Registration number: 07078765

Hottinger Private Office Limited

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Hottinger Private Office Limited

Contents

Hottinger Private Office Limited

Company Information

Directors	M J Robertson G W D Heseltine
Registered office	4th Floor 27 Queen Anne's Gate London SW1H 9BU
Bankers	Natwest 25 High Street Colchester Essex CO1 1DG
Auditors	Dixon Wilson 22 Chancery Lane London WC2A 1LS

Hottinger Private Office Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Fair review of the business

Following the merger with Archimedes Family Office, which completed in July 2016 to form the Hottinger Group, 2017 saw Hottinger Private Office and Hottinger Investment Management benefit from the proposed synergies as clients were introduced to the full services of the Group.
Hottinger Private Office Limited saw growth across the board, with mandated and advisory fee income driving profitability. The Company benefited from the transfer of the Swiss mandated fees into the UK operations, in addition to the new business generated from Group introductions.
Hottinger Investment Management saw gross income improve over the year as assets under management increased from both Group introductions and new business in core areas such as discretionary management.
2017 also saw Group efficiencies on the cost side as Group entities moved into the office thereby creating more efficient use of space and reducing building costs and office administration for the company. New roles and responsibilities also saw major savings in personnel costs and early retirement plans coinciding with the introduction of new, young team members has brought a new vibrancy to the company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principle risks to Hottinger Private Office Ltd are:
- fall in the markets could result in a reduction in the value of funds under advice
- The loss of any existing client policies
- The non-payment of fees owed to the company

The principal risks to Hottinger Investment Management Ltd are:
- A fall in markets could result in a reduction in the value of funds under management, on which the company's income is based.
- Any failures in operating controls could lead to reputational damage, withdrawal of funds, compensation, penalties and potentially the company's authorisation to carry on regulated activities being revoked.

Approved by the Board on 28 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

....
M J Robertson
Director

Hottinger Private Office Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors of the group

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

M J Robertson

G W D Heseltine (appointed 9 January 2017)

Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instruments consist of financial assets and liabilities such as cash at bank, trade debtors and trade creditors. These arise directly from its operations.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Price risk
Price risk arises on financial instruments because of change in, for example, commodity prices or equity prices. The group does not currently have any direct risk of price exposure.
Liquidity risk
The group manages its cash to maximise interest income whilst maintaining sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of its business.
Credit risk
Investments of cash surpluses are made through reputable banks with suitably high credit ratings. Receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.
Foreign currency risk
The principal foreign currency exposure arises from revenues in foreign currencies.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken 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 auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on 28 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

....
M J Robertson
Director

Hottinger Private Office Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

Hottinger Private Office Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hottinger Private Office Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hottinger Private Office Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of the group's profit for the year 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hottinger Private Office Limited

Other information

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

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 4], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hottinger Private Office Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

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

....

Steven Wakefield (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Dixon Wilson, Statutory Auditor
22 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1LS

28 September 2018

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	2,365,856	1,213,246
Administrative expenses		(1,989,422)	(1,348,062)
Other operating income		50,818	7,115
Operating profit/(loss)	4	427,252	(127,701)
Other interest receivable and similar income		735	1,724
Profit/(loss) before tax		427,987	(125,977)
Taxation	8	(98,445)	9,606
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income / (loss)		329,542	(116,371)
Attributable to:			
Owners of the company		320,536	(95,146)
Minority interests		9,006	(21,225)
		329,542	(116,371)

The group has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Hottinger Private Office Limited

(Registration number: 07078765)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	638,962	719,146
Tangible assets	10	15,626	23,029
		654,588	742,175
Current assets			
Debtors	12	1,842,810	664,524
Cash at bank and in hand	13	663,869	729,361
		2,506,679	1,393,885
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,161,448)	(464,157)
Net current assets		1,345,231	929,728
Total assets less current liabilities		1,999,819	1,671,903
Provisions for liabilities		(899)	(2,525)
Net assets		1,998,920	1,669,378
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	1,000	1,000
Other capital contributions	16	1,478,400	1,478,400
Profit and loss account		268,611	(51,925)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		1,748,011	1,427,475
Minority interests		250,909	241,903
Total equity		1,998,920	1,669,378

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

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M J Robertson

Director

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Hottinger Private Office Limited

(Registration number: 07078765)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	4,732	13,290
Investments	11	1,762,474	1,762,474
		1,767,206	1,775,764
Current assets			
Debtors	12	1,138,775	99,974
Cash at bank and in hand	13	9,404	16,588
		1,148,179	116,562
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,046,603)	(377,424)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		101,576	(260,862)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,868,782	1,514,902
Provisions for liabilities		(899)	(2,525)
Net assets		1,867,883	1,512,377
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	1,000	1,000
Other capital contributions	16	1,478,400	1,478,400
Profit and loss account		388,483	32,977
Total equity		1,867,883	1,512,377

The company made a profit after tax for the financial year of £355,506 (2016 - loss of £10,244).

