ANNUAL REPORT 2016

RAVENSCROFT
Stockbroking & Investment Management

IMAGE USED IN EXECUTION ONLY TRADING 2016 ADVERTISING

RAVENSCROFT
Stockbroking & Investment Management

CONTENTS

Guernsey: +44 (0)1481 729100

Jersey: +44 (0)1534 722051

Peterborough: +44 (0)1733 315155

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Revenue increased to
£17.36m
(31 December 2015: £11.41m)

Recurring revenues increased by 19% to
£7.61m
(31 December 2015: £6.37m)

Non-recurring revenues increased by 94% to
£9.75m
(31 December 2015: £5.04m)

Gross profit increased by 58% to
£15.08m
(31 December 2015: £9.52m)

Operating profit achieved was
£4.15m
(31 December 2015: £2.19m)
an increase of 89% from 2015

Total Assets Under Administration ("AUA") up 21% to
£2.87b
(31 December 2015: £2.38b)

Basic earnings per share of
29.32p and diluted earnings per share of
27.10p
(2015: basic and diluted earnings per share excluding the £2.85m accelerated share based payment expense of 18.18p)

The Board declares a dividend of
10p per share
(2015 final dividend: 8p per share). Resulting in a total annual dividend of 14.25p per share for the year, a 16% increase (2015: 12.25p per share excluding the 5p special dividend)

Provisional Financial Calendar

11 April 2017	Dividend declaration date and publication of the 2016 Annual Report
17 April 2017	Ex-dividend date
19 April 2017	Dividend record date
02 May 2017	Dividend payment date

Management Report

COMPANY INFORMATION
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

RAVENSCROFT LIMITED (THE "COMPANY")

DIRECTORS

CURRENT DIRECTORS

A M Stewart
(Non-Executive Chairman)

S A Farnon
(Non-Executive Director & Senior Independent Director)

D C Jones
(Non-Executive Director)

S P Lansdown
(Non-Executive Director)

J R Ravenscroft
(Group Chief Executive Officer)

M L C Bousfield
(Group Managing Director)
(appointed 6 December 2016)

B M O'Mahoney
(Group Finance Director and Head of Corporate Finance)
(Chief Operating Officer until 17 March 2017)
(Head of Corporate Finance from 17 March 2017)

FORMER DIRECTORS

C M N Roger
(Chief Executive Officer, Channel Islands)
(resigned 6 December 2016)

COMPANY SECRETARY

S Hamon
(Group Company Secretary)
(appointed 13 September 2016)

D J McGall
(Group Company Secretary)
(resigned 13 September 2016)

REGISTERED OFFICE

PO Box 222, Level 5
The Market Buildings
Fountain Street
St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 4JG

TISE LISTING SPONSOR

Hatstone Listing Services Limited
Oak Walk, Le Mont Fallu
St Peter, Jersey JE3 7EF

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP
Royal Bank Place, 1 Glategny Esplanade
St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 4ND

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Andy Stewart
Chairman

Andy was previously Chief Executive Officer and more latterly, Deputy Chairman of Cenkos Securities plc having founded the Company in 2005 and has over 40 years' experience in the UK securities industry. In 1991 he co-founded Collins Stewart Wealth Management now known as Canaccord Genuity Wealth (International) Limited, subsequently listing it on the London Stock Exchange with a market capitalisation on listing of approximately £326 million. Andy started his career as a stockbroker in 1969 with Simon & Coates, where he became a senior partner. After Simon & Coates was acquired by Chase Manhattan Bank, he became chief executive of Chase Manhattan Securities until the launch of Collins Stewart. Andy joined the Ravenscroft Limited Board on 4 December 2009 and is Chairman of the Nomination Committee and a member of the Audit Committee.

Sally-Ann (Susie) Farnon
Non-Executive Director & Senior Independent Director

Susie qualified as a Chartered Accountant with KPMG in 1983 and was a banking and finance Partner with KPMG Channel Islands from 1990 until 2001 and Head of Audit KPMG Channel Islands from 1999. After leaving KPMG in 2001, she was a member of the States of Guernsey Audit Commission and formerly a Commissioner of the Guernsey Financial Services Commission. She is also a Director of local property companies and is a Non-Executive Director of listed property and investment funds. Susie was first appointed to the Board of Ravenscroft Limited on 21 April 2008 and is Chairman of the Audit and Remuneration Committees as well as a member of the Nomination Committee.

Dominic Jones
Non-Executive Director

Dominic has a degree in law from the University of Bristol and was admitted to the English Bar in 1987 and the Paris Bar in 1992. He started his career in 1988 with Slaughter and May, and after a period in investment banking with Morgan Stanley joined Mourant, where he was a partner of Mourant Equity Compensation Solutions. He also held senior group board positions at leading European private equity fund administrators IPES and Alter Domus. In 2010, he joined his family's business, Jersey Pottery, as an Executive Director. Dominic has been a Non-Executive Director of Ravenscroft Jersey Limited since 2008 and he also has several voluntary positions including council member of the National Trust of Jersey and governor of Rouge Bouillon School. Dominic was appointed to the Board of Ravenscroft Limited on 18 March 2014 and is a member of the Nomination, Remuneration and Audit Committees.

Stephen Lansdown
Non-Executive Director

Stephen is co-founder and former Chairman of Hargreaves Lansdown plc, the UK's biggest independent private client brokerage and a member of the FTSE 100. A Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Stephen was presented with Honorary Degrees from Bristol University (Doctor of Laws) and the University of the West of England (Doctor of Business Administration) in 2012. He moved to Guernsey in March 2010 and has become a firm supporter of the local business, culture and the sporting scenes. Stephen's many other business interests include investments in Africa, renewables and various sports teams. Stephen became a shareholder in December 2012 and was appointed as a Non-Executive Director to the Ravenscroft Board in September 2015. Stephen is also a member of the Nomination, Remuneration and Audit Committees.

Jon Ravenscroft

Group Chief Executive Officer

Jon founded Ravenscroft Limited in 2005 and was appointed Chief Executive Officer. He has more than 30 years' experience in stockbroking. Jon started his career in broking in 1983 as a trainee dealer at Sheppards & Chase and then spent a short time in the Isle of Man before returning to Guernsey to establish a broking office that is now Canaccord Genuity Wealth (International) Limited (formerly Collins Stewart (CI) Limited). He was educated at Elizabeth College in Guernsey and Millfield School in the UK. Jon is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment ("CISI").

Mark Bousfield

Group Managing Director

Mark joined Ravenscroft in 2008, having previously been head of discretionary portfolio management at Brewin Dolphin Limited, Guernsey. Prior to that, he worked at Matheson Securities Limited and Credit Suisse (Guernsey) Limited. Mark was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey and the University of Leeds where he studied geography and politics. He is a Chartered Fellow of the CISI, having completed the CISI Diploma and he is also a Chartered Wealth Manager. As well as his role as the Managing Director for the Ravenscroft group, Mark is also the Managing Director of Ravenscroft Investment Management Limited (100% owned subsidiary of Ravenscroft Limited).

Brian O'Mahoney

Group Finance Director and Head of Corporate Finance

Brian joined Ravenscroft Limited as Chief Operating Officer & Group Finance Director in July 2015 having previously worked at Legis Group where he performed a similar role. He was instrumental in steering Legis Group through its initial management buyout and subsequent industry sales. Prior to working at Legis, Brian worked at Kleinwort Benson for 13 years, ultimately becoming Chief Financial Officer for the Channel Islands, a role he held for a number of years. With over 20 years' experience within the financial services sector, Brian is also a director of a number of companies including property, trading and financial entities. Brian is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and holds a finance based MBA from Manchester Business School.

On 17 March 2017, Brian stepped down as Chief Operating Officer and was appointed Head of Corporate Finance, enabling him to take a more active role in the corporate finance activities of the Company. On the same date, Andrew Courtney was appointed as Group Head of Operations and Risk, taking over the function from Brian.

Andy Stewart
Chairman

07 APRIL 2017

Chairman's Statement

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

I AM, ONCE AGAIN, DELIGHTED TO BE ABLE TO REPORT ANOTHER FANTASTIC YEAR FOR RAVENSCROFT LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (TOGETHER THE "GROUP"). REVENUE FOR THE YEAR INCREASED BY 52% TO £17.36M; AN INCREASE OF NEARLY £6M YEAR-ON-YEAR. PROFIT BEFORE TAX WAS £4.15M FOR THE YEAR.

2016 will perhaps go down in history as the year when the perceived impossible became possible. Politically, it reflected a period of change; the long-term effects of which remain to be seen. Markets were strong over the course of the year with the UK's FTSE 100 rising 17.22% and the MSCI World Index rising an impressive 25.81%. This pushed markets to new highs which, combined with a pleasingly steady inflow of new assets, resulted in another superb year for asset growth at Ravenscroft.

Corporate Finance had another standout year with revenue up 158% on last year at £6.15m. The team introduced and assisted with the completion of numerous deals, which raised money for both The Channel Islands Property Fund Limited and Bailiwick Investments Limited; the two specialist funds for which we act as investment manager. In addition, we were delighted to launch a third specialist fund, The Financial Services Opportunities Investment Fund Limited, which focuses on investing in businesses in the financial sector. The initial launch and subsequent secondary placing raised in excess of £41m. Pleasingly, over £9m of this money was invested prior to the year-end and it is anticipated that more investments will take place in the first half of 2017.

Ravenscroft Investment Management Limited ("RIML") has continued to provide investors with positive investment returns in what has been an unsettled macro environment. The team has stuck to its straightforward, robust, repeatable investment process and delivered double digit returns across all four strategies, whilst maintaining the highest possible level of client service. Total assets within the Huntress Investment Fund Offshore ("HIFO") range are now just shy of £240m, and growth across bespoke mandates has been similarly strong. We are confident that RIML will enjoy the same success in the UK market as they look to mirror the HIFO range onshore in 2017. As well as growing assets under administration ("AUA"), RIML has also expanded its team and was delighted to welcome Mark Harries, who previously held the title of Head of Manager Selection at Aberdeen Asset Management. Mark will use his extensive experience and expertise to assist with developing the UK business.

Channel Islands Broking remains a core area of our business and I am delighted to report that revenues from this business segment increased 22% during the year, with a corresponding increase in AUA. Our Jersey office expanded dramatically during the year with the arrival of a team of 5 stockbrokers and advisory dealers who joined us from a local competitor in the second half of the year. The team members have hit the ground running and we have been delighted with their early contribution and look forward to the future success of this team - and indeed the continued success of our Jersey office as a whole.

Our onshore business, A Vartan Limited (trading as Vartan Ravenscroft), also had a pleasing year. AUA rose by 16% to £326m and revenue rose by 17% year-on-year (Vartan Ravenscroft was not part of the Group until Q2 2015 and figures have been adjusted accordingly). Vartan Ravenscroft is central to our Group strategy for future growth; particularly as we look to expand our presence within the UK marketplace.

As we move forward into 2017, we are extremely positive about the opportunities that lie ahead for the Group. We trust that, as always, our hardworking team of staff will approach future projects with hard work and enthusiasm and we thank them for their ongoing efforts. Similarly, we would like to take this opportunity to thank our shareholders for their ongoing support and look forward to another exciting year together.

Your Board declares a dividend of 10p per share, which will result in a total annual dividend per share for 2016 of 14.25p; up from 12.25p per share in 2015 (excluding the 5p special dividend paid in October 2015 which related to the early vesting of staff share options). The dividend will be paid on 02 May 2017 to shareholders present on the register as at 19 April 2017.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Jon Ravenscroft

Group Chief Executive Officer
07 April 2017

GROUP BUSINESS REVIEW

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000	Year on Year Change
Revenue	17,363	11,409	52%
recurring revenue	7,609	6,370	19%
non-recurring revenue	9,754	5,039	94%
Operating profit	4,154	2,194	89%
Operating profit margin	24%	19%	5%
Basic earnings per share *	29.32p	18.18p	61%
Diluted earnings per share *	27.10p	18.18p	49%
Assets under administration (£m)	2,868	2,379	21%

* 2015 basic and diluted earnings per share shown here exclude the accelerated share based payment charge of £2.85m. The basic and diluted loss per share including the accelerated share based payment charge was 6.70p. See Note 7 for further details.

