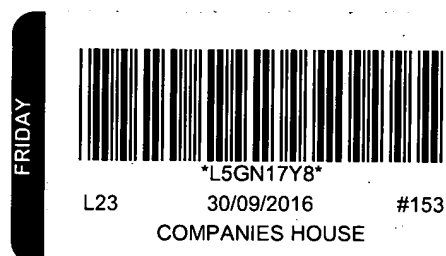


Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 March 2016



Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Company Information

Directors

P Kerr-Dineen	(Appointed 19 February 2015)
H. Liddell	(Appointed 1 April 2015)
G. Hulse	(Appointed 26 March 2015)
J. Ngoh	(Appointed 1 April 2015)
G. Hindley	(Appointed 26 March 2015)
P. Newman	(Appointed 1 April 2015)

Company number

09449021

Registered office

3rd Floor
40 Gracechurch Street
London
EC3V 0BT

Auditors

Kingston Smith LLP
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Contents

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 2
Directors' report	3 - 4
Independent auditors' report	5 - 6
Statement of total comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 20

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Strategic Report

For the period ended 31 March 2016

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016.

Fair review of business

The company's principal business is Shipbroking.

The company commenced trading on 1st April 2016. It was established as the principal subsidiary of Howe Robinson Partners PTE Ltd of Singapore, primarily to conduct its activities in Europe.

Its main source of income during the year was brokerage from shipping business transacted, as brokers, for the charter, sale and purchase, and contracting of newbuilding merchant ships.

Its secondary source of income has been brokerage received from its shareholders, Howe Robinson Group PTE Ltd, and ICAP PLC, which, under the shareholders' agreement is due to the company's incentive scheme in relation to the run off of business concluded prior to 1st April 2016.

The company operates from offices in London, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Hong Kong, and Tokyo.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's business is sensitive to the level of markets in its key operating areas. These markets can be both volatile and unpredictable.

In the year to 31st March 2016 the Tanker markets enjoyed relatively favourable trading conditions. Fleet growth was modest whilst shipment volumes were strong, boosted by a decline in the oil price, which itself reflected a growth in supply exceeding consumption.

The Baltic Dirty Index, which charts a basket of crude oil freight rates, average 813 in 2015/16, an increase 8% from the average level of 2014/15. The comparable figure for the Baltic Clean Tanker Index was 612, a marginal decrease 0.8% from 2014/15.

In the Container Charter markets, lacklustre global trade and endemic overtonnaging impacted underlying liquidity in the market, and also resulted in a softening in earning power and values of the larger container ships. However restricted tonnage growth meant earnings of the smaller ships, which account for the majority of charter market activity, averaged higher levels than in 2014/15. By the year end, though, rates had once again fallen to very distressed levels. The Howe Robinson Container Charter Index averaged 595 in 2015/16, an increase of +8%, yet by end march had fallen to just 445, some -32% below the year's opening level. This resulted in challenging conditions for the Container division as the year drew to a close.

In the Dry Bulk sector, growth in trade volumes remained positive and fleet growth continued to moderate, but the fall in oil prices resulted in a speeding up of the fleet, which added to effective fleet growth, as well as negatively impacting demand for seaborne coal cargoes. The Baltic Dry Cargo index, which at times during the year reached unprecedented lows, averaged 655, a -28% fall from 2014/15. Market conditions were particularly weak in Q4.

Employee numbers

The company is dependent upon the continuing support of its key brokers. The structure of the Howe Robinson Partners Group is designed to provide a rewarding and congenial working environment which should attract and retain some of the world's best and most competitive shipbrokers. The board was very encouraged by the support given to the business on its foundation.

During the year the average number of employees was 242.

The company operates an active recruitment programme for both experienced and trainee staff.

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Strategic Report (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

Foreign Exchange Risks

The company earns the majority of its income in US Dollars, but it has a significant sterling denominated expenditure base. Whilst the company seeks to manage this risk through forward FX contracts and options, structured products and the timely physical exchange of currency, an inherent currency exposure is inevitable. As the company accounts in us dollars, its hedging activity is related solely to expenditure and not to its profit or balance sheet

Other Risks, Information and Explanations

Professional Liability

The company is potentially exposed to the risk of litigation. This risk is managed if not eliminated by continuous oversight of our operations and, additionally, by P and I insurance

Competitive Pressures

The company aims to maintain and grow its market share. Whilst this is impossible to quantify, the directors consider that these objectives have been broadly achieved in its (European) sphere of operations, although the company is facing ever growing competition from the Asian market places. In some areas of our operations, the role of the broker is being questioned and the company has to remain responsive to the demands of its clients if it is to remain competitive.

