this has impacted flows and revenues. The Company has continued on its transformation journey during 2023 through strategic initiatives relating to business efficiency, cost reduction and proposition enhancement. The Company's focus is to maintain pace of strategic delivery and agility in order to continue to provide a compelling proposition in a rapidly changing industry.

Business operation: Operational complexity and the efficacy of controls and processes related to the day-to-day running of the business pose an inherent risk to the Company. The Company's operations provide services to customers and as such need to be effective and resilient to ensure that good customer outcomes are delivered and maintained. The Company has continued to work towards simplifying its operational environment, where team synergies are being harnessed to support a reduction in duplication, inconsistency and complexity.

Technology and security: A stable, reliable and up-to-date technology environment underpins the delivery of our services to customers and advisers and ensures that the Company has technical resilience proportionate to its risk appetite. Disruption to the stability and availability of the Company's technology could result in damaging service outages. The risk of an information security incident is a constant and evolving risk which has the potential to impact the Company's reputation, regulatory standing, and the services it provides to customers.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Customer and product proposition: The Company's purpose is underpinned by having processes in place to ensure that foreseeable harm is identified and addressed. Delivery of quality advice, including the delivery of ongoing servicing and a high level of adviser conduct and competency is essential. A lack of robust oversight by the Company could lead to delayed identification of unsuitable advice or products resulting in poor outcomes for customers. As such, the Company continually looks to improve its control environment in relation to the oversight of advice and remains focused on ensuring that products and services are designed and maintained in line with the Consumer Duty.

Regulatory, tax and legal: The Company is subject to conduct and prudential regulation in the UK, provided by the FCA. This includes the Consumer Duty, which sets a higher standard of consumer protection in financial services. The Company is also subject to the privacy regulations enforced by the Information Commissioners Office. The Company faces risks associated with compliance with these regulations, and changes to regulation or regulatory focus in the markets in which the Company operates and other statutory requirements. Failure to manage regulatory, tax or legal compliance effectively could result in censure, fines or prohibitions which could impact business performance and reputation.

People: Quilter is reliant on its talent to deliver its service to customers and to drive strategic enhancements. Failure to attract and retain talented and diverse staff can result in impacts to Quilter's strategy and business growth. A competitive labour market and a high inflation environment has resulted in a challenging environment for staff retention during 2023.

Financial instruments: The Company's main exposure to risk arising from financial instruments is its exposure to credit risk arising on cash or short-term deposits and trade and other receivables. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are managed to ensure this risk is mitigated.

Emerging risks: The Company monitors risks which are less certain in terms of timescales and impacts. This assessment is carried out regularly and the emerging risk profile is subject to regular review by management committees and the Board. The identification of these risks contributes to our stress and scenario testing, feeding into our strategic planning process. The most significant emerging risks to the Company are:

Geopolitical landscape: The UK General Election is likely to be held during 2024. Whilst party policies have not yet been defined nor an election date agreed, we recognise that any change in UK Government is likely to have some impact on customers' circumstances and may therefore affect attitudes toward financial investments. Shifts in the global political landscape are also expected in the near term. While the Ukraine crisis and conflict in the Middle East continue, the global economic impacts may be increased by elections in the US, Russia, Ukraine and Taiwan.

Cyber Threat: There is increased malicious cyber activity in conflict zones and around upcoming elections. The rapid growth of artificial intelligence is likely to increase the nature and sophistication of attacks.

Disruptive competition & technology: The potential entrance of "big tech" firms into financial service delivery, coupled with the white labelling of platforms and the alignment of private equity firms could see competitors acquire skills and technology, accelerating their digital capabilities. This, alongside advancements in digital/hybrid Advice could see new players in the already highly competitive market, having the potential to erode Quilter's market share and increase fee pressure across the value chain.

Generational shifts: A significant proportion of UK household wealth is held by the over-45s. The likelihood of intergenerational inequality increases as this population engages in inheritance planning and institutions (employers, the State and financial service providers) transfer pensions risk to individuals. Attitudes towards wealth management are shifting with younger generations being increasingly attracted by digital propositions and by funds with greater positive social and environmental impacts. These trends present both opportunities and threats to Quilter in the form of changing consumer demands and expectations.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) Emerging risks (continued)

Advice evolution: Increased demand from younger generations for digital propositions and digital/hybrid advice, and the potential increase in advice accessibility as a result of the FCA consultation on Advice Guidance Boundary, presents opportunities and threats for the advice market as consumers demand more advice at lower cost. Adviser consolidation is likely to continue given consumer duty and the ageing demographic of financial advisers, provided the macroeconomic landscape is relatively stable.