Revenue

The Group is thrilled to report another excellent year; resulting in total revenue of £17.36m, which is an increase of £5.95m or 52% from 2015. Vartan Ravenscroft accounted for £0.42m of this increase (2016 Q1 compared to 2015 Q1; which was prior to the acquisition of Vartan Ravenscroft and hence prior to inclusion of its revenue), which resulted in a like-for-like year-on-year increase of £5.53m, or 48%. This excellent performance was largely due to an excellent second half of the year for Corporate Finance, with the team having closed multiple standout deals.

Recurring revenue is £1.24m or 19% ahead of the prior year. Vartan Ravenscroft (Jan - Mar 15) accounted for £0.21m of this figure and, it excluded, the recurring revenue is £1.03m or 16% ahead of last year. Investment Management was ahead of the prior year by £0.35m, Corporate Finance by £0.34m, UK Broking by £0.32m and Channel Islands ("CI") Broking by £0.23m, all of which was a direct result of increased AUA and reflects the hard work and dedication of all teams across the Group. Overall, AUA has increased for the year from £2.38b to £2.87b, which we are delighted with.

Non-recurring revenue is £4.71m or 94% ahead of the prior year number. Vartan Ravenscroft (Jan - Mar 15) accounted for £0.21m of this figure and, it excluded, the non-recurring revenue is £4.50m or 89% ahead of least year. Corporate Finance was ahead of the prior year by £3.42m, CI Broking by £0.82m, UK Broking by £0.35m and Investment Management by £0.13m. This was primarily as a result of the deal fees earned in Corporate Finance, increased assets and trading activity, and in the case of CI Broking, increased dealing commission earned by the new team in Jersey in 2016.

I am delighted to be able to report another year of excellent growth and financial results. We will continue to strive to grow our recurring revenue and hope to be able to continue to reward our shareholders for their support in the future.

Operating Profit

Operating profit is £1.96m or 89% ahead of that achieved in 2015. Vartan Ravenscroft (Jan - Mar 15) accounted for £0.09m of this figure and, it excluded, the operating profit is £1.87m or 85% ahead of last year.

Statement of financial position and cash flows

At the 2016 year end, the Group had net assets of £11.96m (compared to £9.35m at the same time in 2015), including cash balances of £3.72m (£2.07m in 2015).

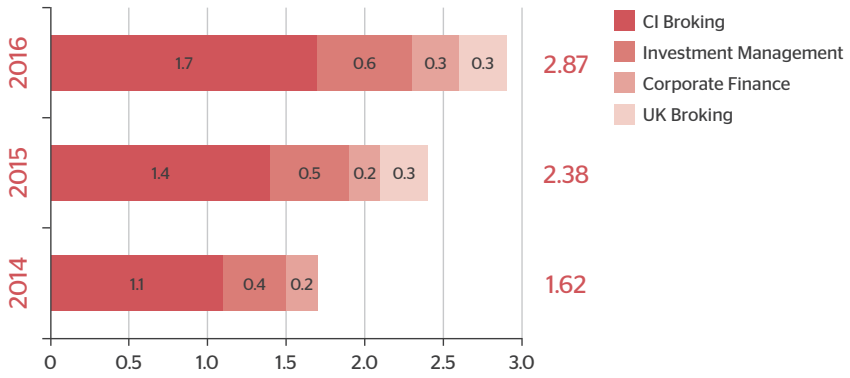
The Group manages its capital to ensure all Group entities will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to shareholders. The capital structure of the Group consists of equity attributable to shareholders of the Company, comprising issued share capital, share premium and reserves as disclosed in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

It is the responsibility of the Board to review the Group's gearing levels on an ongoing basis and at present the Group has no gearing. The Company and three of its subsidiaries, RIML, Ravenscroft Jersey Limited ("RJL") and Vartan Ravenscroft are required to maintain minimum financial resources in accordance with the rules of their respective regulators. These requirements vary from time to time depending on the business conducted by these companies. The companies' financial resources are continuously reviewed and the levels maintained are considered by the Board as sufficient to meet the companies' commitments and withstand the risks to which they are subject. At 31 December 2016 the Company had net assets in excess of the minimum regulatory requirements of £6.69m (2015: £3.89m), RIML had excess net assets of £0.69m (2015: £0.54m) and RJL has met its capital adequacy requirements for this year and last year. Vartan Ravenscroft had capital in excess of the minimum regulatory requirements of £0.18m (2015: £0.23m).

Assets Under Administration ("AUA")

Total AUA for the Group have risen by 21% to £2.87b (2015: £2.38b) driven by a £321m (23%) increase in CI Broking assets from £1.38b to £1.70b, the 16% increase in Vartan Ravenscroft assets from £280m to £326m, a 43% increase in Corporate Finance assets from £204m to £292m and Investment Management assets which rose by £35m in the year from £517m to £552m.

Group AUA (£ billions)



Earnings per share

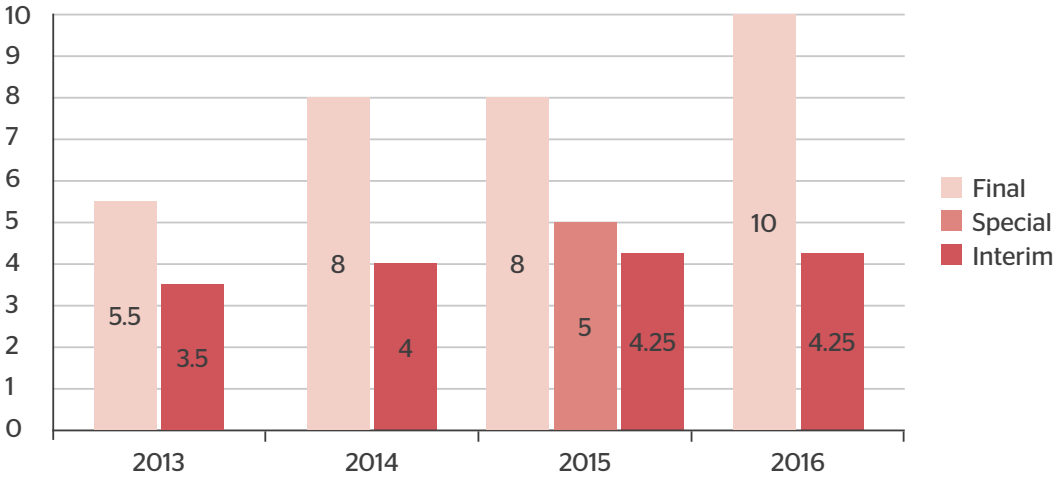
Basic earnings per share of 29.32p and diluted earnings per share of 27.10p have increased by 11.14p and 8.92p respectively from 2015 (2015: basic and diluted earnings per share excluding the £2.85m accelerated share based payment expense of 18.18p). This increase in earnings per share is due to increased revenue derived from increased AUA which have more than offset the increases in Group costs related to increased headcount (permanent staff and contractors); increased travel and client entertaining; advertising and marketing, and information systems upgrading costs.

The dilution this year arose from the potential exercise of staff share options. As at the year-end date all outstanding share options had a dilutive effect, as they are in the money given the then price £4.05 of the Company's shares had exceeded the excercise price £3.75. At the prior year end there was no dilutive effect from the current issued share options as they were out of the money (see note 19).

Dividend

The Board declares a dividend of 10p per share (2015 final dividend: 8p per share) to be paid on 02 May 2017. This results in a total annual dividend for 2016 of 14.25p (interim dividend of 4.25p per share) up 16% from the prior year, in which a total annual dividend of 12.25p, excluding the 5p special dividend which related to the vesting of the previous share options plan in 2015, was paid. The Board has decided to increase the dividend due to the strong performance in 2016, whilst retaining capital for the planned requirements of the Group in 2017.

Dividend Paid (pence)

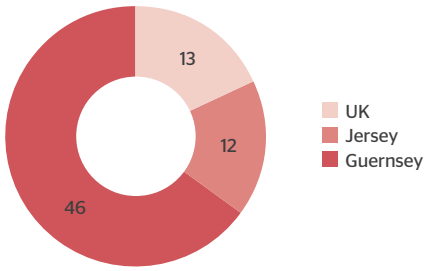


People

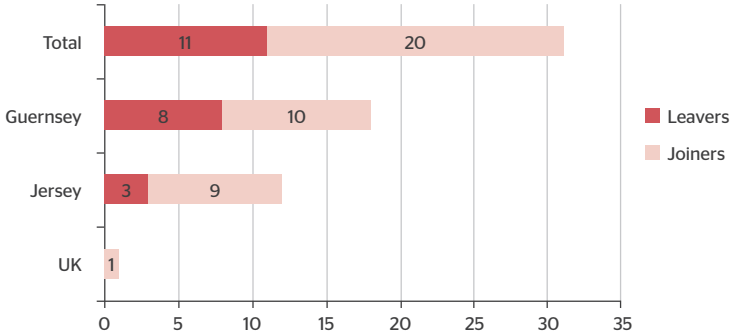
We recognise that our staff are a key resource of the business and the quality of leadership is vital to the success of the Group. The Board continually strives to improve the engagement and motivation of our people in order to improve business performance, and we ensure heads of department understand what is expected of them in developing their teams.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group employed a total of 71 permanent staff across the three offices. During the year a total of 20 members of staff were recruited and a total of 11 members of staff left employment with the Group. The net increase of 9 staff is split 6 in the front office and 3 in the back office.

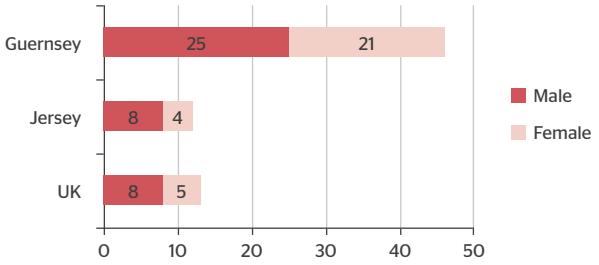
Group Headcount 2016



Joiners and Leavers 2016



Group Demographics 2016



Despite headcount movements in 2016 demographics have remained very similar to prior year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties currently faced by the Group are detailed below. The risks outlined are those that the Group believes have the potential to have a significant detrimental impact on its financial performance and future prospects.

Reputational risk

We consider the greatest risk to our business comes from the potential loss of its reputation. Many of the below listed risks have the potential to damage our reputation and are recognised and managed accordingly. In addition, we recognise new business take-on as an area of significant potential reputational risk. Whilst entrepreneurial employees are encouraged to develop new clients and varied streams of revenue, all new business is subject to a rigorous take-on process and risk rating review, as well as on-going controls and monitoring to ensure that it meets the Group's strict new business criteria.

Employee risk

Our employees are the Group's greatest asset and all future successes are dependent on our ability to attract and retain high quality executives and employees. We seek to minimise employee risk by rewarding staff members through a remuneration package, which includes performance-based payments that align the interests of both employees and shareholders, whilst avoiding the encouragement of excessive individual risk taking.

Regulatory risk

Regulatory changes arising in any of the Group's current jurisdictions which could potentially impair the Group's ability to provide stockbroking or investment management services, may adversely affect our ability to trade and achieve our strategic objectives.

The investment business sector, as with all of the finance industry, continues to see a significant level of regulatory evolution and we continue to horizon scan in order to keep abreast of relevant developments in this regard.

Business continuity risk

There is a risk that any incident that we are affected by, directly or indirectly such as disruption to utilities and services, office closures or pandemic occurrences, could cause possible damage to the Group's infrastructure or affect key employees, which in turn could cause financial loss. Business continuity planning is in place across the business in order to sustain operations with a minimum of disruption through a combination of business continuity planning, duplicated infrastructure and remote facilities. Regular testing of the business continuity plan is undertaken.

