Company registration number 03752819 (England and Wales)

PAYDEN & RYGEL GLOBAL LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

R B B Creswell

J Payden M B Syal N P Jenkins M H Stanley

Secretary

D C Wilkinson

Company number

03752819

Registered office

1 Bartholomew Lane

London EC2N 2AX

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP 25 Churchill Place

London E14 5EY

Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland plc

62-63 Threadneedle Street

London EC2V 7AG

Lloyds Bank 10 Gresham Street

London EC2V 7AE

Solicitors

Sidley Austin LLP

70 St Mary Axe

London EC3A 8BE

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Directors' strategic report

The directors present their strategic report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activity and review of the business

Payden & Rygel Global Limited (the 'Company') undertakes investment management services and trading activities on behalf of its parent Payden & Rygel (the 'Parent'), and for certain separately managed accounts clients contracted with the Company including Irish UCITS umbrella Payden Global Funds plc. Where a separately managed account is contracted with the Company, some aspects of investment management services may be delegated to the Parent. The Company also provides distribution and client relationship management services. The Company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'). The Company is required by its regulator to make its risk disclosure policy available in accordance with MIDFIDPRU 8 of the Capital Requirements Directive. The MIDFIDPRU 8 Risk Disclosure Statement has been made on page 25 to 34 and does not form part of the audited financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's income represents fees for distribution and client relationship management services, investment management and sub-advisor services on behalf of the Parent. The Company's principal risks and uncertainties are therefore closely linked to those of the Parent and the performance of the funds managed by the Parent (see MIDFIDPRU 8 Risk Disclosure Statement). The business is also subject to risks associated with the tax and regulatory regimes within which it operates and with attracting and retaining the services of key executives. The Company seeks to maintain a client base both within and outside the UK in a landscape of increased regulatory divergence, including for example on environmental, social and governance factors, and regulatory reporting requirements.

The Company has adequate financial resources and remains able to manage its business at the current level of assets without the need for further capital raising.

The directors have reviewed the going concern status of the Company and in particular focused on market conditions and macro-economic and geopolitical events both during the financial year and since 31 December 2023 and have concluded that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Thus they continue to adopt a going concern basis of accounting in the financial statements.

Key performance indicators

The Company's overheads are reimbursed by its Parent and the Company invoices the Parent for all of its overheads plus an additional margin amount. The parent undertaking is committed to support the Company and has historically acted in line with that commitment.

Approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

R B B Creswell

Director

Date: 17-04-2024

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £579,107 (2022 - profit of £576,223).

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

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report. The financial position of the Company and its liquidity position are reflected on the balance sheet. The Company has considerable financial resources and the directors believe the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period to 30 June 2025. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors

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

R B B Creswell

J Payden

M B Syal

N P Jenkins

M H Stanley

D C Wilkinson

(Resigned 14 March 2023)

Future developments

The Company is expected to continue trading profitably and take advantage of business opportunities as they arise.

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the sole member by way of written resolution.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

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

Unaudited Information

Unaudited information is on pages 23 to 34.

Political donations

The Company made no political donations during 2023.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice") and applicable law. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

On behalf of the board

R B B Creswell

Director

Date: 17-04-2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PAYDEN & RYGEL GLOBAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Payden & Rygel Global Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Income Statement, 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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 the period to 30 June 2025.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PAYDEN & RYGEL GLOBAL LIMITED

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.

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 3, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PAYDEN & RYGEL GLOBAL LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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.

- 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 reporting framework (United
 Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and the Companies Act 2006) and relevant tax
 compliance regulations in the United Kingdom.
- We understood how Payden & Rygel Global Limited is complying with those frameworks by making
 enquiries of management to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and
 procedures relating to these areas and corroborated this by reviewing supporting documentation. We
 assessed the culture and entity level control framework of the Company to consider if appropriate
 measures are in place around fraud prevention.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with those charged with governance and management to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We identified a fraud risk in relation to revenue and expenses due to the cost-plus arrangement in place with the Company's parent in addition to the presumed risk of management override. In response to this risk we: understood the movement of revenue as driven by expenses; evaluated the design effectiveness of management's controls in place to prevent errors in the calculation of revenue in line with the Services Agreement between the Company and parent; and performed journal entry testing by specific risk criteria, with a focus on journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws
 and regulations. Our procedures involved inquiries of management and those charged with governance,
 review of legal and professional expenses and review of board meeting minutes.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PAYDEN & RYGEL GLOBAL LIMITED