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

....

M J Robertson

Director

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Hottinger Private Office Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2017
Equity attributable to the parent company

	Share capital £	Other capital contributions £	Profit and loss account £	Total £	Non- controlling interests £
At 1 January 2017	1,000	1,478,400	(51,925)	1,427,475	241,903
Profit for the year	-	-	320,536	320,536	9,006
Total comprehensive income	-	-	320,536	320,536	9,006
At 31 December 2017	1,000	1,478,400	268,611	1,748,011	250,909

	Share capital £	Other capital contributions £	Profit and loss account £	Total £	Non- controlling interests £
At 1 January 2016	1,000	1,034,880	43,221	1,079,101	-
Loss for the year	-	-	(95,146)	(95,146)	(21,225)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(95,146)	(95,146)	(21,225)
Capital contributed	-	443,520	-	443,520	-
NCI arising on acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	263,128
At 31 December 2016	1,000	1,478,400	(51,925)	1,427,475	241,903

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital £	Other capital contributions £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	1,000	1,478,400	32,977	1,512,377
Profit for the year	-	-	355,506	355,506
Total comprehensive income	-	-	355,506	355,506
At 31 December 2017	1,000	1,478,400	388,483	1,867,883

	Share capital £	Other capital contributions £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2016	1,000	1,034,880	43,221	1,079,101
Loss for the year	-	-	(10,244)	(10,244)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(10,244)	(10,244)
Capital contributions received	-	443,520	-	443,520
At 31 December 2016	1,000	1,478,400	32,977	1,512,377

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Hottinger Private Office Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the year		329,542	(116,371)
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	4	87,011	12,212
Finance income		(735)	(1,724)
Corporation tax expense	8	98,445	(9,606)
		514,263	(115,489)
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in trade debtors	12	(1,117,152)	(249,385)
Increase in trade creditors	14	467,350	74,874
Cash generated from operations		(135,539)	(290,000)
Income taxes received/(paid)	8	6	(7,292)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(135,533)	(297,292)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		735	1,724
Acquisitions of tangible assets		(8,612)	(15,067)
Acquisition of intangible assets	9	9,188	(9,188)
Advances of loans, classified as investing activities		(81,270)	(95,000)
Net cash movement from acquisition of subsidiary		-	(437,124)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(79,959)	(554,655)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from other borrowing draw downs		150,000	66,000
Capital contributions received, other than issues of share capital		-	443,520
Net cash flows from financing activities		150,000	509,520
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(65,492)	(342,427)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	13	729,361	1,071,788
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	13	663,869	729,361

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:
4th Floor
27 Queen Anne's Gate
London
SW1H 9BU
United Kingdom

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standards Applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and applicable legislation as set out in the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 December 2017.
No income statement is presented for the company as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006. The company made a profit after tax for the financial year of £355,506 (2016 - loss of £10,244).

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.
The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Profit and Loss Account from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the group.
The purchase method of accounting is used to account for business combinations that result in the acquisition of subsidiaries by the group. The cost of a business combination is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised is recorded as goodwill.
Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, are eliminated in full.
Intra-group losses are also eliminated but may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.
Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling shareholder's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of financial services and related commission. Turnover is shown net of value added tax and discounts.
Turnover is recognised in the period in which services are provided.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date.
Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the group. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings	25% straight line

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill on investment in Hottinger Investment Management	10% per annum
Other intangible assets	33% per annum

Investments

Investments in the subsidiary in the company's individual financial statements are measured at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the group does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings from related parties are interest free, unsecured and payable on demand. They are measured at the transaction price.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Other capital contributions received without any obligation to make repayment are also classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

3 Turnover

The analysis of the group's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Rendering of services - investment management, brokerage and related advisory and support services	2,365,856	1,213,246