Information security risk

Technology and information security are central to the Group's business. Information security risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from cyber-crime, malicious disruption to our networks from the theft, misplacing, interception, corruption or deletion of information. Cyber-crime attacks continue to grow in terms of scale and complexity. All internet traffic, both outgoing and incoming, is routed through state of the art cyber security mechanisms by our service provider, CORVID Protect Limited (market leading IT security company), that constantly screen for unusual or suspicious traffic, both inward and outward. External access to our systems is protected by two factor authentication and all traffic is encrypted. Internally, all drives are locked down to prevent data transfer unless specifically authorised and enabled. Ravenscroft servers are housed in a secure data centre in Guernsey with full redundancy and a minimum of daily offsite backups. The network is protected with industry standard firewalls and anti-virus measures and all server patching is maintained to appropriate levels.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk that the Group suffers a loss directly or indirectly from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events. Compliance personnel and senior management ensure that significant operational risks, mitigations and appropriate control systems are continually reviewed. Where applicable, a corrective action plan is put in place.

Liquidity risk

The Group has in place a robust liquidity risk management framework for the management of all short, medium and long-term funding, and any liquidity management requirements. We manage liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Given the nature of our business, the Group does not run any significant liquidity mismatches, financial liabilities are on the whole short term and we have sufficient cash retained to cover all non-client and market liabilities.

Economic conditions

The Group is generally dependent on the health of the financial markets. The potential impact of poor economic conditions on our clients and markets has the potential to adversely influence the Group's overall financial performance and prospects. Specific examples that could affect the Group include a reduced level of securities trading as well as a general decline in the value of AUA. The Group has a business model that seeks to minimise any resulting impact of such scenarios by continually reviewing its cost base and more importantly by having a flexible remuneration structure which is predominantly geared to financial performance.

Market risk exposure

The Group is exposed to market risk predominantly through its position in trading investments. We monitor and apply appropriate controls in order to minimise this risk on a daily basis.

BROKING – CHANNEL ISLANDS

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000	Change
Revenue	**5,849**	**4,798**	**22%**
recurring revenue	2,042	1,813	13%
non-recurring revenue	3,807	2,985	28%
Assets under administration (£m)	**1,698**	**1,378**	**23%**

CI Broking primarily includes private client and institutional stockbroking as well as market making activity. Overall revenue for the year rose by 22% (or £1.05m) to £5.85m.

The recurring revenues for the year rose 13% from £1.81m in 2015 to £2.04m for 2016. The revenue increased as a direct result of the growth in the underlying AUA, which had risen 23% from £1,378m to £1,698m at the year end. Jersey Broking in particular benefitted from a strong year in client asset gathering; AUA rose to £399m from £175m in 2015. This was due to both the existing Jersey team acquiring new AUA during the year and the success of the new team of Jersey stockbrokers that joined during the year.

Non-recurring revenues rose by 28% this year when compared to 2015, from £2.99m to £3.81m.

Overall, the underlying asset growth in the segment and the progress made during the year has been very encouraging and further AUA growth is anticipated in 2017.

BROKING – UNITED KINGDOM

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000	Change
Revenue	**2,116**	**1,447**	**46%**
recurring revenue	1,099	778	41%
non-recurring revenue	1,017	669	52%
Assets under administration (£m)	**326**	**280**	**16%**

Our UK Broking segment consists of our UK based subsidiary, Vartan Ravenscroft, which provides private client and institutional broking services in the United Kingdom.

Vartan Ravenscroft produced overall revenue of £2.12m, an increase of £0.67m on 2015. £0.42m of this difference relates to January to March 2016 revenue compared to January to March 2015 (pre-acquisition) when there was no Vartan Ravenscroft revenue to consolidate, which resulted in a net year on year increase of £0.25m, or 17%.

Recurring revenue is £0.32m or 41% ahead of the prior year number. However £0.21m of this difference related to pre-acquisition revenue, therefore excluding this figure the recurring revenue is £0.11m or 14% ahead of last year as a result of increased asset gathering, reflecting the 16% increase in AUA for the year from £280m to £326m.

Non-recurring revenue is £0.35m or 52% ahead of the prior year number. However £0.21m of this difference relates to pre-acquisition revenue, therefore excluding this figure the non-recurring revenue is £0.14m or 20% ahead of last year. This is primarily as a result of the increased trading activity due to increased AUA.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000	Change
Revenue	**3,248**	**2,776**	**17%**
recurring revenue	2,825	2,478	14%
non-recurring revenue	423	298	42%
Assets under administration (£m)	**552**	**517**	**7%**

Our Investment Management business consists of our Guernsey-based investment management subsidiary, RIML. RIML offers investment funds through its Guernsey based unit trust, HIFO and discretionary portfolio management services through the provision of individual segregated accounts.

Strong growth of AUA and high demand for the HIFO fund range has allowed RIML to reduce the annual management charge to 0.75% across all strategies, effective from April 2016. This serves to make the funds more cost-effective for investors and more competitively priced within the market place, without threatening the stability of RIML's revenue growth.

The 14% increase in recurring revenues, equating to £0.35m, reflects the increase in AUA across both the HIFO fund range and segregated managed account segments. The AUA increased from £517m to £552m, representing a 7% increase year on year and includes a £60m reduction of monitored assets due to the reorganisation of one large client's portfolio in March 2016. The increase is predominantly a result of steady traction of RIML's brand across the Channel Islands driven by the subsidiary's engagement efforts across the local communities, aided by favourable performance.

CORPORATE FINANCE

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000	Change
Revenue	**6,150**	**2,388**	**158%**
recurring revenue	1,643	1,301	26%
non-recurring revenue	4,507	1,087	315%
Assets under administration (£m)	**292**	**204**	**43%**

Corporate Finance's revenue consists of management fees, director fees and financial advisory fees that we collect from our three specialist funds which are listed on The International Stock Exchange, namely Bailiwick Investments Limited ("BIL"), The Channel Islands Property Fund Limited ("CIPF") and Financial Services Opportunities Investment Fund Limited ("Financial Services Fund" or "FSOIF"); and transactional deal fees, such as acquisition fees and fund raising fees.

Overall revenues for the year rose by an impressive 158% from 2015. In 2015 there were lower transactional fees due to delayed closing of deals, with the corresponding increase in 2016 due to those deals having closed in the year in addition to further new deals closed during the year.

Recurring revenues for the year increased by 26% from £1.30m to £1.64m, reflecting the increased AUA in the funds. The funds undertook a number of fund raisings and new investments during the year, which resulted in a marked increase in the assets held in, and the fees earned from, these structures. The total assets held by the three funds increased from £204m to £292m over the year, showing a combined increase of £88m (43%).

Non-recurring revenues rose significantly (315%) from the 2015 figure of £1.09m to £4.51m. 2016 saw the completion of a number of transactions in all three funds, Sandpiper in BIL; Fort Anne, Liberation House and Windward House in CIPF; and the launching and fund raising for the Financial Services Fund. Collectively, these transactional revenue figures represent both the fund raising and the deal completion fees on these transactions.

Included in non-recurring revenue is a performance fee of £1.07m (2015: £0.04m) recognised pursuant to the investment management agreement between the Company and BIL, which was based on the increase in value of the BIL investments during the year.

OUTLOOK

The corporate finance department is actively working on numerous opportunities and should some or all of these come to fruition they will earn the Group substantial revenue, both recurring and non-recurring. We are very excited about the launch of the mirror range of the HIFO funds onshore and, once these reach critical mass, they should form a very profitable component of the Group in the future. In addition, we are now actively pursuing a growth strategy at Vartan Ravenscroft, our UK business, and we hope to attract both new assets and new people to the business during the coming months and years. Once again, we are looking forward to a continued period of growth and we remain extremely positive about the future of the Group.

Forward-looking statements

These financial statements contain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results, operations and businesses of the Group. Although the Group believes that the expectations reflected in these forward looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. Such statements and forecasts involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend upon circumstances that will occur in the future. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results or developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements and forecasts. Forward-looking statements and forecasts are based on the Directors' current view and information known to them at the date of this statement. The Directors do not make any undertaking to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Directors present their report on the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016. The Company was incorporated in Guernsey on 8 March 2005 under the laws of the Bailiwick of Guernsey with company number 42906 and is listed on The International Stock Exchange (formerly the Channel Islands Securities Exchange).

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Company and the Group in the year under review was the provision of investment services.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who held office during the current year and to date of signing are as follows:

Current Directors

Andy Stewart
Jon Ravenscroft
Susie Farnon
Dominic Jones
Mark Bousfield (appointed 6 December 2016)
Brian O'Mahoney
Stephen Lansdown

Former Directors

Charlie Roger (resigned 6 December 2016)

Directors' interests in Ordinary Shares of Ravenscroft Limited

The current Directors had interests in the ordinary share capital of the Company as shown below:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	No. of shares	Interest	No. of shares	Interest
Jon Ravenscroft [1]	1,425,000	10.73%	1,410,000	10.62%
Andy Stewart [2]	1,050,000	7.91%	1,050,000	7.91%
Susie Farnon [3]	109,855	0.83%	100,000	0.75%
Dominic Jones [4]	75,000	0.56%	75,000	0.56%
Stephen Lansdown [5]	3,700,000	27.86%	3,700,000	27.86%
Brian O'Mahoney [6]	83,000	0.63%	76,500	0.58%
Mark Bousfield [7]	408,000	3.07%	401,500	3.02%

[1] These are held by TEMK Investments Limited, an investment company where the beneficial owners are Mr J and Mrs J Ravenscroft.
[2] 1,000,000 of these shares are held by bRIDGEr Limited, an investment company where the beneficial owner is Mr A Stewart. The remaining 50,000 shares are held by Mrs J A Stewart.
[3] These are held by Little Lucy Limited, an investment company where the beneficial owners are Mr D and Mrs S Farnon.
[4] 60,000 of these shares are held by Les Teurs Champs Investments Limited where the beneficial owner is Mr D Jones with the remaining 15,000 being held directly by Mr D Jones.
[5] These are held by Pula Investments Limited, an investment company where the beneficial owners are Mr S Lansdown and Mrs M Lansdown.
[6] 12,500 of these shares are held by the Trustees of the Powerscourt RATS where the beneficial owner is Mr B O'Mahoney with the remaining 70,500 being held directly by Mr B O'Mahoney.
[7] 25,000 of these shares are held by the Trustees of the Bozz RATS where the beneficial owner is Mr M Bousfield with the remaining 383,000 being held directly by Mr M Bousfield.

Directors' Interests in share options in Ravenscroft Limited

The current Directors had interests in options over ordinary shares in the Company as shown below:

Name of Director	31 December 2016	31 December 2015	Exercise price	Grant date	First possible exercise date	Expiry date
Jon Ravenscroft	150,000	150,000	375p	18.11.15	18.11.18	18.11.25
Mark Bousfield	50,000	50,000	375p	18.11.15	18.11.18	18.11.25
Mark Bousfield	50,000	–	375p	20.09.16	20.09.19	20.09.26
Brian O'Mahoney	100,000	100,000	375p	18.11.15	18.11.18	18.11.25

Significant shareholdings

The Directors have been notified that the following Shareholders through Huntress (CI) Nominees Limited had interests of 3% or more in the Company's ordinary share capital as at 07 April 2017 and 31 December 2016.

	07 April 2017		31 December 2016	
	No. of shares	Interest	No. of shares	Interest
Huntress (CI) Nominees Limited as nominee for:				
Pula Investments Limited	3,700,000	27.86%	3,700,000	27.86%
TEMK Investments Limited	1,442,500	10.86%	1,425,000	10.73%
bRIDGEr Limited	1,000,000	7.53%	1,000,000	7.53%

Non-Executive Directors' Remuneration

Each of the Non-Executive Directors has signed a letter of appointment with the Company setting out the terms of their appointment including their annual remuneration. Under the terms of these letters, Andy Stewart, as the Chairman, is entitled to receive annual remuneration of £40k per annum, Susie Farnon as Senior Independent Director and Non-Executive Director is entitled to receive annual remuneration of £35k per annum, Dominic Jones as Non-Executive Director of the Company and Ravenscroft Jersey Limited is entitled to receive annual remuneration of £30k per annum and Stephen Lansdown as Non-Executive Director of the Company is entitled to receive annual remuneration of £25k per annum.

