

Close Brothers Group plc

Country-by-Country Reporting for the year ended 31 July 2022

The following table is disclosed in accordance with the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013 for the year ended 31 July 2022:

AUDITED

Country ²	Description of Activity	Turnover £m ³	Profit/(Loss) before tax £m ⁴	Corporation tax paid £m ⁵	Public subsidies received £m ⁶	Average number of full time employees ⁷
United Kingdom	Financial services	892.2	211.8	64.1	-	3,644.8
Channel Islands	Financial services	7.2	3.7	0.3	-	20.8
Germany	Specialist lending	2.9	(2.3)	-	-	37.5
Ireland	Specialist lending	33.8	19.6	0.3	-	34.4
Group Total⁸		936.1	232.8	64.7	-	3,737.3

Notes:

1. The above was prepared in accordance with the group's accounting policies detailed in note 1 within the Close Brothers Group plc Annual Report 2022.
2. In accordance with the guidance issued by HM Treasury we have considered the country of incorporation of legal entities and the jurisdiction of residence for branches. A list of the group's subsidiaries including country of incorporation can be found in note 30 "Investments in subsidiaries" of the Close Brothers Group plc Annual Report 2022.
3. Operating income per the Close Brothers Group plc Annual Report 2022.
4. Operating profit before tax per the Close Brothers Group plc Annual Report 2022.
5. The corporation tax paid numbers disclosed are corporate income taxes only.
6. There were no public subsidies, as defined by the regulations, received for the year ended 31 July 2022.
7. Calculated as average number of employees on a monthly full time equivalent basis.
8. Agreed to the Close Brothers Group plc Annual Report 2022 where applicable.

Independent auditors' report to the directors of Close Brothers Group plc

Report on the audit of the country-by-country information

Opinion

In our opinion, Close Brothers Group plc's country-by-country information for the year ended 31 July 2022 has been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013.

We have audited the country-by-country information for the year ended 31 July 2022 in the Country-by-Country Report.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)"), including ISA (UK) 800 and ISA (UK) 805, and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the country-by-country information section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the country-by-country information in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, as applicable to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of matter - Basis of preparation

In forming our opinion on the country-by-country information, which is not modified, we draw attention to note 1 of the country-by-country information which describes the basis of preparation. The country-by-country information is prepared for the directors for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013. The country-by-country information has therefore been prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework and, as a result, the country-by-country information may not be suitable for another purpose.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the country-by-country information is authorised for issue.

In auditing the country-by-country information, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the country-by-country information is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Responsibilities for the country-by-country information and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the country-by-country information

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the country-by-country information in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013 as explained in the basis of preparation and accounting policies in note 1 to the country-by-country information, and for determining that the basis of preparation and accounting policies are acceptable in the circumstances. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of country-by-country information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the country-by-country information

It is our responsibility to report on whether the country-by-country information has been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA"), Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and United Kingdom Tax Legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the country-by-country information. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the country-by-country information such as applicable tax legislation and the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the country-by-country information (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to misstatement in disclosure. Audit procedures performed included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the relevant laws and regulations, including the relevant requirements of the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013;
- Determining whether the presentation and classification by country is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework;
- Obtaining client schedules and other information used to prepare country-by-country disclosures and agreeing to audit work performed and audit evidence; and
- Enquiring with management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the country-by-country information. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the country-by-country information is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company's directors in accordance with the Capital Requirements (Country-by-Country Reporting) Regulations 2013 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.

The engagement partner responsible for this audit is Heather Varley

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
16 December 2022