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 & Yang LLP

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Jennifer Rogan (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

London

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	16,470,438	16,756,908
Administrative expenses		(15,721,704)	(16,070,122)
Operating profit	5	748,734	686,786
Interest receivable and similar income	7	29,176	10,831
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(3,987)	(1,045)
Losses on foreign exchange		(11,567)	(198)
Profit before taxation		762,356	696,374
Tax on profit	9	(183,249)	(120,151)
Profit for the financial year		579,107	576,223

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023 ₤	2022 £
Profit for the year after taxation	579,107	576,223
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	579,107	576,223

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		20)23	2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		122,426		194,386
Current assets					
Deferred tax asset	15	19,845		-	
Debtors	11	6,548,646		6,621,635	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,412,185		3,838,595	
		10,980,676		10,460,230	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(4,626,071)		(4,749,049)	
Net current assets			6,354,605	1	5,711,181
Total assets less current liabilities			6,477,031		5,905,567
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	15	<u>-</u>	4 5	7,643	(7,643)
Net assets			6,477,031		5,897,924
					-
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		465,000		465,000
Profit and loss reserves			6,012,031		5,432,924
Total equity			6,477,031		5,897,924

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17-04-20 24, and are signed on its behalf by:

R B B Creswell

Director

Company Registration No. 03752819

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		Profit and loss reserve £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2022	465,000	4,856,701	5,321,701
Year ended 31 December 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Balance at 31 December 2022	465,000	576,223 5,432,924	576,223
Year ended 31 December 2023: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		579,107	579,107
Balance at 31 December 2023	465,000	6,012,031	6,477,031

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023		2022	
	£	£	£	£
Net cash inflow from operating activities				
Operating profit		748,734		686,786
1		0.45865		000,700
Adjustment to operating profit				
Depreciation		116,549		169,030
Decrease/(increase) in debtors		72,989		(1,707,472)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(122,978)		4,026,526
Movement in deferred tax asset/liability		(27,488)		(40,796)
Interest paid		(3,987)		(1,045)
Taxation charged		(183,249)		(120,151)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		600,570		3,012,878
Investing activities				
Capital expenditure	(44,589)		(56,838)	
Interest received	29,176		10,831	
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(15,413)		(46,007)
Increase in cash		585,157		2,966,871
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RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIV	ALEN 18 2023	1	202	11
	2023	£	202	£
Increase/(Decrease) in cash		r		T.
Change in net cash resulting from cash flows		585,157		2,966,871
Effect of foreign exchange rates		(11,567)		(198)
Effect of foreign exchange rates		(11,507)		(198)
Movement in net Cash in the year		573,590		2,966,673
Net cash at 1 January		3,838,595		871,922
mandar contributor F autocatativ				
Net cash at 31 December		4,412,185		3,838,595

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Payden & Rygel Global Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AX.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling, which is the functional and presentational currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention modified to include the measurement at fair value of financial assets through profit and loss.

The Company has adopted the FRC code which provides guidance for preparing the analysis of the Company as a going concern and has prepared its analysis by reference to appendix lll of the code. After considering the factors for assessing the Company as a going concern we can conclude that there are no material factors or uncertainties that would give rise to doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the period to 30th June 2025.

Company's business activities

The Company continues to have a prestigious institutional client base for which it performs regulated distribution and client relationship management services together with investment management related services for Payden & Rygel, (the "Parent") and Payden Global Funds plc. Substantially all revenues derived from these business activities flow to the Parent company and the Parent company recompenses the Company as its subsidiary on the cost-plus basis under the Services Agreement between the Company and Parent dated 13 August 1999 ("Services Agreement").