In addition to these fees, the Company reimburses all reasonable travel and other incidental expenses incurred by the Non-Executive Directors in the performance of their duties.

All remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors was in the form of fees and does not include any performance-related compensation.

Dividend

The Directors declare a dividend of 10p per ordinary share in respect of the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: 8p), to be paid on 02 May 2017.

Going concern

The Board has prepared forecasts taking account of the current market conditions, which continue to create uncertainty over the level of trading achievable by the Group, in that the effect of poor economic conditions on our clients and markets has the potential to reduce the level of securities trading as well as create a general decline in the value of AUA, which could adversely influence the Group's overall financial performance.

After making enquiries and reviewing the Group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Directors' and Officers' liability insurance

The Group maintains liability insurance on behalf of the Company's Directors and Officers.

Auditor

The independent Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP, has indicated its willingness to continue in office. A resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to reappoint them as Auditor of the Company.

Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Guernsey law and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, of the state of affairs of the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

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

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's Auditor is unaware, and each Director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's Auditor is aware of that information.

The maintenance and integrity of the Group's website is the responsibility of the Directors; the work carried out by the Auditor does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the Auditor accepts no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the consolidated financial statements since they were initially presented on the website. Legislation in Guernsey governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 07 April 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Brian O'Mahoney
Director

Susie Farnon
Director


INVESTING
FINANCIAL MARKETS

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Introduction

The Company is subject to the Finance Sector Code of Corporate Governance issued by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission ("GFSC") that came into effect on 1 January 2012. The Board fully supports high standards of corporate governance and it is the Directors' opinion that throughout the year to 31 December 2016 the Company has complied fully with the Principles set out in the Finance Sector Code of Corporate Governance.

The role of the Board

The Directors collectively bring a broad range of relevant business experience to the Board and this is considered essential for the effective management of the Company. The Board is responsible for both the strategy and the major operational issues affecting the Company. It reviews financial performance, regulatory compliance, monitors key performance indicators and will consider any matters of significance to the Group including but not limited to corporate activity. Certain matters are reserved for decision by the Board. The Board also delegates certain authorities to Committees of the Board; the Board reviews the activities and decisions of these Committees at each quarterly meeting. The day to day management of the Company's business is delegated to the Executive Directors.

The composition of the Board

As at 31 December 2016, the Board consisted of three Executive and four Non-Executive Directors. The Directors contribute a range of complementary skills, knowledge and experience. Details of the individual Directors and their biographies are set out on pages 4 and 5.

The composition of the Board ensures that no single individual is, or group of individuals are, able to dominate the decision making process.

Roles of Chairman and Group Chief Executive Officer

The roles of the Chairman and Group Chief Executive Officer are separated, ensuring a clear division of authority and responsibility at the most senior level within the Group.

Chairman

The Non-Executive Chairman is Andy Stewart. He is responsible for the leadership of the Board and ensuring the effective running and management of the Board. He is also responsible for the Board's oversight of the Group's affairs, which includes ensuring that the Directors receive accurate, timely and clear information, ensuring the effective contribution of the Non-Executive Directors and implementing effective communication with Shareholders.

Group Chief Executive Officer, Group Managing Director, Group Finance Director and Head of Corporate Finance and Group Head of Operations and Risk

The Group Chief Executive Officer is Jon Ravenscroft. His responsibilities include the progress and development of objectives for the Group, as well as overseeing the executive leadership of the Group and ensuring the continuing effective communication with Shareholders.

Jon is supported in his role by Mark Bousfield as Group Managing Director, Brian O'Mahoney as Group Finance Director and Head of Corporate Finance, and Andrew Courtney as Group Head of Operations and Risk. Together, Mark, Brian and Andrew are responsible for day to day oversight of operations, managing the Group's risk exposure, implementing the Board's decisions and communicating with regulatory bodies.

Brian O'Mahoney also held the title of Chief Operating Officer until 17 March 2017 when Andrew Courtney was appointed as Group Head of Operations and Risk. On the same day, Brian was appointed Head of Corporate Finance.

Non-Executive Directors

As well as the Non-Executive Chairman, as at 31 December 2016 the Board had a further three Non-Executive Directors. The Non-Executive Directors bring judgement, knowledge and relevant experience to the Board.

The Board is of the opinion that each Non-Executive Director acts in an objective manner. The Board's opinion was determined by considering for each Non-Executive Director whether they are independent in character and judgement, their conduct at Board and Committee meetings, whether they, or any other Director, have any interests that may give rise to an actual conflict of interest and whether they act in the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders at all times. A conflicts of interest policy and register is maintained by the Head of Group Compliance and the Company Secretary.

Election and re-election of Directors

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Directors are obliged to retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election at the third Annual General Meeting ("AGM") after their initial election. Any Director appointed by the Board holds office only until the next AGM, when they are eligible for election. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, Andy Stewart and Stephen Lansdown stood for re-election as Directors at the AGM on 27 April 2016 and were re-elected as Non-Executive Directors. Jon Ravenscroft and Dominic Jones are due to retire at the forthcoming AGM and will both stand for re-election. Mark Bousfield was appointed as a Director by the Board on 6 December 2016 and therefore he will stand for election at the forthcoming AGM upon the recommendation of the Directors.

Board meetings and information to the Board

The Board has regular scheduled Board meetings and ad-hoc meetings as and when deemed necessary. During the year there were five scheduled Board meetings and no ad-hoc Board meetings. The Executive Directors are also in contact with the Non-Executive Directors regarding ongoing developments on a regular basis throughout the year.

Before each Board meeting the Directors receive comprehensive papers and reports on the issues to be discussed at the meeting. In addition to Board papers, Directors are provided with relevant information between meetings. The Group maintains a conflicts of interest policy and register, and the Board has put into place a procedure in order to address situations where conflicts of interest arise. As part of this process the Directors prepare a list of other positions held within the industry and all other relevant situations which may need notification or authorisation, either in relation to the Director concerned or any connected persons which must be reported to the Company Secretary. This register is reviewed by the Board at each meeting.

Attendance at scheduled Board meetings

	Board Meeting
Total number of meetings in the year	**5**
Andy Stewart	5
Jon Ravenscroft	5
Susie Farnon	5
Dominic Jones	5
Charlie Roger (resigned 6 December 2016)	5
Brian O'Mahoney	5
Stephen Lansdown	5
Mark Bousfield (appointed 6 December 2016)	1

Attendance at scheduled Committee meetings

	Audit Committee	Nomination Committee	Remuneration Committee
Total number of meetings in the year	**3**	**2**	**2**
Andy Stewart	3	2	1
Susie Farnon	3	2	2
Dominic Jones	3	2	1
Stephen Lansdown	3	2	2

Andy Stewart stepped down from the Remuneration Committee on 13 September 2016.

Support to the Board

Any Director wishing to do so may take independent professional advice at the expense of the Company. All Directors are able to consult the Company Secretary who is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are followed.

Board evaluation

A Board evaluation exercise is undertaken annually. The last evaluation was undertaken in June 2016. This evaluation sought to identify whether the Board demonstrated sufficient collective skills, expertise, independence and knowledge of the Company, and that each Director demonstrated the commitment required for the Company to achieve its objectives.

Board committees

The Board has a supporting committee structure in line with the Finance Sector Code of Corporate Governance. The Board has three committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, as described below. Copies of each Committee's Terms of Reference, which are regularly reviewed by the Board and clearly define each Committee's responsibilities and duties, are available from the Company Secretary upon request or may be downloaded from the Group's website www.ravenscroft.gg.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises all of the Non-Executive Directors, with Susie Farnon as the chairman. The Audit Committee usually meets at least three times a year. Other Directors, members of staff and the external Auditor are invited to attend these meetings, as deemed appropriate.

The Audit Committee has the following responsibilities:

- to review the Company's internal financial controls and the Company's internal control and risk management systems;
- to monitor the integrity of the Company's financial statements and any formal announcements relating to the Company's financial performance, reviewing significant financial reporting judgements contained therein;
- to make recommendations to the Board, for it to put to the Shareholders in general meeting, in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external Auditor, and to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external Auditor;
- to review and monitor the external Auditor's independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process, taking into consideration relevant local and UK professional and regulatory requirements;
- to develop and implement policy on the engagement of the external Auditor to supply non-audit services, taking into account relevant ethical guidance regarding the provision of non-audit services by the external audit firm; and to report to the Board, identifying any matters in respect of which it considers that action or improvement is needed and making recommendations as to the steps to be taken; and
- to monitor and review the effectiveness of the Company's internal audit function, or, where there is no such function, consider annually whether there is a need for an internal audit function and make a recommendation to the Board.

The Audit Committee reports to the Board on all these matters, identifying any areas where it considers that action or improvement is required, and making recommendations accordingly.

In discharging its duties during the year, the Audit Committee undertook the following tasks:

- reviewed the Group's annual and interim reports and financial statements and the announcements thereof. In both cases the Audit Committee received reports from the Auditor identifying any accounting or judgemental issues requiring attention therein;
- reviewed the letters of representation to be delivered to the Auditor in connection with the annual and interim reports and financial statements;
- reviewed reports from management which addressed the appropriateness of the production of the financial statements on a going concern basis;
- at each meeting reviewed the risk management process operated by the Company, which is designed to identify the key risks and details how those risks are being managed;
- reviewed the audit planning report from the Auditor;
- reviewed and approved the letter of engagement with the Auditor and the fees payable to the Auditor;
- reviewed the dividend proposals;
- considered the change of Auditor for Vartan Ravenscroft;
- considered the level of audit fees and non-audit fees and the provision of such services;
- considered the requirement for an internal audit function;
- reviewed the Group's whistleblowing policy;
- undertook a self-evaluation of the Audit Committee's performance; and
- reviewed and considered the ongoing appropriateness of the Audit Committee's terms of reference.

Due to the size of the Group, the monitoring of activities by the compliance department and the hands-on approach by the Executive Directors, the Audit Committee and the Board do not feel the need to establish a dedicated internal audit function at the present time. However, the Board has commissioned a risk review process to commence in 2017, to be undertaken by a third party, with the subject of each review being determined by the Board on recommendation from the senior management team.

External Auditor
The Audit Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external Auditor. Following a tender process in 2013, PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP was appointed as the Company's external Auditor on 11 October 2013. There are currently no plans to retender. The Audit Committee receives and reviews audit plans and reports from the Auditor. It is standard practice for the Auditor to meet with the Audit Committee in private, without the Executive Directors present.

In assessing the effectiveness of the external audit process, the Audit Committee reviewed the overall performance and the independence of the Auditor, taking into account its regular dealings with the Auditor, the views of the management team, the cost effectiveness of the audit and the maintenance of objectivity. The decision to recommend the re-appointment of the Auditor was based on the Audit Committee's monitoring of the Auditor's performance, behaviour and effectiveness during the exercise of its duties.

Safeguarding Auditor objectivity and independence
The Auditor reports to the Audit Committee on its independence three times a year; at the annual audit, the interim review and the audit planning stages. The Audit Committee and the Board consider that the approach taken by the Auditor in evaluating its independence from the Group is sufficiently comprehensive, covering regulatory, professional and relevant ethical requirements, such that it is not necessary to adopt a formal written policy on the provision of non-audit services. However, the Audit Committee continues to review the fees charged for non-audit services and gives due consideration as to whether any additional work performed by the Auditor may be appropriate for sound commercial and practical reasons, including confidentiality. Examples of work that would fall into this category include regulatory advice, taxation services, and financial due diligence work. The Audit Committee also gives due consideration to appointing other firms where it is felt that the impact of an assignment may compromise the independence of the Auditor.

