Company registration number: 02762351

Canaccord Genuity Financial Planning Limited

Reports and financial statements

For the year ended

31 March 2023

Contents

Company Information

The Board of Directors	D Esfandi S Massey J McAleenan
Registered Office	88 Wood Street London EC2V 7QR
Registered number	02762351
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP 25 Churchill Place London E14 5EY
Bankers	Barclays Bank plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP

Strategic Report

The directors present their Strategic Report for Canaccord Genuity Financial Planning Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company during the period was the provision of financial planning services to individuals, trusts, partnerships and corporations.

On 1 April 2023, the company transferred its business and associated assets and liabilities to a fellow subsidiary, CG Wealth Planning Limited ('CGWP').

The Company continues to be authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA").

Review of the business

The Company's key performance indicators are set out below:

	2023	2022
Revenue (£000)	725	1,081
(Loss)/profit before tax (£000)	(524)	(663)
Net current assets (£000)	1,139	1,566

The Company made a loss before tax of £523,539 (*2022- £662,929 Loss*) during the year.

Cash decreased to £1.8m (2022 - £8.1m) following settlement of trade payables with Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited ('CGWL') in the ordinary course of business.

During the period the Company continued to operate a hybrid/flexible working policy which facilitates, where in the interests of the Company and its clients, continued working from home for part of the working week centred around a minimum of 3 days per week on the Company premises.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company maintains an effective and appropriate corporate governance and risk management infrastructure through a committee structure. The key level 1 risks facing the Company, are financial, conduct, and operational risks. Underlying each of these risks, the firm has identified level 2 risk categories which include, but are not limited to, reputational, regulatory, processing, credit, market, and liquidity risk. Full details on the firm's risk taxonomy and principal risks are summarised below. In the case of risks related to financial instruments those are also detailed further in note 13 to the financial statements.

Level 1 Risk	Level 2 Risk	Description
Financial Risk	*Credit risk*	Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from deposits with banks. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients and counterparties. In addition, many minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Credit risk exposure arising from the placement of deposits with banks is mitigated through the placement of funds with banks with high credit ratings. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of any impairment losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.
	Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to generate sufficient cash or other liquid assets in a timely and cost-effective manner to meet its commitments as they become due. The Company has several systems, policies and processes in place to monitor and manage regulatory capital requirements, working capital needs and cash flows to help provide a sufficient buffer against liquidity risk. Given the nature of the Company's business, the Company does not run liquidity mismatches. Financial liabilities are on the whole short term and the Company maintains sufficient cash resources to cover its immediate liabilities as disclosed in note 13.
	Market risk	The Company has no direct exposure to market risk on its balance sheet however a significant proportion of its revenue stream is based on the value of the investments that it manages for clients. The Company mitigates this risk by active management of its clients' assets, by maintaining the ability to reduce costs in the event of revenue declines and by maintaining sufficient capital and liquidity buffers to absorb short term losses.
	Prudential risk	Prudential risk is the risk that the Company does not hold adequate capital and liquidity to withstand risk events and scenarios, internal and external, that may have an impact on the firm's financial resilience. Furthermore, the Company must identify, meet and monitor its capital and liquidity requirements in accordance with the Overall Financial Adequacy Rule as set out the FCA's MIFIDPRU Sourcebook; this includes having the appropriate stress testing, recovery plans, and wind-down modelling in place.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Principal risks and uncertainties *(continued)*

Level 1 Risk	Level 2 Risk	Description
Conduct Risk	*Business model & strategy risk*	Business model & strategy risk is the risk that the Company does not respond in an optimal manner to changing market conditions such that sustainable growth, market share or profitability is adversely affected. This risk can arise from both strategic decisions which fail to consider the current operating environment or can be influenced by external factors such as material changes in regulation, or legislation within the financial services sector. The firm's business model is reviewed on a frequent basis within the context of its risk appetite statement.
	Performance & advice risk	Performance & advice risk is the risk that clients receive inappropriate financial, planning or investment advice, inadequate documentation or unsuitable portfolios resulting in a failure to meet clients' investment and/or other objectives or expectations. This can arise through a failure to appropriately understand the wealth management needs of our clients and a failure to apply suitable advice or investment strategies, along with having inadequate tools and systems in place to support our client facing financial professionals. The firm has implemented a range of tools to support client facing financial professionals to ensure products and services are suitable and result in positive outcomes for clients. The firm has an advice and solutions panel for the wealth planning business to ensure consistency across advice provided to clients.
Conduct Risk	*Regulatory risk*	The Company's business is regulated by the FCA and a breach of regulations could lead to a fine or disciplinary action against the Company. The Company monitors actual and impending changes in regulation in order to assess the impact on its business and plans, to ensure any changes are implemented in a timely manner. The firm has a dedicated Compliance function to provide advice and support the business in maintaining adherence to the regulatory requirements. Furthermore, monitoring is in place to ensure operational adherence to systems and controls implemented by the firm for regulatory purposes.
	Reputational risk	Reputational risk is the risk that an entity's ability to conduct business will be damaged as a result of its reputation being tarnished, including as a result of regulatory censure. The Company has policies and procedures in place to manage this risk to the extent possible which include, inter alia, procedures for employee hiring, the taking on of new business and conduct of business rules. It also has policies and procedures to counter fraud and corruption.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Principal risks and uncertainties *(continued)*