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Going concern analysis

The Company's going concern analysis is therefore conducted in light of the Services Agreement and the relationship with its Parent and the following factors were given special consideration;

- The Company contributes to, and is recompensed through, revenues accruing to the Parent. It
 does not rely on outside capital.
- The Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') and is authorised to provide full investment management services to professional customers only. During 2023 under FCA regulations the Company was required to provide ICARA and MIDFIDPRU 8 reports confirming its financial strength and stability on a forward-looking basis. Those reports are prepared in accordance with the FCA requirements. The reports have been made available to the Company's auditors.
- During 2023, the Company made regular assessment of its regulatory capital requirements under Investment Funds Prudential Regime ('IFPR') which came into force on 1 January 2022. The Company's tier 1 capital as at 31 December 2022 stood at £5,897,924 more than two times exceeding the Fixed Overhead Requirement under IFPR. As at 31 December 2023, the Company's tier 1 capital stood at £6,477,031.
- A letter addressed to the Company from the Parent has been provided that states the Parent's
 intention is for the Services Agreement between the Parent and the Company to operate through
 June 2025 and that any payments due to the Company by the Parent pursuant to that agreement
 shall be paid as provided for.
- The Parent will have adequate funds to meet its obligations under the Services Agreement. The assets under management of the Parent as at 31 December 2022 stood at \$133 billion and at 31 December 2023 had increased to \$151 billion. There have been no significant changes to the business of the Parent and none are foreseen.
- Expenses have been budgeted through to 30 June 2025 for the Company. There have been no significant changes from the previous year that could lead to a change in the conclusion above.
- There are no contingent liabilities (including legal proceedings) that would change the conclusion above.
- The Company has suffered no noticeable long-term detriment to its business as a result of the
 conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle-East and other geopolitical and macro-economic events
 occurring during the year and associated financial markets repercussions.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures and fittings Over 5 Years
Computer equipment Over 5 Years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

1.4 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit will differ from the profit on ordinary activities before tax as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements, except that unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.5 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

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

1.6 Retirement benefits

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

1.7 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency balances outstanding at the balance sheet date are translated at the rate ruling at that date. All trading transactions are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the time of transactions. Foreign currency profits and losses arising are included within the Company's income statement.

1.8 Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

1.9 Operating leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The directors confirm there are no material accounting judgements.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of services to the parent undertaking calculated in accordance with the Company's cost-plus agreement. These services constitute the provision of investment advisory services.

4 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Average number of employees	35	33
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	11,459,102	11,661,979
Social security costs	1,537,050	1,597,048
Pension costs	185,678	201,785
	×	====
	13,181,830	13,460,812
	<u> </u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5	Operating profit		
	The operating profit amounting to £748,734 (2022; £686,786) is stated after	2023 £	2022 £
	Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements Auditors' remuneration - other assurance services Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Directors' remuneration Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	44,500 6,000 116,549 4,388,130 461,388	44,500 6,000 169,030 5,603,671 441,110
6	Directors' remuneration		2721070
		2023 £	2022 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes Sums paid to third parties for directors' services	4,371,099 17,031	5,582,018 4,000 17,653
		4,388,130	5,603,671
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the high		r: 2022
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	2,164,731	2,783,494
7	Interest receivable and similar income	2022	2022
		2023 £	2022 £
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	29,176	10,831
		2023	2022
	Investment income includes the following:	£	£
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	29,176	10,831

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	3,987	1,045
			====
9	Taxation		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Current tax		=
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	210,737	160,947
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	=====	====
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(23,567)	(25,303)
	Changes in tax rates	(3,921)	(15,493)
	6		
	Total deferred tax	(27,488)	(40,796)
	Tomi deletted tax	====	===
	Total tax charge	183,249	120,151
	Total tax onargo	105,245	
		·	

In the Spring Budget 2021, the government announced that from 1 April 2023 the headline corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. The proposal to increase the rate to 25% has been substantively enacted at the company's balance sheet date, therefore its effects have been included in these financial statements.