Climate change: To avoid a climate catastrophe, global emissions must reach net-zero by 2050. The speed of this transition to a greener economy impacts certain sectors and financial stability. For Quilter's customers, this is likely to impact the desirability of investment in sectors such as coal, oil, gas and manufacturing. Opportunities exist in the shift to a greener economy. Physical climate risks continue to crystallise and are expected to become more extreme and more frequent in future, threatening the stability of the UK's infrastructure. This poses challenges to both Quilter's and its critical third parties' operations which must be considered as part of operational resilience planning.

FCA Consumer Duty

The new FCA Consumer Duty came into effect on 31 July 2023 and sets higher and clearer standards of consumer protection across the UK financial services industry and requires firms to put the needs of their customers first. Quilter is committed to treating customers fairly and remains focussed on delivering good outcomes for customers to support them in meeting their lifetime goals.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Quilter plc and therefore operates in line with the strategy, policies and practices that are set by the Quilter plc Board and are described in the Quilter plc Annual Report. The following statement should therefore be read in conjunction with the Quilter plc Annual Report 2023.

To ensure that Quilter achieves its purpose of helping create prosperity for the generations of today and tomorrow, it is critical for the Board to balance the needs, interests and expectations of our key stakeholders. At times these competing stakeholder views can be contradictory and in order to achieve long term success, it is the Board's role to navigate these complexities. The Board, with support from Corporate Secretariat, continues to engage with management to explain the importance of the considerations referred to in section 172 (1) as part of good decision-making, to ensure that proposals coming to the Board contain appropriate information on the potential impact of business decisions on all stakeholders of the Company and other relevant matters. Insights into how Quilter plc has ensured that section 172 (1) considerations remain at the heart of the Group's decision-making at all levels and the outputs of these decisions have been set out in the Quilter plc 2023 Annual Report.

The Directors of the Company are fully aware of their responsibilities to promote the success of the Company in accordance with section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006 and acknowledge that effective and meaningful engagement with stakeholders is key to promoting the success of the Company. Given the activities of the Company, the key stakeholders are limited to the Company's sole shareholder, other Group entities, customers, advisers, suppliers, and regulators of our subsidiary entities. Consideration is given to these stakeholders when deliberating at Board meetings to the extent appropriate. Further details of how the Company has had regard for its stakeholders can be found in the Directors' Report.

In overseeing the business of the Company during the year, the Board of the Company has paid due regard to its duty to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of Quilter plc, its ultimate parent company, in the long-term, by supporting the delivery of the Group's strategic priorities.

Being part of the Quilter plc Group, the Board is supported by strong and comprehensive management governance which has day to day responsibility for performance, financial and operations, and risk and control matters. The composition of these management committees and forum include the executive directors and other colleagues who hold Senior Manager Responsibility under the SMCR Regime, A key part of the management governance structure is an escalation route to the Boards should matters require specific Board consideration.

The following are some examples of how the Directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172 (1) when discharging their duties.

The Board is committed to ensuring good client outcomes. During the year, the Directors have overseen the implementation of the regulator's Consumer Duty which came into effect on 31 July 2023. The implementation of this new duty aligns with a core part of the Company's strategic rationale to deliver good outcomes for clients.

During the year, Quilter Partners was launched to complement existing offerings of the Quilter Financial Planning business. Quilter Partners will deliver a franchise-style model where firms will operate under a co-branded arrangement, using the well-regarded investment and platform propositions from across the Group. The proposition has received positive initial engagement with certain adviser firms.

Maintaining an open and transparent relationship with the regulators of our subsidiaries is a key priority and the Directors receive regular briefings on key regulatory engagement. The Directors received regular updates on regulatory developments in 2023, including a number of Dear CEO letters.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) SECTION 172 (1) STATEMENT (continued)

The Company's people are central to our business and, the Directors dedicate time throughout the year to consider the interests of colleagues across the Quilter Financial Planning Group. The Board recognises the importance of attracting and retaining talented people in a highly competitive job market, particularly in light of the ongoing cost of living challenges. The Directors have also spent time reviewing the employee survey scores, sought views and feedback from management to contextualise the data and reviewed proposals to address feedback from our people during the year.

The importance of our suppliers is acknowledged by the Board and supplier relationships are managed and maintained in line with Quilter Group policy. Please refer to the Quilter plc 2023 Annual Report for further information on how we foster relationships with our suppliers.

Signed on behalf of the Board

S C Gazard

Director

20 May 2024

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The review of the business and principal risks and uncertainties, as well as likely future developments in the business, are disclosed within the Strategic Report.

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company who held office during the year and up to the date of the signing of these financial statements were:

S C Gazard M Dean

The Company Secretary during the year was Quilter CoSec Services Limited.

DIRECTORS' THIRD-PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions (as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006) were in force during the course of the year ended 31 December 2023 for the benefit of the then Directors and at the date of this report, are in force for the benefit of the Directors in relation to certain losses and liabilities which may occur (or have occurred) in connection with their duties, powers or office. In addition, the Company maintains Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance which gives appropriate cover for legal action brought against its Directors.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's main exposure to risk arising from financial instruments is its exposure to credit risk arising on cash or short-term deposits and trade and other receivables. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are managed to ensure this risk is mitigated.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2022: £nil).

EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees (2022: nil). Quilter Financial Planning Limited ("QFPL") and Quilter Business Services Limited employ all staff and the related disclosures are shown in those financial statements.

POLITICAL DONATIONS

No political donations were made during the year (2022: £nil).

BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP STATEMENT

The Company forms part of the Group, with Quilter plc providing strategic and governance oversight to each of its subsidiaries. During the course of their decision-making the Board of the Company, together with the Board of Quilter plc, have considered their duties to stakeholders, including the need to foster business relationships.

An explanation of how the Directors have had regard to the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others, and the effect of that regard, including on the principal decisions taken by the Company during the financial year, has been set out in the section 172(1) Statement above and in the Quilter plc Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

MANAGED CAPITAL

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are to ensure that there are adequate resources to meet the Company's liabilities as they fall due, to meet external capital requirements set by the FCA, and to allocate capital efficiently to support growth and return excess capital where appropriate. The Company manages its capital by measuring its resources and cash available on a regular basis, and through regular monitoring of excess regulatory capital. The Company's capital position and the movement in this from the prior year are disclosed within the statement of changes in equity. The Company met all external regulatory capital requirements during the year.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Directors are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps that 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.

This confirmation is given in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

STATEMENT OF GOING CONCERN

The use of the going concern basis of accounting is considered appropriate, reflecting the letter of support received from the Company's ultimate holding company, Quilter plc, confirming its intention to provide continued capital support to the Company for at least the three years to 31 December 2026.

In light of the above there are no material uncertainties, related events or conditions that may cast significant doubt over the ability of the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for at least 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Quilter considers the climate-related risks and opportunities for its operations and investments and reports on these annually. The framework is aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures disclosure requirements. Further details can be found online at: plc.quilter.com/responsible-business/reports-and-statements. Quilter has set operational carbon emissions targets, and these are part of the Executive Directors' Long-Term Incentive Plan. In our role as an investor, we continually work to embed climate considerations in our investment management and stewardship activity and offer clients climate focused investment solutions.

INVESTING RESPONSIBLY

Within our investment management businesses, we embed Environmental, Social and Governance factors within our investment process and Quilter is a signatory of the UK Stewardship code and the UN-backed Principles for Responsible Investment. Within our advice and suitability processes we enable our clients to invest in accordance with their responsible investment preference.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has been appointed by the Company to hold office in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Mitch De

M Dean

Director

20 May 2024

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's financial statements published on the ultimate parent company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Mitch De

M Dean

Director

20 May 2024

Independent auditors' report to the members of Quilter Mortgage Planning Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Quilter Mortgage Planning Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); 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 December 2023; the Statement of comprehensive income and Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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 December 2023 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 IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 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 breaches of UK regulatory principles, such as those governed by the Financial Conduct Authority, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to overstatement of revenue by posting inappropriate journal entries and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with the those charged with governance, internal audit, management involved in the risk and compliance functions and the Quilter group's legal function;
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes of the Board of Directors;
- Reviewing correspondence with the Financial Conduct Authority in relation to compliance with laws and regulations;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journals which meet the defined risk criteria;
- · Challenging assumptions made by management in accounting estimates and judgements; and
- Designing and performing 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.

Sorah Chandler

20 May 2024

Sarah Chandler (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2023

			Restated
		2023	2022 ¹
	Note	£'000	£'000
Income			
Fee income and other income from service activities	4	13,378	13,926
Revenue gross of payments to Appointed Representatives ²		66,864	77,279
Payments to Appointed Representatives ²		(53,486)	(63,353)
Other income	5	18	1
Total income	_	13,396	13,927
Expenses			
Other operating and administrative expenses		(6,748)	(9,483)
Total expenses	6	(6,748)	(9,483)
Profit before tax		6,648	4,444
Tax charge on profit	7	(950)	(781)
Profit after tax	_	5,698	3,663
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	_	5,698	3,663

¹See note 1 for details regarding restatement.

All the above amounts in the current and prior year derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 20 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

²Revenue gross of payments to "Appointed Representatives" and "Payments to Appointed Representatives" are two of the alternative performance measures ("APMs") of the Company used by management to assess our financial performance and are disclosed to provide additional comparability and understanding of the financial results.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Ordinary		
	Share	Accumulated	Total
	capital	losses	equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	18,500	(3,848)	14,652
Profit after tax	-	5,698	5,698
Total comprehensive income	-	5,698	5,698
Balance at 31 December 2023	18,500	1,850	20,350
	Ordinary		
	Share	Accumulated	Total
	capital	losses	equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2022	18,500	(8,336)	10,164
Adjustment to b/fwd retained earnings1	-	825	825
Balance at 1 January 2022 restated ¹	18,500	(7,511)	10,989
Profit after tax restated ¹	-	3,663	3,663
Total comprehensive income	-	3,663	3,663
Balance at 31 December 2022	18,500	(3,848)	14,652

¹See note 1 for details regarding restatement.