Level 1 Risk	Level 2 Risk	Description
Operational risk	*Business change & integration*	Where the firm is undertaking a change initiative, there is the risk that planning or implementation of the change, including the integration of an acquired firm, is ineffective or fails to deliver the desired outcome. The impact of which may lead to unmitigated financial exposures. This risk can emerge if the business is too aggressive and unstructured within its change programme to manage project risks, resource capacity and capabilities to deliver business benefits. Failure may also result in adverse client outcomes, inefficiencies and economic cost or a reduction in the sustainability and effectiveness of the Company's operating model. A business change management process is in place to oversee all change activities ensuring that the level of change remains reasonable and proportionate in the context of business nature and size, and any identified risks are mitigated prior to implementation.
	Business continuity	Business continuity risk is the risk that an internal or external event result in either failure or detriment to core business processes or services. The firm is exposed to interruption of services which may impact its ability to conduct client business as a result of system failure, corruption or failure of network infrastructure, denial of access to premises, denial of services through a cyber security threat, cessation of a vendor or service provider, and failure in the firm's disaster recovery plan to address any particular incident. The firm has business continuity arrangements in place that are aligned with international standards to ensure and maintain resilience where a disruptive event was to occur.
	Climate risk	Climate risk is the risk that the Company takes inadequate action with relation to its business model, strategy, products & services, and infrastructure to join with society's wider efforts to minimise the likelihood and impact of a disorderly transition into a low-carbon economy. Failure to take adequate action could result in financial risks such as decreased organic growth opportunities due to potential increases in the cost of living and market corrections/shocks, whilst acute & chronic physical risks such as extreme weather events and long-term shifts in climate patterns have an impact on our operations, properties and suppliers.
	Data security & integrity	Data security & integrity risk is the risk of a lack of integrity, inappropriate access to (or disclosure of) client or company sensitive information. This risk can arise from the firm failing to maintain and keep secure at all times sensitive and confidential data through its operating infrastructure, including activities of employees and cyber threats. Applicable information security and data privacy systems and controls have been put in place to manage and mitigate any exposure to this area of risk in accordance with industry standards and regulatory requirements.
	Fraud risk	Fraud risk is the risk of fraudulent action, either internal or external, being taken against the firm and its clients. This risk can arise from failures to implement appropriate management controls to detect or mitigate impropriety either within or external to the business and services provided. To mitigate this risk, all firm controls require segregation of duties and 4-eye checks where applicable. Furthermore, monitoring is undertaken across those areas considered to be of higher fraud risk.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Principal risks and uncertainties *(continued)*