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Profit before taxation	762,356	696,374
	=	
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the		
UK of 23.52% (2022: 19.00%)	179,306	132,311
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7,683	6,573
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(3,304)	(15,493)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(436)	(3,240)
Taxation charge for the year	183,249	120,151

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

10	Tangible fixed assets			
	а	Fixtures nd fittings		Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2023	1,263,013	305,215	1,568,228
	Additions	14,718	29,871	44,589
	At 31 December 2023	1,277,731	335,086	1,612,817
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2023	1,122,777	251,065	1,373,842
	Depreciation charged in the year	81,533	35,016	116,549
	At 31 December 2023	1,204,310	286,081	1,490,391
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2023	73,421	49,005	122,426
	AEST December 2025		=====	=====
	At 31 December 2022	140,236	54,150	194,386
11	Debtors		2022	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors		300,062	161,646
	Amounts due from the parent entity (note 18)		5,449,748	5,741,302
	Other debtors		83,900	66,250
	Prepayments		714,936	652,437
			6,548,646	6,621,635
			2023	2022
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		£	£
	Deferred tax asset (note 15)		19,845	≡ n
	Total debtors		6,568,491	6,621,635
			-	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

12	Creditors: amounts falling due within o	ne year			
	S			2023	2022
				£	£
	Trade creditors			172,354	39,755
	Corporation tax			210,737	160,947
	Other taxation and social security			168,293	124,763
	Wages payable			3,568,811	3,910,746
	Accruals and deferred income			505,876	512,838
				4,626,071	4,749,049
13	Share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	465,000	465,000	465,000	465,000

14 Other financial commitments

The Company signed a 10 year lease for 1 Bartholomew Lane, London in August 2012, and a further extension of 5 years in 2020. Under the terms of the lease the Company is also committed to paying service charges for the maintenance of office premises.

At 31 December 2023 the Company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	524,625	327,890
Between two and five years	1,573,875	2,098,500
	2,098,500	2,426,390

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

15 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Company and movements thereon:

	(Assets)/ Liabilities	Liabilities
Balances:	2023 £	2022 £
		~
Accelerated capital allowances	28,806	46,399
Retirement benefit obligations	(48,651)	(38,756)
	(19,845)	7,643
		2023
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 January 2023		7,643
Credit to profit or loss		(27,488)
Asset at 31 December 2023		(19,845)

The amount of the net reversal of the deferred tax expected to occur next year is £39,690 (2022: £9,305).

16 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2023 £	2022 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	185,678	201,785

The Company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. These schemes are independent from the Company.

17 Events after the reporting date

As at the approval date of the financial statements by the board, there are no events after the reporting date to disclose.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

18 Related party transactions

During the year, the Company invoiced its parent undertaking £16,470,438 (2022: £16,756,908) for the provision of services. At the financial year end a balance of £5,449,748 (2022: £5,741,302) was included in debtors as being due from the parent undertaking.

The total fees in respect to the agreements with third parties which are delegated and transferred to the Company's parent for the year ended 31 December 2023 amounted to £12,761,992 (2022: £14,663,852).

Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Payden & Rygel, a company incorporated in the United States of America located at 333 South Grand Avenue, Floor 39, Los Angeles. CA 90071.

UNAUDITED INFORMATION - DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023	2022
		£	5
Turnover		17, 470, 420	16756000
Turnover		16,470,438	16,756,908
Administrative expenses	7 070 072	(0(4 205	
Wages and salaries	7,070,972	6,064,285	
Social security costs	933,334	1,088,634	
Staff recruitment costs	65,330	104,279	
Staff welfare	9,590	1,010	
Staff training	31,575	15,132	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	185,678	197,785	
Directors' remuneration	4,371,099	5,580,041	
Directors' social security costs	603,716	508,414	
Benefits in kind	17,031	17,653	
Directors' pension costs	-	4,000	
Rent re licences and other	408,046	424,175	
Rates	192,636	143,011	
Cleaning	26,796	24,689	
Power, light and heat	40,075	9,968	
Property repairs and maintenance	8,804	32,274	
Premises insurance	13,267	6,967	
Computer running costs	36,671	27,761	
Travelling expenses	254,496	285,843	
Accommodation and subsistence	65,692	80,449	
Legal and professional fees	81,568	119,373	
Consultancy fees	85,953	73,580	
Accountancy	64,608	51,241	
Auditors' remuneration - other assurance services	6,000	6,000	
Audit fees	44,500	44,500	
Charitable donations	43,450	20,634	
Fine and penalties	209	197	
Bad and doubtful debts	<u> </u>	1,200	
Insurances (not premises)	61,425	36,103	
Printing and stationery	17,603	23,352	
Advertising	1,663	1,430	
Conferences and exhibitions	35,859	75,323	
Telecommunications	43,465	46,969	
Other office supplies	8,666	18,967	
Staff entertaining	50,856	25,730	
Client entertaining	27,529	34,412	
Sundry expenses	9,184	8,749	
FCA Compliance	71,042	63,449	
Payroll processing	9,166	3,442	
Bloomberg	417,845	401,657	
Subscriptions	143,057	161,988	
Fees in relation to funds	46,699	66,426	
Depreciation	116,549	169,030	