The following table summarises the remuneration paid to the Auditor for audit and non-audit services during the year ended 31 December 2016:

	£'000
Audit fees	
Group audit fees	100
Non-audit services fees	
Half year review	18
Qualified Intermediary support	14
Total	**132**

Financial reporting and significant financial issues
The Audit Committee assesses whether suitable accounting policies have been adopted and whether the management team has made appropriate estimates and judgements. The Audit Committee reviews reports from the Auditor that highlight any issues in respect of the work undertaken on the audit, and, where necessary, accounting papers from the management team that provide details on the main financial reporting judgements. Following a review of the reports from the Auditor and management team, and consulting where necessary with the Auditor, the Audit Committee is satisfied that the financial statements appropriately address the critical judgements and key estimates (both in respect of the amounts reported and the disclosures). The Audit Committee is also satisfied that the significant assumptions used for determining the value of assets and liabilities have been appropriately scrutinised, challenged and are sufficiently robust.

Remuneration Committee
Membership of the Remuneration Committee is limited to Non-Executive Directors. The current members are Susie Farnon as chairman, Dominic Jones and Stephen Lansdown. Andy Stewart stepped down from the Remuneration Committee on 13 September 2016. The Remuneration Committee meets at least twice a year in order to ensure that it discharges its duties in determining the remuneration policy for the Group.

The main duties of the Remuneration Committee are:

- to determine and agree with the Board the framework or broad policy for the remuneration of the Executive Directors of the Company or such other members of the senior management as necessary;
- within the terms of the agreed policy, determine the total individual remuneration package of each Executive Director including where appropriate, basic salaries, annual performance awards, share and option-based incentives;
- review the remuneration packages of the senior management;
- consider remuneration schemes to attract and retain employees and where appropriate determine the terms and allocations for any performance related share or option schemes operated by the Company; and
- review the ongoing appropriateness and relevance of the remuneration policy.

The Group has a policy to attract and retain individuals of the highest calibre and reward them such that they are motivated to grow the value of the business and to maximise returns to shareholders. This policy is as relevant to the Executive Directors as it is to the senior management and employees, and as such the rewards of Executive Directors are aligned with those of shareholders.

The Group operates in an arena where it is common practice to pay significant variable remuneration. However, the Group's policy is to pay large rewards only where it can be demonstrated that individual and team performances have increased the profitability of the business and the return to shareholders. This is operated through a formula-based profit sharing arrangement for all staff and Directors.

Nomination Committee

Membership of the Nomination Committee is limited to the Non-Executive Directors. The current members are Andy Stewart as chairman, Susie Farnon, Dominic Jones and Stephen Lansdown.

The Nomination Committee is responsible for leading the process for all Board appointments within the Group, and in this context it should:

- regularly review the structure, size and composition of the Boards within the Group;
- be responsible for identifying and nominating new Board members within the Group;
- review annually the time required from Non-Executive Directors; and
- ensure Non-Executive appointments to the Board receive a formal induction and a letter of appointment clearly identifying what is expected of them.

Management Committees

To assist the Executive Directors and senior management in the discharge of their duties, the Company has two management committees.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee, which is chaired by the Group Managing Director, is responsible for overseeing the effective and efficient running of the Channel Islands' businesses. The Executive Committee meets on a quarterly basis. In addition to the Group Managing Director, the members of the Executive Committee are the Group Chief Executive Officer, Group Finance Director and Head of Corporate Finance, Group Head of Operations and Risk and the Managing Director of RJL.

Risk & Compliance Committee

The Committee is chaired by the Group Head of Operations and Risk and meets on a quarterly basis to monitor and review the risk management and regulatory compliance of the business. Its overall purpose is to assist the Group Chief Executive Officer, Group Managing Director, Group Head of Operations and Risk, Group Finance Director and Head of Corporate Finance and the Head of Group Compliance in the discharge of their responsibilities for the Group wide management of risk and regulatory compliance. In addition to the Group Head of Operations and Risk, the members of the Committee are Head of Group Compliance, Group Financial Controller, Jersey Compliance Officer, Group Finance Director and Head of Corporate Finance, Director of RIML, Director of Stockbroking and a Jersey Stock Broker.

Shareholder relations

The Company places a great deal of importance on communicating with its Shareholders. As such all Shareholders are encouraged to attend the AGM, if possible, at which the Board will be available to address Shareholders' questions. Shareholders are also able to contact the Company directly through its dedicated email address (IR@ravenscroft.gg), by correspondence addressed to the Company Secretary or by directly contacting the Senior Independent Director, Susie Farnon. The Group Chief Executive Officer and Chairman are also in regular contact with the Company's major investors throughout the year and are responsible for ensuring that Shareholders' views are communicated to the Board as a whole.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Group is committed to being a socially responsible and sustainable business. To us this means minimising as far as possible any negative impact on our local economy, the environment and society.

This extends beyond being 'green' and is about our stewardship of not only our financial capital, but also our human and intellectual capital through good corporate governance and recognising the responsibility we have to our community to get involved and assist wherever we can.

The Group is passionate about providing financial support to a wide range of organisations through not only our various sponsorships in sports, culture and education but also by supporting a number of different local charities and organisations.

Over the last ten years we have contributed by way of sponsorship and donations to local charities and other community activities including; the Priaulx Library and their Photographic Exhibition, Help a Guernsey Child, The Channel Islands Inter-insular Golf Tournament, Floral Guernsey and Magical days in the Park, Cycle Safe, the 'Angel of the Year' award and the 'Pride of Jersey Awards', and believe that hundreds of islanders have benefited from this support.

Internal control and risk management

The Board is responsible for identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks faced by the Group. It acknowledges that it is responsible for the Group's system of internal controls and for setting the control framework including financial, operational, compliance controls and risk management systems along with reviewing the effectiveness of these systems throughout the year.

The system of internal controls is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and as such can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurances against material misstatement or loss.

The Board, through the Audit Committee and the Risk and Compliance Committee, regularly reviews the effectiveness of the system of internal controls. The Audit Committee regularly assesses the status of the Group's internal control framework and also considers how risks are identified, monitored, mitigated and reported throughout the Group. Following these reviews, the Audit Committee agreed that the internal control framework continues to provide reasonable assurances that appropriate internal controls are in place. Accordingly, the Board confirms that throughout the year ended 31 December 2016 and up to the approval date of these financial statements, there had been an on-going process of identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks faced by the Group.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 07 April 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Brian O'Mahoney
Director

Susie Farnon
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RAVENSCROFT LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of Ravenscroft Limited (the "Group") as at 31 December 2016, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated 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 are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview

Materiality

- Overall group materiality was £173,626 which represents 1% of Group's revenues.

Audit scope

The Group consists of 7 components, 5 of which are considered financially significant, Ravenscroft Limited, Ravenscroft Services Limited, Ravenscroft Jersey Limited, Ravenscroft Investment Management Limited and A Vartan Limited. An entity was considered to be significant if its revenues/expenses are at least 5% of those of the Group.

- The Group is based primarily in Guernsey with a subsidiary in Jersey, Ravenscroft Jersey Limited, and a subsidiary in the United Kingdom, A Vartan Limited. The Group's financial statements are a consolidation of the parent company and underlying subsidiaries which provide stockbroking, investment management and corporate finance services.
- We conducted a full scope audit with the majority of our audit work being completed by PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP ("PwC CI LLP") (Guernsey office), with the audit work of A Vartan Limited being undertaken by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC LLP") (Norwich Office).

Key audit matters

- Revenue Recognition

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall Group materiality	£173,626
How we determined it	1% of Revenue
Rationale for the materiality benchmark	Revenue is a key metric for the shareholders of the Group
Component materiality	For each component in our audit scope, we allocated a materiality that is less than our overall Group materiality. The range of materiality allocated across components was approximately £33,000 - £114,000. All components were audited to a local statutory audit materiality that was less than our overall Group materiality.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £8,681 as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Key audit matter

REVENUE RECOGNITION (refer to the revenue recognition section of note 2)

We focus on revenue recognition because it is material and is the primary determinant of the Group's profitability. There are also share incentive schemes in place for management with performance conditions ultimately driven by the revenue of the Group as revenue performance is expected to impact share price on which most of these schemes are based. As in any organisation where there are incentives based on performance, there is an inherent risk of fraud in revenue recognition as there may be an incentive to overstate revenue. Revenue may also be misstated due to errors in system calculations or manual processes. We have assessed each revenue stream and determined the risk associated with that stream.

How our audit addressed the Key audit matter

TRANSACTION BASED REVENUE STREAMS

Broking and other commission fee based revenue

We tested the revenue recognition for transaction based revenue by performing the following procedures:

- Obtained and considered the ISAE 3402 controls report over the underlying trade and settlement system.
- Performed walkthroughs of the key controls to make sure these key controls are operating effectively.
- Performed relevant controls testing in order to place reliance on the key controls identified.
- Performed substantive testing which included recalculating a sample of trades posted on the trade and settlement system to verify the respective revenue.
- Agreed a sample of revenue transactions to subsequent cash receipts.

MANUALLY CALCULATED REVENUE STREAMS

Investment management and related fees

We substantively recalculated the management fees. We:

- Agreed a sample of management fee rates back to the original investment management agreements; and
- Re-performed the management fee calculation based on the fee rates and source net asset values independently obtained from the fund administrator (or signed financial statements where possible).

CORPORATE FINANCE AND OTHER FEES

For corporate finance transactions, the fees are contracted on a deal by deal basis. We agreed the corporate finance fees back to source documentation for each specific corporate finance deal on a sample basis, determined in line with materiality.

ALL REVENUE STREAMS

As part of our testing described above, we also ensured revenue was recognised in the correct period. In addition, we performed risk based target testing of journals posted into the general ledger. This included identification of those journals posted to revenue which did not follow the expected posting pattern as this could be indicative of fraud or error. For those journals identified, we understood the nature of the journal and agreed the appropriateness of the journal with reference to supporting documentation.

Finally, we reviewed the revenue accounting policies disclosed in note 2 of the Group consolidated financial statements to ensure that they are consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Arising from the procedures and testing performed above, at times we noted differences that, in our view, were trivial and not indicative of a wider issue and thus required no further investigation. Overall there were no matters nor misstatements identified which required reporting to those charged with governance.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the business & financial highlights, company information, the board of directors, chairman's statement, business and financial review, corporate governance report and directors' report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

Responsibilities of directors for the consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, the requirements of Guernsey law and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Under The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit;
- proper accounting records have not been kept; or
- the consolidated financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Furthermore we have examined the Statement of Financial Resources set out on page 58. In our opinion the financial resources requirement specified in Rule 2.2.5 of The Licensees (Capital Adequacy) 2010 Rules has been satisfied.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the members as a body in accordance with Section 262 of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, 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.

Roland Mills
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP
Chartered Accountants
Guernsey
Channel Islands

07 April 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Revenue	2	**17,363**	**11,409**
Cost of sales		(2,281)	(1,887)
Gross profit		**15,082**	**9,522**
Administrative expenses	4	(10,928)	(7,328)
Operating profit		**4,154**	**2,194**
Finance income		1	1
Finance costs		(2)	(3)
Accelerated share based payment expense*		-	(2,846)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		**4,153**	**(654)**
Income tax expense	2, 6	(142)	(71)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income		**4,011**	**(725)**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		3,893	(793)
Non-controlling interests	11	118	68
		4,011	**(725)**
Earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company			
Basic	7	29.32p	(6.70p)
Diluted	7	27.10p	(6.70p)
Earnings per share - Excluding the accelerated share based payment expense			
Basic		29.32p	18.18p
Diluted		27.10p	18.18p

*In 2015, the Board resolved to award shares and vest options early under the existing Long Term Incentive Plans resulting in an accelerated expense of £2.85m. The 2016 (non-accelerated) annual share based payments expense of £0.39m is included under Administrative expenses in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Details of these schemes can be found in Note 19.

All amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements are derived from continuing operations of the Group.