Level 1 Risk	Level 2 Risk	Description
Operational risk	*Legal risk*	Legal risk is the risk of legal action being taken against the firm or failure to comply with legislative requirements resulting in financial loss and reputational damage. The risk can arise from inappropriate behaviour of individuals or from the inadequate drafting of the firm's contractual documentation. The firm has access to appropriate legal resources, internally and externally, to ensure all legal risks are mitigated.
	Outsourcing risk	Outsourcing risk is the risk that one or more third-party service providers fail to provide or perform outsourced services to standards expected by the firm, impacting the ability to deliver core services to its clients. This risk can arise due to significant unknown operational changes at key outsourced relationships, or material changes to their business model which affects their ability to provide the required services to the firm. The firm has implemented appropriate third-party risk management tools to ensure that adequate information across a number of risk areas, such as legal, regulatory, data processing, operational resilience, etc., is gathered on all outsource providers and vendors. Performance of outsource providers and vendors is reviewed and considered on a periodic basis by management.
	People risk	People risk is the risk of loss of key staff, lack of skilled resources and inappropriate employee behaviour or actions. These could lead to lack of capacity or capability threatening the delivery of business objectives or negative behaviours leading to complaints, regulatory action or litigation. This risk can arise across all areas of the business as a result of resource management failures or from external factors such as increased competition or material changes in regulation. Support is provided to the business through its Human Resources department to ensure all potential people risks are mitigated.
	Processing risk	This is the risk that the design or execution of client / financial / settlement transaction processes (including dealing activity) are inadequate or fail to deliver an appropriate level of service and protection to client or company assets. This can arise due to failure of management to implement and control operational processes and systems to support the volumes of transactions processed on a daily basis. The effectiveness of systems and controls implemented to mitigate processing risk are assessed on a periodic basis through the risk & control self-assessment process. Where risk event reporting identifies weaknesses in controls, lessons learned and enhancements are considered and implemented on a timely basis.
Other risk	*Concentration risk*	The firm recognises the risk that it could be overexposed to one particular client relationship which could materially impact its financial performance if it was to lose that relationship. This risk may arise if the firm does not have adequate tools to monitor exposure to client relationships to ensure that the firm maintains a diverse client base. Management have monitoring tools in place to assess concentration exposure to particular clients or groups; enabling management to take appropriate action where required. The firm does not have any material concentration exposure beyond its business risk appetite.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Principal risks and uncertainties *(continued)*

In addition to the core risks outlined above, the firm is cognisant of the impact that high levels of inflation and interest rate rises is having on the macro-economic environment within which the firm is operating and the challenges this may create with relation to the firm achieving its strategic objectives and growth targets. Management continues to look for opportunities to provide additional value to clients and defend existing assets under advice. Furthermore, it is noted that the current market environment, along with fintech development, may result in the crystallisation of financial risks as seen with the failure in a number of small to medium size banks in the US banking sector and Credit Suisse in Europe.

The firm continues to monitor the global political environment such as the Russo-Ukrainian war and Sino-USA tensions and the impact this may have on the financial performance of markets and the firm's operations.

The Company's regulatory landscape also continues to evolve with the implementation of new regulation in the UK over the past 18-months, including the Investment Firms Prudential Regime and Operational Resilience. There is also work ongoing to develop the firm's systems and controls to ensure adherence with the Consumer Duty requirements, that are due to come into effect over the next 12-months and to mitigate any secondary risks which may arise.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:
Stephen Massey
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Stephen Massey, Director:
Date: 27 July 2023

Directors' Report

The directors present their Directors' Report for the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Directors and officers

The individuals who held office during the year are set out below:

D Esfandi
S Massey
J McAleenan

The Company Secretarial role is performed by an employee of a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

Dividends

The Company did not pay any dividends during the current or the prior financial year.

Future developments

On 1 April 2023 the Company transferred its business to CGWP a fellow subsidiary. Subsequent to the transfer the Company remains authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and is adequately capitalised. The directors have not made a decision as to the future activities of the Company.

Financial instruments

The impact of financial instruments on the affairs of the Company is described in the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 7 and also in note 13 to the financial statements.

Going concern

As referred to above, Directors are currently considering future options for the Company. Following the transfer of its business the Company has cash resources in excess of its liabilities and any liabilities that may arise from the business previously conducted by the Company have been transferred.

The Company's only activities are the settlement of its current assets and liabilities and maintenance of its capital resources held as deposits with banks and short-term loans to its parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings.

The directors believe the Company is well placed to manage its business risk successfully. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements. In forming their view, the directors have considered the Company's prospects until at least 31 July 2024.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Post balance sheet events

As noted above, on 1 April 2023 the Company transferred its business to CGWP a fellow subsidiary. The transfer involved moving client contracts and was achieved by way of a sale of the business together with the associated assets and liabilities.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

Each of the persons who is a Director, at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

In accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, the Company has elected to dispense with the obligation to appoint its auditor annually. Ernst & Young LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed and therefore are deemed to be reappointed for a further term.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK adopted International Standards. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:
Stephen Massey
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Stephen Massey, Director
Date: 27 July 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Canaccord Genuity Financial Planning Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Canaccord Genuity Financial Planning Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 18, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 31 July 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Canaccord Genuity Financial Planning Limited *(continued)*

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 10, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Canaccord Genuity Financial Planning Limited *(continued)*

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the Companies Act 2006, UK adopted international accounting standards, relevant tax compliance regulations and certain regulations of the Financial Conduct Authority that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries with management, including the Group Head of Finance and those charged with governance. We corroborated our understanding through review of board meeting minutes and correspondence received from regulatory bodies.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We also considered performance targets and their potential influence on efforts made by management to manage or influence the results. We considered the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud, including in a remote-working environment; and how senior management monitors these controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk.