UNAUDITED INFORMATION - DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023 £		2022 £
		(15,721,704)		(16,070,122)
Operating profit		748,734		686,786
Interest receivable and similar income Bank interest received	29,176		10,831	
Interest payable and similar expenses		29,176		10,831
Interest expense and similar charges		(3,987)		(1,045)
Other gains and losses Losses on foreign exchange		(11,567)		(198)
Profit before taxation	4.63%	762,356	4.16%	696,374

Payden & Rygel Global Limited

MIFIDPRU 8 DISCLOSURE

17 April 2024

1. INTRODUCTION

Payden & Rygel Global Limited (the "Firm") is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"). The Firm is a UK domiciled discretionary investment manager providing investment management services to professional segregated account clients and to Payden Global Funds plc (an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferrable Securities domiciled in Ireland) as well as to its parent entity, Payden & Rygel. The Firm also provides distribution and client relationship management services in respect of the activities of companies belonging to the Payden & Rygel group.

The Firm is categorised as a "Non-SNI MIFIDPRU investment firm" by the FCA for capital purposes. The Firm reports on a solo basis. The Firm's MIFIDPRU 8 disclosure fulfils the Firm's obligation to disclose to market participants' key information on a firm's:

- · Risk management objectives and policies
- Governance arrangements
- Own funds
- · Own funds requirement
- · Remuneration policies and practices
- · UK Stewardship Code signatory status

In making the qualitative elements of this disclosure, the Firm is required to provide a level of detail that is appropriate to the Firm's size and internal organisation, and to the nature, scope and complexity of its activities.

This disclosure is made annually on the date the Firm publishes its annual financial statements. As appropriate, this disclosure is made more frequently, for example if there is a major change to the Firm's business model.

There have been no significant changes in substance since the previous disclosure published in financial statements for year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with requirements previously applicable under Chapter I of the FCA's Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and investment Firms.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Firm is subject to the ICARA (Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment) process requirements. The purpose of the ICARA process is to ensure that the Firm:

- Has appropriate systems and controls in place to identify, monitor and, where proportionate, reduce all
 potential material harms; and
- Holds financial resources that are adequate for the business it undertakes.

As part of the ICARA process, the Firm sets out its risk management processes including an analysis of the effectiveness of its risk management processes.

The Firm has established risk management arrangements that seek to:

- Meet regulatory requirements as detailed in the FCA Handbook, including the requirement to have effective processes to identify, manage, monitor and report the risks it is or might be exposed to;
- · Reflect industry best practices; and
- Are appropriate and effective, taking into account the Firm's size, nature, characteristics, risk profile and risk appetite.

The Firm's Senior Management Team comprising three executive directors and the General Counsel/Compliance Officer has adopted an Outsourcing Supervision Risk Management Policy and constituted an Outsourcing Supervision Risk Management Group which is responsible for analysing all risks to which the Firm may be exposed and working to ensure such risks are mitigated as far as possible.

The General Counsel/Compliance Officer convenes a meeting of the Outsourcing Supervision and Risk Management Group on a quarterly basis to review all identified risks and analyse the Firm's approach to monitoring, mitigating and managing them. The Firm maintains a risk register that sets out all identified potential and actual risks, and

mitigants in place. In addition to the formal quarterly meetings of the Outsourcing Supervision and Risk Management Group, the Firm's Senior Management Team meets generally on a weekly basis to discuss and review risks to which the Firm is exposed. This ICARA process forms one of the methods through which the Senior Management Team manages the risks within the business, in particular the deployment of risk mitigation techniques to address potential and actual material harms.

3. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 OVERVIEW

The Firm's management body comprises six individuals: three executive directors based in the UK, two executive directors based in the United States and the General Counsel/Compliance Officer. The two US-based executive directors are Joan Payden, founder of Payden & Rygel and CEO of the Firm's parent entity, and Mary Beth Syal, a Managing Director of Payden & Rygel. Both US-based executive directors are also directors of Payden Global Funds plc, an Irish domiciled UCITS umbrella for which the Firm provides investment management services. The London-based executive directors are Robin Creswell and Nigel Jenkins, both Managing Directors of Payden & Rygel, and Mark Stanley, a Director of Payden & Rygel. Claire Wilkinson, the General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer performs the SMF 16 (Compliance Oversight) and SMF 17 (Money Laundering Reporting Officer) functions and attends as a member of the management body but is not a serving director and does not form part of the quorum of all meetings of the Board of Directors.

Robin Creswell performs Prescribed Responsibilities for the Firm's performance under the Senior Managers Regime and under the employee certification regime and has additional responsibilities for information technology/cyber security and for business continuity planning.

Claire Wilkinson performs Prescribed Responsibilities in relation to individual conduct rules for training and reporting, as well as taking overall responsibility for the Firm's policies and procedures for countering the risk that the Firm might be used to further financial crime and taking responsibility for the Firm's compliance with CASS and risk management.

Nigel Jenkins has responsibility for the compliance and legal framework within which the investment management activities of the Firm are performed and the reinforcement of FCA principles in the performance of such activities.

Mark Stanley is accountable for compliance with the financial promotions regime and the quality of client communications to regulatory standards, as well as complaints handling and governance controls in the manufacture and distribution of investment products. Mr Stanley in the Firm's Consumer Duty Champion.

The Senior Management Team generally meets weekly to consider matters arising under all prescribed and other responsibilities. All Senior Management Team members are based in the Firm's London office and are in daily communication.

The Firm's governance arrangements are designed to ensure that the effective and prudent management of the Firm is prioritised. This is both with respect to the composition of the Board of Directors itself and with respect to the Firm's overall structure, including the segregation of duties within the wider organisation.

The Firm maintains conflicts of interest procedures and processes overseen by the General Counsel/Compliance Officer. This includes the identification, managing and monitoring of potential or actual conflicts under the overall supervision of the Board of Directors. The Firm emphasises the need to prioritise the interests of its clients and to resolve potential or actual conflicts between clients.

The Firm's ICARA process assists the Firm in determining its material harms, including those affecting its clients and the integrity of the market. The Firm's Senior Management Team reviews the ICARA at least annually.

3.2 EXTERNAL DIRECTORSHIPS

No member of the Firm's Board of Directors holds remunerated positions outside the Payden & Rygel group, including its sponsored funds. The directorships held by the members of the Firm's management body are as follows¹:

Management body member	Executive directorships	Non-executive directorships
Joan Payden	Payden & Rygel	Payden Global Funds plc
Mary Beth Syal	None	Payden Global Funds plc/Payden Global AIF ICAV
Robin Creswell	None	Payden Global Funds plc
Nigel Jenkins	None	Payden Global Funds plc/Payden Global AIF ICAV

3.3 DIVERSITY

The Firm's management body comprises three men and three women. Two of the members are United States passport holders and the remaining four are British. The range of ages between oldest and youngest management body members is over thirty years. The Firm's diversity policy aims to reflect the Firm's values and inclusivity at all levels within the organisation, including the management body.

When appointing members of the management body, the Firm adopts the following guidelines:

- · The appointment process is based on the principles of fairness, respect and inclusion
- Appointments are made on the basis of individual competence, skills and expertise
- The selection process gives due consideration to candidate suitability without bias with respect to
 personal factors such as education, professional background, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual
 orientation, socio-economic status or geographic location.