Total comprehensive income includes Profit and the total comprehensive income presented is equal to the Profit in both years presented.

The notes on pages 20 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

At 31 December 2023

		£'000	£'000
			Restated
	Note	2023	20221
Loans and advances	8	-	1
Trade, other receivables and other assets	9	30,511	29,352
Cash and cash equivalents	10	647	306
Total assets	_	31,158	29,659
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Ordinary Share capital	11	18,500	18,500
Retained earnings/Accumulated losses		1,850	(3,848)
Total equity	_	20,350	14,652
Liabilities			
Provisions	12	7,394	9,112
Current tax liabilities		1,991	1,041
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	13	1,423	4,854
Total liabilities	_	10,808	15,007
Total equity and liabilities		31,158	29,659

¹See note 1 for details regarding restatement.

The notes on pages 17 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 20 to 38 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 May 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

M Dean

Mitch De

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

General information

Quilter Mortgage Planning Limited (the "Company"), is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the UK. The principal activities of the Company are disclosed in the strategic report on page 2.

The address of its registered office is disclosed in the Company information section on page 1.

1: Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Quilter Mortgage Planning Limited for the year ended 31 December 2023 have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101. These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

The Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101 in relation to the presentation of a cash flow statement, disclosures relating to capital management, contracts with customers, fair value measurement, financial instruments, related party transactions, share capital, presentation of a third statement of financial position on prior year restatement and comparative information for certain types of assets. The Company has also taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to disclose information when the Company has not applied a new accounting standard that has been issued but is not yet effective. Where required equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Quilter plc.

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

New standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations adopted by the Company

There were no new standards or interpretations which became effective from 1 January 2023 which had a material impact upon the Company.

Amendments to standards:

The Company has applied the narrow scope amendment to IAS12 in respect of the OECD Pillar II international tax rules issued in the current period. In doing so, the Company has applied the exception in IAS12.4A and shall neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar II income taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

1: Basis of preparation (continued) Prior year restatements

Presentation of Fee income

During the year, the Company has reviewed the presentation of Fee income and other income from service activities and Fee and commission expenses under IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers). As a result of the assessment, management has determined that revenue should be presented net of fees and commissions payable to Appointed Representatives of Quilter companies and therefore we have restated the prior year balances in the statement of comprehensive income and notes 4 and 6 to correct the presentation.

The only impact is to regroup Fee income and other income other income from service activities and Fee and commission expenses within the Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 with no impact to Profit before tax, as shown below:

There has been no impact to the Company's Statement of financial position from this restatement.

Mortgage Income correction

During the year, it was identified that certain income related to Mortgage advice had been incorrectly recorded in another Group Company.

The financial statements now include a correction for this income in the current year and restated prior year.

Any assets and liabilities that relate to such revenue have also been corrected.

It was concluded that the error is likely to have been in existence since 2015 but it is impractical to calculate the value of the error prior to 2021 due to limitations in data. Following the implementation of a new Income system in 2021, the value of the correction required can be quantified from that period. Therefore, the brought forward retained earnings of the Company have been restated as at 1 January 2022.

Comparative information at 31 December 2022 has been restated to comply with the income correction.

The impact of the above restatements on the Company's Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 and statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 can be seen in the tables below.

Quilter Mortgage Planning Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

1: Basis of preparation (continued) Prior year restatements

Statement of comprehensive income 2022

As previously reported		Fee and Commission expenses	Mortgage income correction		Restated
Income	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	Income
Fee income and other income from service activities Other income Total income	76,308 1 76,309	(63,353) -	971 -	13,926 1 13,927	Fee income and other income from service activities Other income Total income
Expenses Fee and commission expenses Other operating and administrative expenses Total expenses	(63,353) (9,483) (72,836)	63,353 -		(9,483)	Expenses Fee and commission expenses Other operating and administrative expenses Total expenses
Profit before tax	3,473	-	971	4,444	Profit before tax
Taxation	(597)	-	(184)	(781)	Taxation
Profit after tax	2,876		787	3,663	Profit after tax

As noted in the Strategic report and recognising how the Company manages Business operations, alternative performance measures of the Company used by management to assess financial performance are disclosed in the Statement of comprehensive income to provide additional comparability and understanding of the financial results.