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved: journal entry testing, with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business; a review of the breaches and complaints register; and enquiries of senior management.

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

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:
Ernst & Young LLP
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Denise Davidson (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

28 July 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Revenue		725	1,081
Administrative expenses		(1,249)	(1,744)
Operating (loss)/profit		(524)	(663)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(524)	(663)
Tax credit/(charge)	7	96	125
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities for the year		(428)	(538)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(428)	(538)

The notes on pages 18 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets	8	1	1
Total non-current assets		1	1
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	379	738
Group relief receivable		96	125
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,824	8,067
Total current assets		2,299	8,930
Total assets		2,300	8,931
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	(1,161)	(7,364)
Total current liabilities		(1,161)	(7,364)
Net assets		1,139	1,567
Equity			
Share capital	12	1,133	1,133
Share premium		544	544
Capital redemption reserve		2	2
Retained earnings		(540)	(112)
Total equity		1,139	1,567

The notes on pages 18 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
Stephen Massey
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Stephen Massey, Director
Date: 27/7/2023
Company number 02762351

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Share capital	Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	1,133	544	2	426	2,105
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(538)	(538)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(538)	(538)
Balance at 31 March 2022	1,133	544	2	(112)	1,567
Comprehensive income					
Loss for the year	-	-		(428)	(428)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(428)	(428)
Balance at 31 March 2023	1,133	544	2	(540)	1,139

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(524)	(663)
Adjustments for:			
Decrease in trade and other receivables		359	327
Increase in trade and other payables		(6,203)	2,834
Cash generated from operating activities		(6,368)	2,498
Taxation (paid)/repaid		125	(49)
Net cash generated by operating activities		(6,243)	2,449
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(6,243)	2,449
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,067	5,618
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,824	8,067

Notes to the financial statements

1. Corporate information

Canaccord Genuity Financial Planning Limited is incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office at 88 Wood Street, London, EC2V 7QR. The nature of the Company's operations and principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, rounded to the nearest thousand (expressed as thousands - £000's), except where otherwise indicated.

2. Principal accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable law and UK adopted International Accounting Standards. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 are consistent with those set out in this note.

Adoption of new or revised accounting standards
The Company did not implement the requirements of any other Standards or Interpretations that were in issue but were not required to be adopted by the Company at the year-end date.

Standards issued but not yet effective
No other Standards or Interpretations have been issued that are expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Going concern
The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and performance, the financial position of the Company, its cash flows, capital and liquidity position are set out in the Strategic report on pages 2 to 7 In addition, note 13 includes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

In April 2023 the Company transferred its business to CGWP, a fellow subsidiary. The company continues to be authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. It retains sufficient regulatory capital to meet its requirements.

In making our assessment, management believes regulatory capital requirements will continue to be met and the Company will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities until at least 31 July 2024 and that the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis remains appropriate as the Company expects to be able to meet its obligations as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future.

Functional currency
The Company's financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is also the Company's functional currency.

Translation of foreign currency transactions
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pounds sterling at the exchange rate in effect at the reporting date. All differences upon translation are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pounds sterling using historic rates. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates effective at the date when the fair value is determined.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

2. Principal accounting policies *(continued)*

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Accrued Income
Asset based fees such as ongoing advisory charges are calculated at the end of the calendar quarter and amounts receivable are unbilled revenue which are not dependent on future performance. Certain fees are calculated either semi-annually or annually and the financial statements include estimates of fees receivable where the actual amounts have not yet been determined.

Financial Instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, trade date accounting is applied, the trade date being the date at which the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset. Upon initial recognition, the Company classifies financial assets as either fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or amortised cost.

Classification and subsequent measurement
(a) Financial assets classified as FVTPL
Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when they either fail the contractual cash flow test or are held in a business model in which the aim is to realise the asset's value through a short-term sale. Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any resulting gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The net gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. The Company did not designate any financial assets upon initial recognition as fair value through profit and loss.

(b) Financial assets classified as FVOCI
The Company does not have any financial assets designated as FVOCI.