As a small organisation with a small number of individuals comprising the management body, the Firm does not have any diversity 'targets' as such. However, the Firm is satisfied that its practices with respect to management appointments are consistent with the objectives stated above. The Firm is a member of Progress Together, the Lord Mayor's Appeal Power of Inclusion initiative and participated in the drafting of the Chartered Financial Institute Diversity Charter.

3.4 RISK MANAGEMENT GROUP

The Firm is not subject to a mandatory requirement to put in place a risk committee, per MIFIDPRU 7.3.1.

However, the Board of Directors approved terms of reference for the Firm's Outsourcing Supervision and Risk Management Group pursuant to which the Senior Management Team meets quarterly as the Outsourcing Supervision and Risk Management Group core members to evaluate and update the Firm's Risk Register. These meetings are generally also attended by a representative of the parent entity's Information Technology Group in order to receive risk reporting and analysis on cyber security and business continuity planning. The Firm ensures that risk management is embedded into its culture and its overall systems and controls framework.

4. OWN FUNDS

The Firm is a Limited Liability Company. Its capital comprises solely share capital subscribed by its parent entity. There has been no change in ownership since inception.

This excludes: (a) executive and non-executive directorships held in organisations which do not pursue predominantly commercial objectives; and (b) executive and non-executive directorships held within the same group or within an undertaking (including a non-financial sector entity) in which the firm holds a qualifying holding.

Table A

As at the date of this disclosure the Firm's regulatory capital position is:

Com	position of regulatory own funds		
	Item	Amount (GBP thousands)	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet in the audited financial statements
1	OWN FUNDS	6,477	13
2	TIER 1 CAPITAL	6,477	13
3	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL		
4	Fully paid-up capital instruments	465	13
5	Share premium		
6	Retained earnings	6,012	13
7	Accumulated other comprehensive income		
8	Other reserves		
9	Adjustments to CET1 due to prudential filters		
10	Other funds		
11	(-)TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM COMMON EQUITY TIER 1		
19	CET1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments		
20	ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL		
21	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments		
22	Share premium		
23	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM ADDITIONAL TIER 1		
24	Additional Tier 1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments		
25	TIER 2 CAPITAL		
26	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments		
27	Share premium		
28	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIER 2		
29	Tier 2: Other capital elements, deductions and Adjustments		

Table B

The following table sets out a reconciliation of the Firm's own funds to the balance sheet in the Firm's audited financial statements:

Own funds: reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial Statements

Flexible template – rows to be reported in line with the balance sheet included in the audited financial statements of the investment firm.

Columns should be kept fixed, unless the investment firm has the same accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation, in which case the volumes should be entered in column (a) only.

Figures should be given in GBP thousands unless noted otherwise.

rigure	s should be given in GBP thousands	unless noted otherwise.	1	
		Α	В	С
		Balance sheet as in published/audited financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Cross- reference to Table A
		As at period end 31/12/22 (GBP Thousands)	As at period end	
Assets	- Breakdown by asset classes accor	rding to the balance sheet i	n the audited financial St	atements
1	Tangible Assets	122	No	
2	Debtors	6,549	No	
3	Cash at bank	4,412	No	
4				
5				
xxx	Total Assets	11083		
Liabilit	t ies – Breakdown by liability classes	according to the balance sh	neet in the audited financ	cial Statements
1	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4,626	No	
2	Provisions for liabilities	-20	No	
3				
4				
xxx	Total Liabilities	4,606		

Share	eholders' Equity			
1	Called up share capital	465	No	2
2		6,012	No	6
3				
xxx	Total Shareholders' equity	6,477		1

5. OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENT

The Firm's own funds requirement includes the following components:

K-factor requirement:	GBP (Thousands)
Sum of the K-AUM requirement, the K-CMH requirement and the K-ASA requirement:	1,225
Sum of the K-COH requirement and the K-DTF requirement:	39
Sum of the K-NPR requirement, the K-CMG requirement, the K-TCD requirement and the K-CON requirement:	0
TOTAL K-factor requirement:	1,264
Fixed overheads requirement	2,441

The Firm is required to assess the adequacy of its own funds in accordance with the overall financial adequacy rule. This requires the Firm to hold financial resources that are adequate for the business it undertakes. This is designed to achieve two key outcomes for the Firm:

- To enable it to remain financially viable throughout the economic cycle, with the ability to address any
 potential material harms that may result from its ongoing activities (including both regulated activities and
 unregulated activities); and
- To enable it to conduct an orderly wind-down while minimising harm to consumers or to other market participants, and without threatening the integrity of the wider UK financial system.