Quilter Mortgage Planning Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2023

1: Basis of preparation (continued) Prior year restatements (Restated)

Statement of Financial position as at 31 December 2022

	As reported 31 December 2022	Mortgage income correction	Restated 31 December 2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Loans and advances	1	-	1
Trade, other receivables and other assets	28,554	798	29,352
Current tax assets	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	306	-	306
Total assets	28,861	798	29,659
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Ordinary Share capital	18,500	-	18,500
Accumulated losses	(5,460)	1,612	(3,848)
Total equity attributable to equity holders	13,040	1,612	14,652
Current liabilities			
Provisions	9,112	-	9,112
Current tax liabilities	660	381	1,041
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	6,049	(1,195)	4,854
Total liabilities	15,821	(814)	15,007
Total equity and liabilities	28,861	798	29,659

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

1: Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern

The Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks in the context of the current economic outlook and has sufficient financial resources to continue in business for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

In assessing this, the Directors have considered:

- the liquidity of the Company's assets;
- the projected regulatory capital position of the Company;
- the letter of support received from the Company's ultimate holding company, Quilter plc, confirming its intention to
 provide the required level of continued capital support for at least three years to 31 December 2026 along with the
 management consideration of the parent's ability to provide that support.

In light of the above there are no material uncertainties, related events or conditions that may cast significant doubt over the ability of the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for at least 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements.

On this basis management has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources available to it in order to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future (being 12 months from the date of this report). Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Liquidity analysis of the statement of financial position

The Company's statement of financial position is in order of liquidity as is permitted by IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. For each asset and liability line item, those amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months after the reporting date are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

2: Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events. The Quilter plc and Affluent Boards Audit Committees review these areas of judgement and estimates and the appropriateness of material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements

The Company's critical accounting judgements are detailed below and are those that management makes when applying its material accounting policies and that have the most effect on the net profit and net assets recognised in the Company's financial statements.

Recognition of asset recoverable from Advisers in relation to indemnity commission provision

Management has applied judgement in order to recognise the fact that an element of indemnity commission repayable will be recoverable from Adviser firms with the proportion recoverable reflecting the average commission rate paid. The recoverability judgement is based on the ability to offset amounts receivable on income that continues to be generated by the advisers. See note 9 for further details.

Recognition of revenue

Given the Company's business model for advice, management is required to exercise significant judgment in assessing the capacity in which the Group is contracting for the purposes of recognising revenue from the advice business under IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers). As a result of the assessment, management has determined that revenue from the advice business should be presented net of certain fees and commissions payable to Appointed Representatives of Quilter companies.

Recognising how the Company manages Business operations, alternative performance measures of the Company used by management to assess financial performance are disclosed to provide additional comparability and understanding of the financial results.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

2: Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Critical accounting estimates

The Company's critical accounting estimates are shown below and involve the most complex or subjective assessments and assumptions, which have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustment to the net carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Management uses its knowledge of current facts and circumstances and applies estimation and assumption setting techniques that are aligned with relevant accounting standards and guidance to make predictions about future actions and events. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Indemnity commission provision and related recoverable balance

Provision is made for repayment of indemnity commission to the product provider in the event that a policy may lapse within the indemnity period. Given the nature of these policies it is uncertain what the number and monetary value will be of any such lapses.

In calculating the provision for this clawback of commissions management has assumed the future pattern of policies lapsing within the indemnity period will reflect historical experience.

In calculating the proportion of indemnity commission repayments that can then be recovered from advisers, management has used the weighted average commission rate paid to advisers based on the previous four years clawback experience.

The provision calculated and estimated amounts recoverable from advisers are discounted using a cost of capital based on the Group discount rate. Discounting is required to reflect the reduction in value of money over the indemnity period.

Per note 12, the provision amounted to £6,640,000 as at 31 December 2023 (2022: £7,943,000). An increase of 1% to the average rate of commissions being repaid due to policies lapsing and 1% reduction to the cost of capital used would increase the provision by £1,673,000 (2022: increase £1,822,000). A decrease of 1% to the average rate of commissions being repaid due to policies lapsing and 1% increase to the cost of capital used would decrease the provision by £1,657,000 (2022: decrease £1,805,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

3: Material accounting policies

The Company's material accounting policies are described below. There have been no changes to the Company's material accounting policies as a result of changes in accounting standards during the year.

Fee income and other income from service activities

Fee income and other income from service activities represent the fair value of services provided, net of value added tax. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that management is satisfied that it is highly probable that no significant reversal of the revenue recognised will be required when uncertainties are resolved. In circumstances where refunds are expected on a portion of the income, including indemnity commission on policies sold, an estimate of the reduction of revenue is made and charged to profit and loss at the point of sale, based upon assumptions determined from historical experience.