(c) Financial assets at amortised cost
The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost when they are held within a business model with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets at amortised cost comprise the Company's cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company has adopted a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach in its assessment of the impairment of financial assets. The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs and does not track changes in credit risk but recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. This utilises the Company's historic loss experience by age banding, adjusted for forward looking estimates and other considerations as applicable. Any losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(ii) Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and classified as either FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

Classification and subsequent measurement
(a) Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. The Company did not designate any financial assets upon initial recognition as FVTPL.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

2. Principal accounting policies *(continued)*

(b) *Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities*
After initial recognition, financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income through the effective interest rate method of amortisation. Other financial liabilities include trade payables and accrued liabilities. The carrying value of other financial liabilities approximates their fair value.

(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments
The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by referencing quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate and reliable valuation techniques. Such techniques may include recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; and discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models. Valuation techniques may require the use of estimates or management assumptions if observable market data is not available. When the valuation technique is not considered as reliable, then the financial instrument is measured at cost.

(v) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities
The Company de-recognises financial assets when the contractual rights to cash flows arising from a financial asset have expired, or it transfers the financial asset including substantially all of the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset.

Revenue recognition
The Company's revenue is accounted for in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents gross commission, investment management fees, other fees and income, excluding VAT, receivable in respect of the period. Fees received are spread over the period over which the service has been provided. The revenue streams are considered in more detail below:

Advisory fees
Advisory fees are charges to clients using an hourly rate or by a fixed fee arrangement and are recognised over the period the service is provided. Commission receivable and payable are accounted for in the period in which they are earned.

Ongoing advice fees
Ongoing advice fees are generally billed quarterly in arrears based on a percentage of assets under management at the end of the quarter or, in the case of certain clients, semi-annually in advance based on a percentage of opening assets under management. Both fees represent revenue earned over time under IFRS 15. Quarterly and semi-annual fee calculation dates correspond with the accounting reference date and accordingly income incorporated in the financial statements is not dependent upon future performance.

Current taxation
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, when the Company generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

2. Principal accounting policies *(continued)*

Deferred taxation
Deferred taxes are accounted for using the liability method. This method requires that deferred taxes reflect the expected deferred tax effect of temporary differences at the reporting date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial statement purposes and their tax bases.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is recognised directly against equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Value Added Tax
Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of sales tax, except where the amount of sales tax incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In these circumstances, sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of trade receivables or trade payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment may exist when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Such an assessment will involve identifying the higher of the asset's disposal value or its value in use. A value in use assessment involves identifying the discounted cash flows attributable to the non-financial asset which are then compared to its carrying value. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss can be reversed up to the lower of its recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have resulted had no impairment been recognised in prior periods. Any reversal of impairment is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Amounts recoverable from insurers
Amounts due in connection with insurance claims, to the extent there is a high degree of certainty of recoverability are shown gross of any accrued costs that they relate to. Insurance proceeds are netted in the income statement against those costs that they are reimbursing.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with UK adopted International Accounting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those of estimates. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are set out below. From time to time management applies judgement in legal matters that may require provision or disclosure as a contingent liability.

Going concern
Management have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statement on a Going concern basis. The basis for conclusion is set out in note 2, Going concern.

Amounts recoverable from insurance claims
The Company's balance sheet contains amounts receivable in respect of insurance claims. Management have assessed the likelihood that the claims will be paid and have concluded that there is a high degree of certainty of their receipt.

4. Staff numbers and costs

The Company has no employees of its own. Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited ("CGWL") a fellow subsidiary undertaking has made and continues to make available a number of its employees to be engaged either on a full-time or part time basis in the performance of certain functions or operations in connection with the Company's business and recharges these costs under administrative expenses.

The aggregate payroll costs incurred or allocated to the Company were as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	734	667
Social security costs	96	91
Other pension costs	71	71
Total staff costs	901	829

5. Directors' remuneration

The directors of the Company are also directors of other Group companies. No costs for directors are borne by the Company as the directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion their time between their services as directors of the Company and their services as directors of other Group companies.

6. Auditors remuneration

The fee for the audit of the Company's financial statements was £35,750 *(2022 - £32,500)*. The fees payable to the Company's auditor for regulatory services was £13,750 *(2022 - £12,500)*.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

7. Taxation

The tax charge on the (loss)/profit for the year was as follows:

The tax on the Company's (loss)/profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the time apportioned tax rate applicable to profits as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(524)	(663)
(Loss)/profit multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19% (PY - 19%)	(99)	(125)
Tax effect of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3	-
- Adjustments in respect of the prior year		-
Tax (credit)/charge for the year	(96)	(125)

It was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 by the Finance Bill 2021 that the corporation tax rate will increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. Accordingly, deferred tax has been recognised at the rate the deferred tax asset or liability is expected to be realised.