The notes on pages 34 to 57 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	10	3,115	3,115
Other intangible assets	8	480	399
Property, plant and equipment	9	341	235
		3,936	**3,749**
Current assets			
Trading investments - long positions	12	556	63
Trade and other receivables	13	60,003	9,642
Cash and cash equivalents	14	3,720	2,065
		64,279	**11,770**
Total assets		**68,215**	**15,519**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	56,118	5,999
Tax payable	6	125	159
Trading overdraft	15	12	9
Total liabilities		**56,255**	**6,167**
Net current assets		**8,024**	**5,603**
Total assets less current liabilities		**11,960**	**9,352**
Net assets		**11,960**	**9,352**
Equity			
Called up share capital	18	133	133
Share premium account		6,972	6,972
Reserves		4,611	2,121
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company		**11,716**	**9,226**
Non-controlling interests	11	244	126
Total Equity		**11,960**	**9,352**

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 07 April 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Brian O'Mahoney
Director

Susie Farnon
Director

The notes on pages 34 to 57 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Cash flows from operations			
Operating profit		4,154	2,194
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	108	98
Amortisation of intangible assets	8	153	135
Impairment charge on intangible assets	8	-	17
Share based payment expense	4	389	99
Market making adjustments		-	(77)
(Profit)/loss on disposal of non-current assets		(1)	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		**4,803**	**2,466**
(Increase)/decrease in trading investments		(493)	40
(Increase) in receivables		(50,358)	(495)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		50,116	(1,863)
Cash generated by operations		**4,068**	**148**
Interest paid		(2)	(3)
Taxation paid		(176)	(166)
Net cash generated from/(used by) operating activities		**3,890**	**(21)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		1	1
Acquisition of subsidiary		-	(875)
Purchase of intangible assets	8	(234)	(156)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(217)	(68)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	9	4	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(446)**	**(1,098)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Acquisition of own shares subsequently held in treasury	20	(230)	(92)
Disposal of own shares held in treasury	20	152	55
Issue of new share capital		-	1,577
Dividends paid		(1,714)	(2,126)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,792)**	**(586)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,652**	**(1,704)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**2,056**	**3,761**
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**3,708**	**2,056**
Represented by:			
Cash and cash equivalents		3,720	2,065
Trading overdraft		(12)	(9)
Total cash and cash equivalents		**3,708**	**2,056**

The notes on pages 34 to 57 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Reserves £'000	Total attributable to equity holders of the Company £'000	Non-Controlling Interests £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2015		**106**	**546**	**5,251**	**5,903**	**-**	**5,903**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(793)	(793)	68	(725)
Own shares purchased in the year		-	-	(37)	(37)	-	(37)
Own shares sold in the year		-	-	24	24	-	24
Charge to reserves on exercise of share based payment schemes		-	-	(297)	(297)	-	(297)
NCI on acquisition of subsidiary		-	-	-	-	58	58
Own shares issued in the year		27	6,426	-	6,453	-	6,453
Credit to equity for equity-settled share based payments		-	-	99	99	-	99
Dividends paid		-	-	(2,126)	(2,126)	-	(2,126)
At 31 December 2015		**133**	**6,972**	**2,121**	**9,226**	**126**	**9,352**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	3,893	3,893	118	4,011
Own shares purchased in the year	20	-	-	(230)	(230)	-	(230)
Own shares sold in the year	20	-	-	152	152	-	152
Credit to equity for equity-settled share based payments	19	-	-	389	389	-	389
Dividends paid		-	-	(1,714)	(1,714)	-	(1,714)
At 31 December 2016		**133**	**6,972**	**4,611**	**11,716**	**244**	**11,960**

The notes on pages 34 to 57 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

The Group provides private client and institutional broking services in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK along with market making, private client investment management, institutional fund management and corporate finance services.

The Company was registered in Guernsey on 8 March 2005, is listed on the The International Stock Exchange (formerly the Channel Islands Securities Exchange) and licensed by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission under the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1987.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS"). The Company has prepared consolidated financial statements complying with Section 244 of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008; as a result there is no requirement to prepare individual financial statements for the Company on a stand-alone basis.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where stated otherwise below. The methods used to measure fair value are further disclosed in Note 23.

Accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are outlined later in these Notes. In particular the fair value of the goodwill as outlined in Note 10 and share based payment option schemes as outlined in Note 19.

Going concern

The Board has prepared forecasts taking account of the current market conditions, which continue to create uncertainty over the level of trading achievable by the Group, in that the effect of poor economic conditions on our clients and markets has the potential to reduce the level of securities trading, as well as create a general decline in the value of AUA, which could adversely influence the Group's overall financial performance.

After making enquiries and reviewing the Group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements. The Group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

Basis of accounting

Adoption of new and revised standards

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, except the following set out below:

Standard	*Summary of change*	*Impact on the group*	*Date of anticipated adoption by group*
IFRS 9 - 'Financial instruments'	This change addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.	Limited impact	1 January 2018
IFRS 15 - 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	This change deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.	Limited impact	1 January 2017

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company, entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries as disclosed in Note 11), and employee benefit trusts (as disclosed in Note 19) which all have co-terminus period ends. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the investee entity so as to benefit as a result.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective point of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of financial position respectively.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Segment reporting

In identifying its operating segments, the Board (as the chief operating decision maker) generally follows the Group's service lines, which represent the main services provided by the Group. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Sterling pounds (£) (rounded to the nearest thousand pounds). This is the currency where the Company and its subsidiaries are incorporated and predominantly trade and is therefore the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Gains and losses arising during the year on transactions denominated in foreign currencies are treated as normal items of income and expenditure in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts.

Revenue comprises recurring revenue of custody fees, investment management fees and corporate finance advisory services fees which are taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the services have been performed. Custody fees, investment management fees are accounted for on an accruals basis based on agreed rates and the value of the assets under administration. Corporate finance advisory fees are accounted for in accordance with the contractual arrangements in place.

Revenue also comprises non-recurring revenue derived from commission income receivable in respect of stockbroking and corporate finance activities, which are accounted for at the trade date.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The Company and its Guernsey subsidiaries are taxed at the standard Guernsey rate of income tax of 0%. RJL is taxed in Jersey at the rate applicable to financial services companies of 10%. Vartan Ravenscroft is taxed at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK being 20%. Further details of the tax charges recorded in the financial statements can be found in Note 6.

The Company and its Guernsey subsidiaries are required to deduct or account for tax at the difference between the tax suffered by the Company and the shareholders' individual rate of 20% in respect of dividends and pay that tax over to the Director of Income Tax in respect of Guernsey resident individual shareholders.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred Tax continued
Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Operating leases
Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Accounting for non-controlling interests
The Group recognises non-controlling interests in an acquired entity either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. For the non-controlling interests in Vartan Ravenscroft, the Group elected to recognise the non-controlling interests at its proportionate share of the acquired net identifiable assets.

Impairment of assets
Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. Any impairment of assets are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under administrative expenses.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and on demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that have original maturities of 3 months or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trading Overdraft
Trading account overdraft balances are used to finance the acquisition of certain investments held by the Company in connection with the market making services provided. Trading account overdrafts are shown separately in current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables
Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Investments and financial assets or liabilities
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets
Investments are recognised and derecognised on the trade date when the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as fair value which are described below.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets as 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL) and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL.

Trading investments pertain to investment securities and can comprise both long and short positions and are initially measured at fair value excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, and at each reporting date, these investments are measured at their fair values, with the resultant gains and losses arising from changes in fair value being taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at FVTPL where the Group acquires the instrument principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, the financial asset is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, as well as all derivatives that are not designated and effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resulting gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset 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 of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its estimated useful life as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	Three years
Office equipment	Three years
Communications equipment	Three years
Leasehold improvements	Ten years

The carrying values and residual values of property, plant and equipment are subject to annual review and any impairment is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill has an indefinite useful life and is not subject to amortisation but it is assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments.

Other Intangible Assets
Intangible assets are stated at cost less provisions for amortisation and impairments. Amortisation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its estimated useful life as follows:

Purchased software and software development	Five years
Software licences	Life of the licence

The carrying values of intangible assets are subject to annual review and any impairment is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from the Group's software development is recognised only if all of the following conditions are met:

- an asset is created that can be identified;
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits; and
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Where no intangible asset can be recognised, software development expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

The other intangible assets recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position relates specifically to the capitalised costs from the development of a new software system. This system is modular in nature therefore, as and when each module of the system is fully developed and commissioned, the capitalised cost associated with that module will begin to be amortised.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings
Interest bearing loans and receivables are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised as finance costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Bad debt policy
The Group regularly reviews all outstanding balances including market and client receivables referred to in Note 22 and provides for amounts it considers irrecoverable. This is recognised as bed debts in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle a present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities
A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events. It can also be a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Client money

The Group holds money on behalf of its clients in accordance with the client money rules of the GFSC, the Jersey Financial Services Commission ("JFSC") and the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") through its wholly owned non-trading subsidiary, Huntress (CI) Nominees Limited. Such money and the corresponding liabilities to clients are not shown on the face of the statement of financial position as the Company or its subsidiaries have no beneficial entitlement. The net return received by the Group on managing client money is included within revenue.

Broker settlement balances

The Group is involved, as principal, in the purchase and simultaneous commitment to sell securities between third parties. Such trades are only complete when both sides of the deal are settled, and so the Group is exposed to risk in the event that one side remains unmatched. The gross exposure to this risk is presented within the trade debtors and creditors as appropriate, though these would be expected to settle during the normal course of trading. Receivable amounts are classified as trade and other receivables held at amortised cost and payable amounts are classified as trade and other payables measured at amortised cost.

Employee benefits

Liabilities for salaries that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as accrued expenses in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group operates share-based compensation benefits via the Share Option Plan and the 2016 Share Incentive Scheme, under which the Group receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (shares) of the Company. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the shares is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on the Group's estimate of the value and amount of the shares that will eventually vest. Information relating to these schemes is set out in Note 19.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award.

Equity instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Where any Group company purchases the Company's equity instruments, for example as the result of a share-based payment plan, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the owners of the Company as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the owners of the Company.

Shares held by the Ravenscroft Employee Benefit Trust are disclosed as treasury shares and deducted from contributed equity.

Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to the owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares from the Group's existing employee benefit schemes.

3. Segment information

The Board currently identifies the Group's reportable segments as follows:

- the Channel Islands Broking segment provides private client and institutional broking services along with market making services in Guernsey and Jersey;
- the United Kingdom Broking segment provides private client and institutional broking services in the United Kingdom;
- the Investment Management segment provides private client investment management and institutional fund management services; and
- the Corporate Finance segment provides corporate finance services in Guernsey and Jersey.

Management monitors the operating results of business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resources to be allocated and of assessing performance. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss. Finance income, finance costs and income taxes are managed on a location basis.

Revenues, assets and liabilities that are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are classified as unallocated. In the financial period under review, this applies to the Group's nominee company, Huntress (CI) Nominees Limited, and services company, Ravenscroft Services Limited. Non-current assets for this purpose consist of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Operating segment information for the period ended 31 December 2016:

	Broking - Channel Islands £'000	Investment Management £'000	Corporate Finance £'000	Unallocated* £'000	Channel Islands Total £'000	Broking - United Kingdom £'000	Consolidated £'000
Revenue	5,849	3,248	6,150	-	15,247	2,116	17,363
Operating profit	**1,072**	**744**	**1,748**	**-**	**3,564**	**590**	**4,154**
Finance income	1	0	-	-	1	0	1
Finance costs	(2)	(0)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax	**1,071**	**744**	**1,748**	**-**	**3,563**	**590**	**4,153**
Tax	(13)	-	-	-	(13)	(129)	(142)
Profit for the year	**1,058**	**744**	**1,748**	**-**	**3,550**	**461**	**4,011**
Segment assets	**62,162**	**1,240**	**791**	**1,266**	**65,459**	**2,756**	**68,215**
Segment liabilities	**(53,392)**	**(200)**	**(1,666)**	**(614)**	**(55,873)**	**(383)**	**(56,255)**

Operating segment information for the period ended 31 December 2015:

	Broking - Channel Islands £'000	Investment Management £'000	Corporate Finance £'000	Unallocated* £'000	Channel Islands Total £'000	Broking - United Kingdom £'000	Consolidated £'000
Revenue	4,798	2,776	2,388	-	9,962	1,447	11,409
Operating profit	**854**	**828**	**172**	**-**	**1,854**	**340**	**2,194**
Finance income	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Finance costs	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	-	(3)
Accelerated share based payment expense	-	-	(2,846)	-	(2,846)	-	(2,846)
Profit/(loss) before tax	**855**	**828**	**(2,677)**	**-**	**(994)**	**340**	**(654)**
Tax	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	(68)	(71)
Profit/(loss) for the year	**852**	**828**	**(2,677)**	**-**	**(997)**	**272**	**(725)**
Segment assets	**11,091**	**867**	**283**	**2,377**	**14,618**	**901**	**15,519**
Segment liabilities	**(3,614)**	**(119)**	**(648)**	**(1,330)**	**(5,711)**	**(456)**	**(6,167)**

*Unallocated assets and liabilities include fixed assets and accrued expenses that are currently held centrally and as such are not allocated to the business segments.