"Fee income and other income from service activities" is comprised of "Revenue gross of payments to Appointed Representatives" less "Payments to Appointed Representatives", which are two of the APMs of the Company used by management to assess our financial performance and are disclosed to provide additional comparability and understanding of the financial results.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments cover a wide range of financial assets, including financial investments, trade and intercompany receivables and cash and cash equivalents and certain financial liabilities, including trade and intercompany payables, and borrowings. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive cash flows have expired or been forfeited by the Company. A financial liability is derecognised when the liability is extinguished.

Initial measurement

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at Fair value through the Profit and Loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

The classification of financial assets depends on (i) the purpose for which they were acquired, (ii) the business model in which a financial asset is managed, and (iii) its contractual cash flow characteristics. Two categories are applicable within the Company: FVTPL and amortised cost. This classification determines the subsequent measurement basis. The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Measurement basis	Accounting policies
Financial assets at	These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses,
FVTPL	including interest and dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Amortised cost	These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective
	interest rate method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income,
	foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain
	or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

3: Material accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

Fair value is a market-based measure and is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. For a financial instrument, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is normally the transaction price, which represents the fair value of the consideration given or received.

Where observable market prices in an active market, such as bid or offer (ask) prices are unavailable, fair value is measured using valuation techniques based on the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid or an offer price, the price within the bid-offer spread that is most representative of fair value is used as the basis of the fair value measurement.

Amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and unless recognised as FVTPL on initial recognition applying the Fair Value Option (see below):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

For the purposes of this assessment, principal is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

Loans and advances

Loans with fixed maturities are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. Loans and advances are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. These assets are subject to impairment requirements.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and other short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and no significant credit risk.

All cash and cash equivalents are classified as amortised cost which means they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method and are subject to the impairment requirements outlined below. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents equate to fair value.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, being the Company's trade payables, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade payables and receivables

Trade payables and receivables are classified at amortised cost. Due to their short-term nature, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

3: Material accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The expected loss accounting model for credit losses applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost. Financial assets at amortised cost include trade and intercompany receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Credit loss allowances are measured on each reporting date according to a three-stage expected credit loss ("ECL") impairment model:

Performing financial assets:

Stage 1

From initial recognition of a financial asset to the date on which an asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition, a stage 1 loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected to result from its default occurring over the earlier of the next 12 months or its maturity date ("12-month ECL").

Stage 2

Following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial asset, a stage 2 loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected from all possible default events over the remaining lifetime of the asset ("Lifetime ECL").

The assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk requires considerable judgement, based on the lifetime probability of default ("PD"). Stage 1 and 2 allowances are held against performing loans. The main difference between stage 1 and stage 2 allowances is the time horizon. Stage 1 allowances are estimated using the PD with a maximum period of 12 months, while stage 2 allowances are estimated using the PD over the remaining lifetime of the asset.

Impaired financial assets:

Stage 3

When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired, the allowance for credit losses ("ACL") continues to represent lifetime expected credit losses. However, interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost of the asset, net of the loss allowance, rather than its gross carrying amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

3: Material accounting policies (continued)

Application of the impairment model

The Company applies the ECL model to all financial assets that are measured at amortised cost:

- Trade and intercompany receivables, to which the simplified approach prescribed by IFRS 9 is applied. This approach requires the recognition of a Lifetime ECL allowance on day one and thereafter.
- Cash and cash equivalents, to which the general three-stage model (described above) is applied, whereby a 12-month ECL is recognised initially and the balance is monitored for significant increases in credit risk which would trigger the recognition of a Lifetime ECL allowance.

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. ECLs for financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). Full provision is made for amounts due from advisers on termination of their relationship with the Company. ECLs for financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date are measured as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

The measurement of ECLs considers information about past events and current conditions, as well as supportable information about future events and economic conditions. The Company has implemented its impairment methodology for estimating the ACL, taking into account forward-looking information in determining the appropriate level of allowance. In addition, it has identified indicators and set up procedures for monitoring for significant increases in credit risk.

Presentation of impairments

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-offs

Loans and advances are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of the amount being recovered. This is generally the case when the Company concludes that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

3: Material accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax is charged or credited to profit and loss, except when it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are calculated according to the statement of financial position method, based on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised.

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

Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit and loss, except when it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. In certain circumstances, as permitted by accounting standards, deferred tax balances are not recognised. In particular, where the liability relates to the initial recognition of goodwill, or transactions that are not a business combination and at the time of their occurrence affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more probable than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted and represent the present value of the expected expenditure. Provisions are not recognised for future operating costs or losses.

The Company recognises specific provisions where they arise for the situations outlined below:

- Client compensation and related costs, when the Company compensates clients in the context of providing fair customer outcomes.
- Legal uncertainties and the settlement of other claims.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations of the Company of which the timing and amount are subject to significant uncertainty. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position unless they are assumed by the Company as part of a business combination. They are however disclosed unless they are considered to be remote. If a contingent liability becomes probable and the amount can be reliably measured it is no longer treated as contingent and recognised as a liability.