4 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation expense	16,015	12,212
Amortisation expense	70,996	-
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	7,943	(822)
Operating lease expense - property	136,107	166,615

5 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	917,656	703,158
Social security costs	86,958	60,674
Other short-term employee benefits	22,412	10,046
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	45,181	17,248
Other employee expense	6,658	-
	1,078,865	791,126

The average number of persons employed by the group (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Administration and support	9	5
Senior management	5	5
	14	10

6 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration	247,500	146,667
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	12,500	-
Compensation for loss of office	-	16,250
	260,000	162,917

In respect of the highest paid director:

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration	125,000	-
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	12,500	-

7 Auditors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Audit of these financial statements	5,400	4,500
Audit of the financial statements of subsidiaries of the company pursuant to legislation	11,000	12,000
	16,400	16,500

Other fees to auditors

	2017 £	2016 £
Taxation compliance services	6,524	-
All other non-audit services	9,446	5,001
	15,970	5,001

8 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2017 £	2016 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	87,406	7,472
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(7,471)	-
	79,935	7,472
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	18,510	(17,078)
Tax expense/(receipt) in the income statement	98,445	(9,606)

Reconciliation of tax charge to profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax for the period of 19.25% (2016 - 20%).

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) before tax	427,987	(125,977)
Corporation tax at standard rate	82,373	(25,195)
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	16,594	7,682
UK deferred tax (credit)/expense relating to changes in tax rates or laws	(522)	7,907
Total tax charge/(credit)	98,445	(9,606)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities - Group

2017	Asset £	Liability £
Accelerated tax depreciation	2,155	899
Tax losses	91,947	-
	94,102	899

2016	Asset £	Liability £
Accelerated tax depreciation	2,332	2,525
Tax losses	111,906	-
	114,238	2,525

The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities expected to occur during the year beginning after the reporting period is £75,000 (2016 - £35,000).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities - Company

2017	Liability £
Accelerated tax depreciation	899

2016	Liability £
Accelerated tax depreciation	2,525

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Finance (No. 2) Act 2015 sets the main rate of corporate tax at 17% with effect from the financial year 2020.

9 Intangible assets

Group

	Goodwill £	Website development costs £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2017	709,958	9,188	719,146
Disposals	-	(9,188)	(9,188)
At 31 December 2017	709,958	-	709,958
Amortisation			
Amortisation charge	70,996	-	70,996
At 31 December 2017	70,996	-	70,996
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	638,962	-	638,962
At 31 December 2016	709,958	9,188	719,146

10 Tangible assets

Group

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2017	52,513	52,513
Additions	8,612	8,612
Disposals	(29,630)	(29,630)
At 31 December 2017	31,495	31,495
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2017	29,483	29,483
Charge for the year	16,016	16,016
Eliminated on disposal	(29,630)	(29,630)
At 31 December 2017	15,869	15,869
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2017	15,626	15,626
At 31 December 2016	23,029	23,029

10 Tangible assets (continued)

Company

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2017	40,748	40,748
Additions	994	994
Disposals	(29,630)	(29,630)
At 31 December 2017	12,112	12,112
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2017	27,458	27,458
Charge for the year	9,552	9,552
Eliminated on disposal	(29,630)	(29,630)
At 31 December 2017	7,380	7,380
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2017	4,732	4,732
At 31 December 2016	13,290	13,290

11 Investments

Company

Subsidiaries	**£**
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	1,762,474
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	1,762,474
At 31 December 2016	1,762,474

Details of subsidiary undertakings

Undertaking	**Registered office**	**Holding**	**Proportion of voting rights and shares held** 2017	2016
Hottinger Investment Management Limited	27 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9BU	Ordinary	80%	80%
Hottinger Group Limited	27 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H, 9BU	Ordinary	100%	100%

The principal activity of Hottinger Investment Management Limited is investment management. The company acquired 80% of the shares in Hottinger Investment Management during 2016.
Hottinger Group Limited is a dormant entity, wholly owned by Hottinger Investment Management Limited