Money Laundering, Fraud and Corruption Risks

The company is very aware of the challenges of risk management in all these areas. It maintains a commitment to the highest ethical standards, and maintains robust educational policies and internal controls to ensure its employees and principals act appropriately at all times.

On behalf of the board



P Kerr-Dineen

Director

08/09/2016

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Directors' Report

For the period ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities

The company incorporated on 19 February 2015 and started trading from 1 April 2015.

The principal activity of the company for the period was that of shipbroking.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

P Kerr-Dineen	(Appointed 19 February 2015)
H. Liddell	(Appointed 1 April 2015)
G. Hulse	(Appointed 26 March 2015)
J. Ngoh	(Appointed 1 April 2015)
D. Hall	(Appointed 1 April 2015 and resigned 1 April 2015)
G. Hindley	(Appointed 26 March 2015)
P. Newman	(Appointed 1 April 2015)

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditors

Kingston Smith LLP were appointed auditors to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



P Kerr-Dineen

Director

08/09/2016

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited for the period ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102.

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 auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

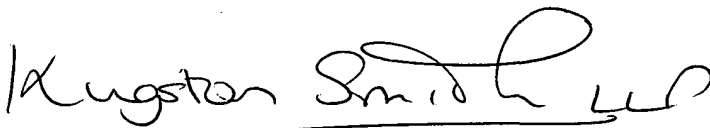
Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

To the Members of Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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



Heather Powell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP

6 September 2016

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Statement of Total Comprehensive Income

For the period ended 31 March 2016

		Period ended 31 March 2016 \$
Turnover	Notes	25,370,318
Administrative expenses		(33,512,436)
Other operating income		7,461,847
Operating loss	3	(680,271)
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(103)
Other gains and losses	7	48,117
Loss before taxation		(632,257)
Tax on loss	8	(620)
Loss for the financial period		(632,877)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

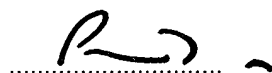
Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	\$
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9		1,724,568
Investments	10		1
			<u>1,724,569</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	12	23,421,611	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,028,885	
		<u>24,450,496</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(26,807,941)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(2,357,445)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(632,876)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15		1
Profit and loss reserves			(632,877)
Total equity			<u>(632,876)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 08/09/2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



P Kerr-Dineen
Director

Company Registration No. 09449021

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 31 March 2016

	Notes	Share capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 April 2015		-	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period		-	(632,877)	(632,877)
Issue of share capital	15	1	-	1
Balance at 31 March 2016		<u>1</u>	<u>(632,877)</u>	<u>(632,876)</u>

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 March 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor, 40 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3V 0BT.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in US dollars, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken the available disclosure exemptions from the requirements of Section 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and Section 3 "Financial Statement Presentation" paragraph 3.17(d); Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and Section 12 "Other Financial Instruments Issues" paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29A; and Section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" paragraph 33.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Howe Robinson Partners Pte. Ltd and the results of Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Howe Robinson Partners Pte. Ltd which are available from 8 Shenton Way #13-01, Singapore 068811.

1.2 Going concern

The company made a loss for the period of \$632,902 and had net liabilities at the reporting date of \$632,901. The company are reliant on the ongoing support of the parent group who have confirmed that they will continue to support the working capital requirements of the company for the foreseeable future. On this basis the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and rendering of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is presented, net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts. Commission income on brokerage is recognised when the company becomes entitled to the income on the completion of the underlying contractual agreements it brokers.

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	33% straight line
Office Equipment	20% straight line
Motor Vehicles	Over the length of the lease

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end 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. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable 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 and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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 is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial period. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Critical judgements

No critical accounting judgement was made by management in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Allowances for trade debtors

The allowances for doubtful debts of the company is based on the ageing analysis and management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding debtors. In assessing the ultimate realisation of these debtors, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer. If the financial conditions of these customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The carrying amounts of the company's trade debtors as at 31 March 2016 were \$12,422,719.