Contingent assets, which are possible benefits to the Company, are only disclosed if it is probable that the Company will receive the benefit. If such a benefit becomes virtually certain, it is no longer considered contingent and is recognised on the statement of financial position as an asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

4: Fee income and other income from service activities

	£'000 2023	£'000 2022 ¹
Revenue gross of payments to Appointed Representatives ²	66,864	77,279
Payments to Appointed Representatives ²	(53,486)	(63,353)
Fee income and other income from service activities	13,378	13,926

¹See note 1 for details regarding restatements. The Mortgage income correction only impacts the line 'Revenue gross of payments to Appointed Representatives'.

Fee income and other income from service activities represents income receivable on advice provided by financial advisers and is derived from continuing operations in the UK.

5: Other income

	£'000 2023	£'000 2022
Bank interest receivable	18	1
Total other income	18	1

6: Total expenses

This note provides further details in respect of the items appearing in expenses on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

	£'000	£'000
	2023	2022
Management recharges from Group companies	4,500	7,506
Financial Conduct Authority levies	596	768
Complaints, remediations and bad debts	1,560	1,204
Other administrative expenses	92	5
Total other operating and administrative expenses	6,748	9,483

In the prior year a table was included that reported Fee and Commission expense as part of Total expenses. This has been restated in the current year, see note 1 for details.

²Revenue gross of payments to "Appointed Representatives" and "Payments to Appointed Representatives" are two of the alternative performance measures ("APMs") of the Company used by management to assess our financial performance and are disclosed to provide additional comparability and understanding of the financial results.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

6: Total expenses (continued)

Directors' remuneration

	£'000 2023	£'000 2022
Proportion of Directors' emoluments paid by third parties attributable to the		
Company		
Remuneration	88	76
Pension	1	-
Total share based payments	45	38

- 1 Directors had money paid to money purchase schemes during the year (2022: 2).
- 2 Directors received, or were due to receive, shares or share options under a long-term incentive scheme (2022: 2).
- 2 Directors exercised options during the year (2022: 1).

During the year, there was no compensation for loss of office paid to Directors (2022: £nil); this includes the estimated money value of the following benefits: payment in lieu of notice, loss of participation in the Save As You Earn scheme, pay-out of contractual long-term incentive, pension contributions, bonus and statutory redundancy.

The Directors' remuneration was paid by other QFP Group entities.

Auditors' remuneration

Audit fees were paid behalf of the Company by other Group Companies.

Addit rees were paid behalf of the Company by other Croup Companies.	£'000 2023	£'000 2022
Fees payable for audit services	54	55
Total Company auditors' remuneration	54	55

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

7: Tax charge on profit

Tax charged to profit

	£'000	£'000
	2023	2022 ¹
Current tax		
UK	1,560	844
Adjustments to current tax in respect of prior periods	(610)	(63)
Total current tax charge	950	781
Total tax charged to profit	950	781

Reconciliation of total income tax expense

The income tax charged to profit or loss differs from the amount that would apply if all of the Entity's profits had been taxed at the UK standard corporation tax rate. The difference in the effective rate is explained below:

	£'000 2023	£'000 2022¹
Profit before tax Corporation tax charge at 23.5% (2022: 19%)	6,648 1,560	4,444 844
Effect of: Adjustments to current tax in respect of prior years	(610)	(63)
Total tax charged to profit	950	781

¹See note 1 for details regarding restatement.

Factors that may affect future charges

The main rate of corporation tax increased from 1 April 2023 from 19% to 25%. The blended rate of 23.5% has been used in calculating current tax for financial year 2023 (2022: 19%). The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities have been recognised at 25%.

Pillar II Taxes

On the 20 June 2023, The Finance (No.2) Act 2023 was substantively enacted in the UK, introducing the Pillar II minimum effective tax rate of 15%. The legislation implements a Multinational Top-up Tax ("MTT") and a Domestic Top-up Tax ("DTT"), effective for accounting periods starting on or after 31 December 2023. As these rules are not in effect in the current period, these rules have had no current tax impact in 2023. The Company has applied the exception under IAS12.4A and will neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar II income taxes.

The company continues to assess the full impact of the introduction of Pillar II taxes in the UK. The rules are complex and there remains areas of uncertainty in HMRC guidance. Management has assessed the likely impact based current guidance and historical data and although may expect the UK ETR to be close to 15% in the near term there are scenarios where the rate may fall below the minimum rate. The company is therefore currently unable to estimate with any reasonable level of certainty any future charge.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

8: Loans and advances

This note analyses the loans the Company has made. The carrying amounts of loans and advances were as follows:

	£'000 2023	£'000 2022
Loans and advances		1
To be recovered within 12 months	-	1
	-	1
9: Trade, other receivables and other assets		
This note analyses total trade, other receivables and other assets.		
	£'000	£'000
	2023	20221
Trade receivables	288	552
Amounts due from fellow Group undertakings	26,274	23,994 ¹
Amount recoverable from advisers for indemnity commission	3,796	4,341
Amount recoverable from professional indemnity insurance	153	465
	30,511	29,352

¹See note 1 for details regarding restatement impacting Amounts due from fellow Group undertakings.