12 Debtors

	Group 2017 £	**Group 2016 £**	**Company 2017 £**	**Company 2016 £**
Trade debtors	384,836	259,531	369,836	-
Amounts owed by related parties	902,817	137,830	671,343	42,590
Other debtors	47,693	50,481	40,876	23,384
Prepayments	55,569	68,382	4,720	-
Accrued income	357,793	34,062	52,000	34,000
Deferred tax assets	94,102	114,238	-	-
Total current trade and other debtors	1,842,810	664,524	1,138,775	99,974

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Cash on hand	585	-	155	-
Cash at bank	663,284	729,361	9,249	16,588
	663,869	729,361	9,404	16,588

14 Creditors

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Due within one year				
Loans and borrowings	216,000	66,000	216,000	66,000
Trade creditors	124,940	44,031	57,335	7,854
Amounts due to related parties	415,024	47,090	427,482	47,090
Social security and other taxes	73,035	47,275	46,603	24,417
Other payables	192,501	192,454	192,502	192,454
Accrued expenses	52,542	59,842	19,275	32,144
Corporation tax liability	87,406	7,465	87,406	7,465
	1,161,448	464,157	1,046,603	377,424

15 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017 No.	2017 £	2016 No.	2016 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

16 Reserves

Other capital contributions

Other capital contributions are amounts provided to the company by its parent entity without a formal issue of shares but where the company has no obligation to make repayment. The amounts were contributed to enable the company to purchase the subsidiary.

17 Obligations under leases

Group

Operating leases - lessee

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than one year	104,174	151,985
Later than one year and not later than five years	36,667	140,841
	140,841	292,826

Operating leases - lessor

The total of future minimum lease receipts is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than one year	13,500	-

Company

Operating leases - lessee

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than one year	16,174	63,985
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	16,174
	16,174	80,159

Operating leases - lessor

The total of future minimum lease receipts is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than one year	13,500	-

18 Dividends

Shortly before the year end the directors resolved to pay an interim dividend of €40,000. The dividend had not been paid by the balance sheet date and is not accrued in these financial statements.

19 Related party transactions

Key management compensation

Key management are the directors. Remuneration is disclosed in note 6.

Summary of transactions with parent

In December 2016 a loan of £95,000 was advanced by Hottinger Investment Management Limited to the ultimate parent, ArchCo Limited. The loan is interest free, unsecured, initially repayable in December 2017 and now due on demand.
During 2016 Hottinger Private Office Limited received contributions of £443,520 from ArchCo Limited. Hottinger Private Office does not have any obligation to repay these contributions, which have been classified as equity. The contributions were not a formal issue of shares and do not carry any voting, dividend, or specific redemption rights.

Summary of transactions with entities under common control

Turnover includes £50,000 (2016 - £600,000) in respect of investment services provided by Hottinger Private Office Limited to Archimedes Private Office (Suisse) Sarl, an entity under the common control of ArchCo Limited. During the period the same entity advanced Hottinger Private Office Limited £150,000. This amount is interest free, payable on demand, and was outstanding at 31 December 2017.
During the period Hottinger Private Office Limited advanced €90,000 to Hottinger Family Office Limited (Ireland), an entity under common control. This amount is interest free, payable on demand, and was outstanding at 31 December 2017.
During the period Hottinger Private Office Limited sublet an office to Quintessentially People Limited, an entity under common control. Rent and related service charges in the period were £53,579.
With effect from 1 January 2017 various expenses are shared and recharged among entities under common control, including staff costs, office rent, and IT and marketing costs. The net amount recharged by the company in the period was £191,873 (by the company and its subsidiary - £337,505). At 31 December 2017 the company had related receivables balances of £559,855 (group - £592,097) and payables of £386,322 (group - £272,932). In addition, some of the company's clients have been introduced through other group entities.

Summary of transactions with other related parties

An investor in ArchCo Limited has lent Hottinger Private Office Limited £66,000 (2016 - £66,000) interest free, unsecured and payable on demand.

20 Financial instruments

Categorisation of principal financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Group		
Bank balances	663,284	729,361
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,693,139	481,904
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1,001,007)	(409,417)

	2017 £	2016 £
Company		
Bank accounts	9,249	16,588
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,134,055	99,974
Financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	1,762,474	1,762,474
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(912,594)	(345,542)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include trade receivables and loans to related parties.
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include trade payables and borrowings from related parties.
Equity instruments are the investment in the company's subsidiary.

21 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate and ultimate parent is ArchCo Limited, incorporated in Malta.
ArchCo Limited does not prepare consolidated financial statements.