4. Material Expense items

Administrative Expenses

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Personnel costs	6,626	4,441
Legal & professional fees	648	540
Premises	640	415
Travel & entertaining	576	433
Marketing	551	236
IT costs	424	305
Share based payment expense*	389	99
Recruitment & training	325	121
Depreciation & amortisation	261	233
Communications	148	92
Information research	146	202
Audit & accountancy	132	115
Bank charges	33	35
Sundry expenses	29	61
Total administrative expenses	**10,928**	**7,328**

* This charge relates to the share based payment employee schemes outlined in Note 19.

5. Auditors' remuneration

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	45	36
Fees payable to the auditors for the audit of the Company's subsidiaries	55	44
Total audit fees	**100**	**80**
Other services:		
Half year review	18	16
US IRS Qualified Intermediary support	14	56
Total non-audit fees	**32**	**72**
	132	**152**

Included, in the current year audit fees payable is an amount of £10k relating to additional costs for the prior year audit of the Group's consolidated accounts.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6. Taxation

Tax payable

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Income tax payable		
Tax charge borne by subsidiaries operating in Jersey	2	6
UK corporation tax charge	123	153
Total income tax payable	**125**	**159**

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Guernsey Income Tax at 0% based on profit for the period	-	-
Tax charge borne by subsidiaries operating in Jersey	13	3
UK corporation tax charge	129	68
Total income tax expense	**142**	**71**

Reconciliation of tax paid in the year

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Opening income tax payable	159	3
Income tax expense	142	71
Acquired in business combination	-	251
Closing income tax payable	(125)	(159)
Taxation paid	**176**	**166**

7. Earnings per share

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Earnings:		
Earnings for the purpose of basic earnings per share (net profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent)	3,893	(793)
Earnings for the purposes of diluted earnings per share	**3,893**	**(793)**
Number of shares:	**No.**	**No.**
Weighted average number of shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	13,278,450	11,834,648
Basic EPS (pence)	**29.32**	**(6.70)**
Effect of dilutive potential of ordinary shares	1,085,000	-
Weighted average number of shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share	**14,363,450**	**11,834,648**
Diluted EPS (pence)	**27.10**	**(6.70)**

The dilution in 2016 arose from the potential exercise of share options. As at the year-end date all outstanding share options have a dilutive effect, as they are in the money, as the then price of the Company's shares had exceeded the exercise price.

8. Other Intangible assets

	Purchased software and software development £'000	Software licences £'000	Total £'000
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2015	478	116	594
Additions	156	-	156
At 31 December 2015	**634**	**116**	**750**
Additions	234	-	234
At 31 December 2016	**868**	**116**	**984**
Amortisation:			
As at 1 January 2015	(137)	(62)	(199)
Charge for the year	(112)	(23)	(135)
Impairment charge	(17)	-	(17)
At 31 December 2015	**(266)**	**(85)**	**(351)**
Charge for the year	(130)	(23)	(153)
At 31 December 2016	**(396)**	**(108)**	**(504)**
Carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2015	**368**	**31**	**399**
At 31 December 2016	**472**	**8**	**480**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Office equipment £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Communications equipment £'000	Leasehold improvements £'000	Total £'000
Cost:					
As at 1 January 2015	404	132	4	286	826
Additions	39	27	-	2	68
As at 31 December 2015	**443**	**159**	**4**	**288**	**894**
Additions	33	35	5	144	217
Disposals	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
As at 31 December 2016	**472**	**194**	**9**	**432**	**1,107**
Depreciation:					
As at 1 January 2015	(338)	(108)	(4)	(111)	(561)
Charge for the year	(56)	(13)	-	(29)	(98)
At 31 December 2015	**(394)**	**(121)**	**(4)**	**(140)**	**(659)**
Charge for the year	(39)	(27)	(1)	(41)	(108)
Disposals	1	-	-	-	1
At 31 December 2016	**(432)**	**(148)**	**(5)**	**(181)**	**(766)**
Net Book Value:					
At 31 December 2015	**49**	**38**	**-**	**148**	**235**
At 31 December 2016	**40**	**46**	**4**	**251**	**341**

Included in property, plant and equipment are assets with a book cost of £502k which have been fully depreciated at the year end (2015: £419k) that are still in use.

10. Goodwill

Since the acquisition of Vartan Ravenscroft on 20 March 2015 there has been no changes to the carrying amount of goodwill. The Group tests goodwill annually for impairment, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired.

11. Interests in other entities

Material subsidiaries

The Group has investments in the following principal subsidiary undertakings:

Name of entity	Country of registration	Principal activity	Ownership interest held by the group 2016	Ownership interest held by the group 2015	Ownership interest held by the Non-controlling interests 2016	Ownership interest held by the Non-controlling interests 2015
Huntress (CI) Nominees Limited	Guernsey	Nominee company	100%	100%	0%	0%
Ravenscroft Jersey Limited	Jersey	Provision of investment services	100%	100%	0%	0%
Ravenscroft Investment Management Limited	Guernsey	Provision of investment services	100%	100%	0%	0%
Ravenscroft Services Limited	Guernsey	Services company	100%	100%	0%	0%
A Vartan Limited	England & Wales	Provision of investment services	75%	75%	25%	25%

These companies have been consolidated in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Unless otherwise stated the country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Non-controlling interests (NCI)

Set out below is summarised financial information for Vartan Ravenscroft for the year and prior period since acquisition (20 March 2015 to 31 December 2015), being the only subsidiary owned that has non-controlling interests that are material to the group. The amounts disclosed are before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised statement of financial position	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Current assets	864	880
Current liabilities	(383)	(456)
Current net-assets	**481**	**424**
Non-current assets	1,893	1,608
Non-current net assets	**1,893**	**1,608**
Net Assets	**2,374**	**2,032**
Accumulated NCI	244	126

Summarised statement of comprehensive income	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Revenue	2,116	1,446
Profit for the period	**470**	**273**
Profit allocated to NCI	118	68
Dividends paid to NCI	(93)	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Immaterial subsidiaries

On 10 November 2014, the Company acquired one non-participating non-redeemable Management Share of no par value in Ravenscroft Investments PCC Limited ("RIPL") at a subscription price of £1.00 as the Founder Member of RIPL. This entity was established purely as a holding vehicle to facilitate the BIL and client investment in Jacksons CI Limited.

On 21 December 2016, the Company transferred its ownership in RIPL, by transferring the one Management Share, to a Special Purpose Trust. As at the year end 31 December 2016 RIPL is no longer a controlled subsidiary as the Group is neither exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee nor has the ability to affect those returns as it has no power over the investee.

12. Trading investments - long positions

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Long Positions:		
Trading investments - long positions	556	63

The fair values of these trading investments are based on quoted market prices. The risks resulting from these positions are set out in note 23.

13. Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Prepayments and accrued income	3,544	1,916
Market and client receivables	56,459	7,726
	60,003	**9,642**

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value. A large percentage of the increase in market and client receivables at year end is due to an open corporate finance fund raising transaction which closed on 5 January 2017.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,720**	**2,065**

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair value.

15. Trading overdraft

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Trading overdraft	**12**	**9**

Trading account overdraft balances are used to finance the acquisition of certain investments held by the Company in connection with market making services provided. The Directors consider that the carrying amount of the trading overdraft approximates their fair value.

16. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Accrued expenses	2,534	1,295
Deferred income	18	122
Market and client payables	53,566	4,582
	56,118	**5,999**

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates their fair value. A large percentage of the increase in market and client payables at year end is due to an open corporate finance fund raising transaction which closed on 5 January 2017.

17. Commitments

	Land and Buildings	
	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Within one year	284	181
Within two to five years inclusive	938	699
Over five years	379	115
	1,601	**995**

In December 2010, Ravenscroft Services Limited ("RSL") signed a 17 year lease on offices at the Market Buildings, Fountain Street in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, being the Group's head office. The lease covers the fifth floor of the building and is for 4,700 sq ft, costing £26 p sq. ft. The lease provides for a break date in 2021 and the Group received a rent free period at the start of the lease.

Vartan Ravenscroft holds a lease on its premises at The Singing Men's Chambers, 19 Minster Precincts, Peterborough. The current rent is £22k per annum. There are 8 years left to the termination date.

RSL signed a 15 year lease on offices at Weighbridge House, Liberation Square in St. Helier, Jersey on 15 January 2016. The lease covers the first floor of the building and is for 3,275 sq ft, costing £33 p sq. ft. RSL received a 6 month rent free period and there is a tenant only break date on 1 February 2025.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

18. Called up share capital

	£'000	No.
Authorised		
As at 1 January 2015	150	15,000,000
Additional share capital authorised	-	-
As at 31 December 2015	**150**	**15,000,000**
Additional share capital authorised	-	-
As at 31 December 2016	**150**	**15,000,000**
Allotted, issued and fully paid:		
As at 1 January 2015	106	10,582,000
Additional shares issued	27	2,696,450
As at 31 December 2015	**133**	**13,278,450**
Additional shares issued	-	-
As at 31 December 2016	**133**	**13,278,450**

19. Share based payments and other employee benefits

2016 Share Incentive Scheme ("2016-SIS" or "Scheme")

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 7 December 2015, the Shareholders approved a new Share Incentive Scheme. After 3 years the Scheme will award to recipients an equity settled bonus based on the Company's shares achieving a quoted mid-market price that exceeds the granted hurdle rate.

This equity-settled scheme is revalued at each period end as there is no grant date for the purposes of establishing fair value as the awards will only be made to employees on the vesting date if in the money. As employees have begun providing services an estimate is made of the future grant date fair value at each period end for the purpose of recognising the expense until the vesting date.

	Approval date	Vesting date	Remaining contractual life (months)	Estimated fair value £'000	Expensed through Profit or Loss 2016 £'000
	Dec-15	Dec-18	24	1,025	288

Expensed through profit or loss for 2015: £76k.
The fair value of the share appreciation rights is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model which has the following inputs:

Share price as at 31 December 2016	405p
Adjusted share price to reflect liquidity (20% discount)	324p
Expected volatility	13.0%
Expected share price growth	8.0%
Discount rate	0.6%

19. Share based payments and other employee benefits continued

Share Option Plan ("SOP" or "Plan")

Following approval of an employee Share Option Plan by Shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 15 October 2015, the Company granted a number of options to nominated employees; details of the options and the associated vesting dates are outlined below. The options are exercisable at a price in accordance with the rules of the Plan on the date of grant. If the options remain unexercised after the tenth anniversary of being granted, the options will expire. If the option holder ceases to be an employee or office holder within the Group the options will lapse.