All balances are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Trade receivables mainly relate to trade debtors and other debtors.

None of the receivables reflected above have been subject to the renegotiation of terms. All receivables are interest free and are carried at fair value.

All amounts due from Group undertakings are short-term and interest-free with the carrying amount approximating to fair value and are subject to the 12-month ECL model. There have been no non-performing receivables or material impairments in the financial year that require disclosure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

9: Trade, other receivables and other assets (continued)

A number of advisers (and former advisers) are indebted to the Company. This debt ordinarily arises from indemnity commission or complaint insurance excesses applied to the adviser's account. Each one of these is reviewed regularly in conjunction with the amounts retained from advisers to cover potential indemnity commission and provision made where recovery is deemed necessary. All the Company's financial assets included in this note are classified as assets at amortised cost. Impairments of financial assets are assessed using an 'expected loss' model. The movements in provisions made against trade debtors and deducted in arriving at the balances stated above were as follows:

Trade receivables are presented net of the following provision relating to amounts receivable from advisers.

	£'000	£'000
Expected credit loss utilisation	2023	2022
Balance brought forward	2,873	2,259
(Credited)/charged to profit and loss	(494)	933
Utilised in the year	` -	(319)
Balance carried forward	2,379	2,873
10: Cash and cash equivalents		
·	£'000	£'000
	2023	2022
Cash at bank	647	306
Total cash and cash equivalents	647	306

Management do not consider that there are any amounts of cash and cash equivalents which are not available for use in the Company's day-to-day operations.

11: Ordinary Share capital

The Company's Ordinary Share capital at the end of the year is as follows:	Number of	£'000
	shares	Nominal value
	(Authorised,	
	allotted and	
	fully paid)	
At 1 January 2022		
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	18,500,001	18,500
Total Ordinary Share capital at 31 December 2022	18,500,001	18,500
Total Ordinary Share capital at 31 December 2023	18,500,001	18,500

There has been no movement in the share capital in the current or prior year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

12: Provisions

	Indemnity commission provision	Complaints provision	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2022	7,441	959	8,400
Charged to profit and loss	6,100	227	6,327
Utilised during the year	(5,598)	(17)	(5,615)
At 31 December 2022	7,943	1,169	9,112
Charged to profit and loss	3,198	1,080	4,278
Unused amounts reversed	-	(625)	(625)
Utilised during the year	(4,501)	(870)	(5,371)
At 31 December 2023	6,640	754	7,394

Indemnity commission provision

In the event of a clawback of indemnity commission in respect of policies cancelled during the indemnity period, the Company has an obligation to settle the liability. The provision for clawback of indemnity commission represents the expected cost of clawbacks from product providers for subsequent policy cancellations and mid-term adjustments in respect of policies written at 31 December 2023.

The provision is calculated by reference to historical data resulting from past claims, referenced to present day sales of indemnity products. The amount provided represents the gross obligation, discounted at a cost of capital of 10.3% (2022:11.9%) and, where these amounts can be recovered from advisers, an asset is recognised (and similarly discounted). This provision is charged as a reduction of revenue at the point of sale of each policy. The provision was reviewed at the end of 2023. The impact of discounting was £486,000 (2022: £372,000).

An asset is held for the amount recoverable from advisers for any liability caused by the above within trade, other receivables and other assets (note 9). As at 31 December 2023 this stood at £3,796,000 (2022: £4,341,000).

Complaints provision

Provision is made for expected settlements on open complaints and costs to compensate previous or existing customers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2023

13: Trade, other payables and other liabilities

	£'000	£'000
	2023	2022 ¹
Trade and other payables	1,051	1,196
Amounts due to fellow Group undertakings	372	3,658 ¹
Total trade and other payables	1,423	4,854

¹See note 1 for details regarding restatement impacting Amounts due to fellow Group undertakings.

Trade and other payables principally comprise amounts due to advisers. The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value. All trade and other payables are short-term and interest-free.

Amounts due to parent and fellow Group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and current.

14: Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2023 (2022: £nil).

15: Ultimate parent company

The Company's immediate parent company is Quilter Financial Planning Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company, controlling party and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Quilter plc, registered in England and Wales. The consolidated financial statements are available from:

The Company Secretary Quilter plc Senator House 85 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4AB plc.Quilter.com

16: Events after the end of the reporting period

Other than matters referred to in the Strategic report, there are no further items to disclose.