8. Deferred tax assets

Recognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Differences between depreciation and capital allowances	1	1
Total deferred tax asset	1	1

Movements in deferred tax during the year

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	1	1
Balance at the end of the year	1	1

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

9. Trade and other receivables

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fees receivable	49	51
Other debtors	3	20
Amounts recoverable in respect of insurance claims	327	595
Amounts receivable from felow subsidiary undertakings	-	72
Total current trade and other receivables	379	738

Intercompany balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Cash and bank balances	1,824	8,067
Total Cash and cash equivalents	1,824	8,067

11. Trade and other payables

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Trade payables and accrued expenses	39	34
Other creditors	91	56
Amounts payable to fellow subsidiary undertakings	1,031	7,274
Total current trade and other payables	1,161	7,364

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Intercompany balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12. Equity

	2023 Number of shares	2022 Number of shares
A ordinary shares of £0.10 each	11,250,000	11,250,000
B ordinary shares of £0.10 each	65,000	65,000
C ordinary shares of £0.10 each	12,750	12,750
Total number of shares allotted, called up and fully paid	11,327,750	11,327,750

Movement on share capital

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Share capital at the beginning of the year	1,133	1,133
Share capital at the end of the year	1,133	1,133

All shares are owned by Canaccord Genuity Wealth Group Limited and rank pari passu. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

13. Financial risk management

In conducting its business activities, the Company is exposed to a number of types of risk.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate control framework around these risks. The Board has defined, documented and annually reviews its risk appetite. A Committee structure, reporting to the Board, is in place to ensure that procedures, controls and limits are consistent with the stated risk appetite.

The Company must at all times monitor and demonstrate compliance with the relevant regulatory capital requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority. The Company has put in place processes and controls to monitor and manage its capital requirements and no breaches were reported to the FCA during the year.

Credit risk exposure arises from the placement of deposits with banks. Exposure is mitigated through the placement of funds with banks with high credit ratings. Other short-term credit risk arises from fees and commissions receivable.

The Company faces liquidity risk to the extent it is unable to pay creditors as they fall due. It maintains at all times sufficient liquid bank balances to settle all liabilities.

The Company does not face any material market or interest rate risk. The carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities equates to fair value as carrying value is considered to be the best estimate of fair value.

14. Related parties

The Company enters into transactions with fellow subsidiary undertakings and other related parties. The principal relationships are:

The Company was charged by Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited £946,562 (*2022 - £817,263*) to cover staff and other costs that it incurs in connection with its business. At the end of the year the Company had a liability of £223,930 (*2022 - £7,274,296*) in respect of these and other arrangements.

CG Wealth Planning Limited ('CGWP') advanced funds to the Company in March 2023 in connection with the transfer of the Company's business to CGWP in April 2023. An amount of £806,850 was due to CGWP at 31 March 2023 (*2022 - due from CGWP £72,198*).

Key management compensation

Key management personnel are defined as the board of directors as these persons have authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. As disclosed in Note 5 of these accounts no costs for directors are borne by the Company.

Director's Transactions

There were no such transactions in the current or prior year.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

15. Contingent liabilities

A client of the Company is seeking compensation in relation to an investment recommendation provided by a predecessor. Having sought professional advice the Company considers that it has strong grounds to reject the claim and is proceeding on that basis. Notwithstanding the Company's position, subject to any future developments and the requisite conditions being met, the Company may be required to record a provision. As at the date of these audited financial statements, the outcome and the likelihood of a loss or the amount of any such loss that may ultimately be suffered by the Company is not readily determinable, however any such loss arising although could be material is not expected to have a significant adverse effect on the Company's overall financial position.

16. Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent undertaking is Canaccord Genuity Wealth Group Limited a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent of the Company is Canaccord Genuity Group Inc. a public corporation incorporated under the laws of Province of British Columbia, Canada with its registered office at Suite 1000-840 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6Z 2M1.

17. Pillar three disclosures

These can be found on the Company's website: www.canaccordgenuity.com.

18. Post balance sheet events

As noted above, on 1 April 2023 the Company transferred its business to CGWP a fellow subsidiary. The transfer involved moving client contracts and was achieved by way of a sale of the business together with the associated assets and liabilities.