Depreciation of plant and equipment

The cost of these assets less its estimated residual value is depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these assets to be between 3 to 5 years. The carrying amounts of the company's plant and equipment at the reporting date was \$1,724,568. Changes in the expected level of usage and technical developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual value of these assets. Therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

3 Operating (loss)/profit

	2016
Operating (loss)/profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):	\$
Exchange losses/(gains)	(295,162)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	556,417

4 Auditors' remuneration

	2016
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	\$
For audit services	
Audit of the company's financial statements	48,500

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

	2016 Number
Brokers	217
Administration	25
	<u>242</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 \$
Wages and salaries	22,225,749
Social security costs	1,325,660
Pension costs	790,698
	<u>24,342,107</u>

6 Interest payable and similar charges

2016

\$

Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

Bank interest	103
---------------	-----

7 Other gains and losses

2016

\$

Fair value gains/(losses) on financial instruments

Gain on hedging instrument in a fair value hedge	48,117
--	--------

8 Taxation

2016

\$

Current tax

UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-
--	---

Total UK current tax	-
----------------------	---

Foreign current tax on profits for the current period	620
---	-----

Total tax charge	<u>620</u>
------------------	------------

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

8 Taxation

(Continued)

The charge for the period can be reconciled to the loss per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2016 \$
Loss before taxation	(632,257)
<i>Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 20.00%</i>	(126,451)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	198,446
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(71,995)
Foreign tax payable	620
Tax charge for the period	620

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings \$	Office Equipment \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Cost				
Additions	568,775	1,693,224	18,986	2,280,985
At 31 March 2016	568,775	1,693,224	18,986	2,280,985
Depreciation and impairment				
Depreciation charged in the period	37,680	505,336	13,401	556,417
At 31 March 2016	37,680	505,336	13,401	556,417
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2016	531,095	1,187,888	5,585	1,724,568

10 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2016 \$
Investments in subsidiaries	11	1

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

10 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares \$
Cost or valuation	
Additions	1
At 31 March 2016	1
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2016	1

11 Subsidiaries

These financial statements are separate company financial statements for Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2016 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held Direct Indirect
Howe Robinson Partners England & Marine Evaluations Limited Wales	Marine evaluations	Ordinary share	100.00

The investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost.

12 Debtors

	2016 \$
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Trade debtors	12,422,744
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	4,826,200
Derivative financial instruments	48,117
Other debtors	5,368,749
Prepayments and accrued income	755,801
	23,421,611

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

13 Creditors

	Due within one year 2016 \$
Taxation and social security	434,631
Trade creditors	1,248,481
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	16,020,611
Accruals	9,059,599
Other creditors	44,619
	<u>26,807,941</u>

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 \$
Trade creditors	1,248,481
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	16,020,611
Corporation tax payable	623
Other taxation and social security	434,008
Other creditors	44,619
Accruals and deferred income	9,059,599
	<u>26,807,941</u>

15 Share capital

	2016 £
Issued and fully paid	
1 Ordinary Share of £1 each	<u>1</u>

On incorporation, 1 Ordinary share of £1 was issued at par.

16 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was \$790,698.

Howe Robinson Partners (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2016

17 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in section 33 of FRS 102 "Related party disclosures" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the immediate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed to related parties 2016 \$
Other related parties	399,774

	Amounts owed by related parties 2016	
	Balance \$	Net \$
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	1,372	1,372
Other related parties	4,448,487	4,448,487
	<u>4,449,859</u>	<u>4,449,859</u>

No guarantees have been given or received.

18 Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Howe Robinson Partners Pte. Ltd, a company registered in Singapore.

The ultimate parent company is Howe Robinson Group Pte. Ltd, a company registered in Singapore.

The smallest entity preparing consolidated accounts to include the company is Howe Robinson Partners Pte. Ltd and the largest entity preparing consolidated accounts is Howe Robinson Group Pte. Ltd. The consolidated accounts for both are available from 8 Shenton Way #13-01, Singapore, 068811.

There is no one ultimate controlling party.