Details of the share options outstanding at the year end in respect of the plan are as follows:

	Number of share options
Outstanding at the beginning of the year (Tranche 1)	1,072,500
Granted during the year (Tranche 2)	205,000
Exercised during the year	–
Lapsed during the year (Tranches 1&2)	(192,500)
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,085,000**

	Date of grant	Vesting date	Date of expiry	Remaining contractual life (months)	No. of Share Options	Estimated fair value £'000	Expensed through Profit or Loss 2016 £'000
Tranche 1	Nov-15	Nov-18	Nov-25	109	940,000	259	86
Tranche 2	Sep-16	Sep-19	Sep-26	117	145,000	45	15

Expensed through profit or loss for 2015: £23k.
The fair value of the options is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model which has the following inputs:

	Tranche 1	Tranche 2
Share price	375p	365p
Adjusted share price to reflect liquidity (20% discount)	300p	292p
Expected volatility	12.5%	13.2%
Expected share price growth	8.0%	8.0%
Discount rate	0.9%	0.9%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

20. Own shares

The Ravenscroft 2015 Employee Benefit Trust ("REBT 15")

The Group established a new Employee Benefit Trust (the Ravenscroft 2015 Employee Benefit Trust ("REBT-2015") to handle the purchase, holding and sale of Company shares for the benefit of directors and staff and to satisfy future share option obligations under the Group's new share option scheme. As at 31 December 2016, REBT-2015 owned 31,000 ordinary shares of £0.01 each with a book cost of £0.12m. The REBT-2015 has waived its rights to dividends.

	Number of shares	Cost £'000
At 1 January 2015	–	–
Acquired in the year	26,195	92
Disposed of during the year	(15,650)	(55)
At 31 December 2015	**10,545**	**37**
Acquired in the year	61,955	230
Disposed of during the year	(41,500)	(152)
At 31 December 2016	**31,000**	**115**

21. Controlling party and related party transactions

Controlling Party

The Directors consider there to be no immediate or ultimate controlling party of the Company. Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are as follows in the table below:

Balance of transactions as at:	Relationship	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Due from / (due to)			
Ravenscroft Investment Management Limited	Subsidiary	(3,486)	(1,634)
Ravenscroft Jersey Limited	Subsidiary	(1,374)	(50)
Ravenscroft Services Limited	Subsidiary	6,458	359
A Vartan Limited	Subsidiary	–	–
Ravenscroft Employee Benefit Trust	Consolidated special purpose entity	115	37
Huntress (CI) Nominees Limited	Subsidiary	–	–

The Group acts as market maker for the long and short investment positions held within trading investments with a value of £0.56m (2015: £0.06m) and £Nil (2015: £Nil) respectively.

21. Controlling party and related party transactions continued

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the key management personnel of the Group is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories in IAS 24 - 'Related Party Disclosure'.

	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Short-term employment benefits	1,377	2,167
Equity compensation benefits	537	179

The reduction in short-term employment benefits in 2016 in comparison to the prior year reflects the reduction in performance related remuneration (£835k reduction).

For details on the Non-Executive Directors' remuneration paid during the year, please see the Directors' Report on page 16. As at 31 December 2016, £Nil (2015: £29k) of the Directors' remuneration had been accrued but not paid.

The increase in equity compensation benefits reflects the full year charge in 2016 for both the 2016-SIS and SOP share based payments schemes (£0.30m) increase.

Transactions with Directors

Directors' interests in Ordinary Shares of Ravenscroft Limited

For details on the Directors' interests in ordinary shares of the Company and options over ordinary shares in the Company as at 31 December 2016, please see the Directors' Report on pages 15 and 16.

The current Directors received total dividends on ordinary shares held in the Company during the financial year ended 31 December 2016 of £834k (2015: £871k).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

22. Financial instruments and risk management

The Directors are of the opinion that there have been no significant changes in the financial risks relating to the financial instruments since the prior year.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group.

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its market and client receivables. The amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers. The maximum exposure of the financial instruments to this risk approximates the consolidated statement of financial position values. There was no change in the value of loans and receivables in any period presented as a result of changes in credit risk.

Market and client receivables include £2.18m (2015: £0.94m) relating to unsettled trades that have gone past their due dates. Of this balance, £Nil (2015: £Nil) relates to trades awaiting settlement confirmation from unit trust managers and £1.13m (2015: £0.54m) relates to trades where the market is unable to deliver stock. As at 07 April 2017, none of the year end market and client receivables balance that related to unsettled trades that had gone past their due dates remain unsettled. At the year end, the Group owed £12.71m to (2015: £0.16m was owed from) bank accounts operated on behalf of clients in a nominee capacity. Of these totals, all balances were less than 30 days overdue at the year end other than £0.70m (2015: £Nil) relating to unsettled trades.

Also within the market and client receivables are receivable amounts in respect of overdrawn client accounts of £0.08m (2015: £0.73m) which, by their nature, are due for repayment immediately. For commercial reasons the Group may not necessarily seek immediate repayment of these balances, though none are considered impaired. Of the amounts overdrawn at the statement of financial position date these have substantially all been repaid since then. Collateral relating to these receivables exists covering 99% (2015: 99%) of the overdrawn accounts and is described in more detail below.

The remaining market and client receivables are neither past due nor impaired. These relate to trades entered into in an agent capacity on behalf of counterparties that have been subject to assessment of credit risk upon acceptance as a client. To date no losses have been incurred as a result of changes in credit quality and all these outstanding trade positions were settled in full after the statement of financial position date.

Collateral exists in relation to the Group's right to liquidate client assets under management to make good funds owed to the Group by individual clients. For clients with assets under management the fair value of the available assets would exceed any amounts owed. This collateral does not affect market side receivables or clients using cash against delivery services. The fair value of this collateral at the year end is £1.02m (2015: £0.73m). To date it has not been considered necessary to utilise such recourse. The collateral is over assets held in a nominee capacity and is therefore not otherwise recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Credit risk relating to cash and cash equivalents and market exposures within market and client receivables is limited because the counterparties are institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk, namely the risk that it may be unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Given the nature of the Group's business, the Group does not run any significant liquidity mismatches, financial liabilities are on the whole short term and the Group has sufficient cash retained to cover all its non-client and market liabilities.

Included in market and client payables are trades not yet due for settlement amounting to £48.02m (2015: £2.18m) that are expected to settle within a few days of the year end as these fall due for settlement. The corresponding counterparty/client receivables are presented within the market and client receivables balance. As at 07 April 2017, none of the year-end market and client payables trades that were not yet due for settlement remain unsettled.

Such obligations relating to transactions entered into as principal in a nominee capacity are done so through a subsidiary of the Company, Huntress (CI) Nominees Limited, which exists solely to act in this capacity. Funds held on behalf of clients are reconciled daily and on occasion the Company may be required to advance funds to meet counterparty obligations. It is not considered that this represents a significant liquidity risk as the Group has the means to meet these obligations.

Liquidity risk table

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group is required to pay. The tables also detail the Group's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets.

	Less than 1 month £'000	1-12 months £'000	1-5 years £'000	Total £'000
At 31 December 2016				
Trading investments - long positions	556	-	-	556
Trade and other receivables	60,003	-	-	60,003
Trade and other payables	(56,255)	-	-	(56,255)
Cash and cash equivalents	3,720	-	-	3,720
	8,024	**-**	**-**	**8,024**

	Less than 1 month £'000	1-12 months £'000	1-5 years £'000	Total £'000
At 31 December 2015				
Trading investments - long positions	63	-	-	63
Trade and other receivables	9,642	-	-	9,642
Trade and other payables	(6,167)	-	-	(6,167)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,065	-	-	2,065
	5,603	**-**	**-**	**5,603**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

22. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Market risks

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange balances are held to meet the settlement obligations of clients who bear the currency risk in accordance with the terms and conditions of trading. Foreign currency is bought and sold at the time of trading. Where possible the Group deals in foreign currencies on a matched basis on behalf of customers, limiting exchange exposure. Reasonable fluctuations in foreign exchange rates in which such balances are held are not considered to significantly influence the overall profit or loss for the year and as a result, no sensitivity analysis has been performed.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Group will sustain losses from adverse movements in interest-bearing assets. There is an exposure to interest rates on banking deposits held in the ordinary course of business. At 31 December 2016 the value of financial instruments on the Group balance sheet exposed to interest rate risk was £3.72m (2015: £2.07m) comprising cash and cash equivalents.

The Group has no external borrowings and as such is not exposed to interest rate or refinancing risk on borrowings. Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. However, it is considered that the effect of reasonable changes in interest rates does not have a significant effect on fair value or future cash flows. The element of client and market receivables relating to overdrawn client accounts is also a source of interest income which is not significant to overall trading results. All other financial instruments are not interest bearing.

(iii) Price risk

Minimal price risk is considered to exist in relation to the Group's role as an intermediary between buyers and sellers of financial instruments that give rise to the client and market payables and receivables. The exposure is limited to trade mismatches or error, or if one matched counterparty fails to fulfil its obligations. The Group applies monitors and controls to minimize the occurrence of such events. No significant gains or losses have been made to date in respect of such exposure.

(iv) Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the reporting date.

If equity prices had been 20% higher/lower:

- net profit for the year ended 31 December 2016 would have been £25k higher/lower (2015: £13k higher/lower) due to changes in the value of FVTPL held for trading investments.

The Group's exposure to equity price risk is closely managed. The Group has built a framework of overall and individual stock limits and these are actively monitored by the Group Managing Director on a daily basis. The Group's overall exposure to equity price risk is set by the Board.

Capital risk management

The Company and RIML are regulated by the GFSC under the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1987. RJL is regulated by the Jersey Financial Services Commission under the Financial Services (Jersey) Law, 1998 and Vartan Ravenscroft is regulated by the FCA. These companies are therefore required to meet certain minimum capital requirements. Notwithstanding this the Directors maintain levels of equity, reserves and professional indemnity insurance cover that they consider sufficient to meet the commitments and withstand the risks to which each of the Company, RIML, RJL and Vartan Ravenscroft are subject.

These companies have complied with these requirements during the period under review. At 31 December 2016 the Company had net assets in excess of the minimum regulatory requirements of £6.69m (2015: £3.89m), RIML had excess net assets of £0.69m (2015: £0.54m) and RJL had a Ratio of Adjusted Net Liquid Assets over Expenditure of 130% (2015: 136%). Vartan Ravenscroft had capital in excess of the minimum regulatory requirements of £0.18m (2015: £0.23m).

23. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 - fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	31 December 2016			
	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Trading investments - long positions	556	-	-	556

	31 December 2015			
	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Trading investments - long positions	63	-	-	63

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Financial instruments measured at fair value on an ongoing basis include trading assets.

Determination of fair value

Fair values are determined as follows within the hierarchy:

(a) Quoted market price
Financial instruments with quoted bid prices for identical instruments in active markets.

(b) Valuation technique using observable inputs
Financial instruments with quoted bid prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

(c) Valuation technique with significant non-observable inputs
Financial instruments valued using financial models, such as Monte Carlo, where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price in an actively traded market. In the event that the market for a financial instrument is not active, a valuation technique is used.

24. Events after reporting date

The Directors have declared a dividend of 10p per share, totalling £1.328m, which was approved by the Board on 21 March 2017, and will be paid on 02 May 2017.

On 13 September 2016, the Board approved a proposed amalgamation between the Company and wholly owned subsidiary RJL, pursuant to which the Company would be the surviving or "amalgamated" company. The Company and RJL entered into a Merger Agreement / Amalgamation Proposal dated 13 September 2016 (the "Merger Agreement"). The Merger is expected to become effective on or shortly after 31 May 2017.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Directors confirm that the Company has satisfied the financial resources requirement as specified in Rule 2.2.5 of The Licensees (Capital Adequacy) Rules, 2010, throughout the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015.

Financial resources

Financial resources as at 31 December 2016	31 December 2016 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Net assets after adjustments, contingent liabilities and risks	7,745	4,727
Less: Expenditure based requirement at 25% of the Company's annual audited expenditure after adjustments	1,058	839
Excess of net assets over the financial resources requirement	**6,687**	**3,888**

www.ravenscroft.gg
www.vartan-ravenscroft.com