The Firm achieves this via its Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment ("ICARA") process. The Firm sets out:

- A clear description of the Firm's business model and strategy and how this aligns with the Firm's risk appetite
- · The activities of the Firm, with a focus on the most material activities
- Whether or not the ICARA process is 'fit-for-purpose'. Where this is the case the Firm must explain why it has
 reached this conclusion. Where this is not the case, the Firm must set out the improvements needed, the steps
 needed to make the improvements and the timescale for making them, and who within the Firm is responsible
 for taking these steps
- Any other changes to the Firm's ICARA process that have occurred following the review and the reasons for those changes
- An analysis of the effectiveness of the Firm's risk management processes during the period covered by the review
- · A summary of the material harms identified by the Firm and any steps taken to mitigate them
- · An overview of the business model assessment and capital and liquidity planning undertaken by the Firm
- A clear explanation of how the Firm is complying with the overall financial adequacy rule ("OFAR") (i.e. the
 obligation to hold adequate own funds and liquid assets) vis-à-vis the Firm's ongoing business activities and
 wind-down arrangements

- · A summary of any stress testing carried out by the Firm
- The levels of own funds and liquid assets that, if reached, may indicate that there is a credible risk that the Firm will breach its threshold requirements
- · The potential recovery actions that the Firm has identified
- · An overview of the Firm's wind-down planning

6. REMUNERATION POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The Firm is subject to the Remuneration Code (the "Code") for MIFIDPRU Firms as codified in Section 19G of the SYSC sourcebook of the FCA's handbook.

This disclosure sets out qualitative and quantitative information on the Firm's remuneration processes and practices.

A. Qualitative Information

The Firm has established, implemented and maintains remuneration policies, procedures and practices that are consistent with and promote effective risk management and do not encourage excessive risk taking.

The Firm ensures that the remuneration policy and its practical application are consistent with the Firm's business strategy, objectives and long-term interests.

Given the nature and small size of our business, remuneration for all employees is set by the Firm's Senior Management Team in consultation with the parent entity's Remuneration Committee. The Firm's Senior Management Team is responsible for the review and updating of the Firm's remuneration policy, maintaining and updating a list of material risk takers, agreeing the framework for variable remuneration plans and approving remuneration packages, including variable remuneration, for staff. The General Counsel/Compliance Officer is responsible for the initial and periodic evaluation of all employees' fitness, probity, knowledge and competence under the Senior Managers and Certification Regime and such evaluation is taken into account in fixing remuneration of relevant staff.

Staff receive a salary which reflects market rates, as well as the responsibilities and experience of the relevant team member. All fixed remuneration is designed to provide a "standard of living" basis whereby individuals are not reliant on variable remuneration to meet non-discretionary outgoings.

All staff may also receive discretionary variable remuneration, such as an annual bonus, where the individual operates within the risk appetite of the Firm and has demonstrated appropriate behaviour. The Firm applies a principle of proportionality to the relationship between fixed and variable remuneration bearing in mind factors such as seniority, length of service, contribution over a multi-year framework, performance of the individual and business as a whole and the ongoing needs of the business.

The Firm has a flexible approach on the variable remuneration component. Variable remuneration is intended to reflect contribution to the Firm's overall success. Staff are assessed during the year and rated based on group-wide, Firm, team and individual performance. The performance assessment considers both financial measures such as earnings and profit margin and non-financial measures such as collaboration, contribution to the Firm's environmental, social and governance investment initiatives, productivity/efficiency and quality, risk management, people and culture, customer focus and growth and innovation.

The Firm's awards of variable remuneration are based upon the following tenets:

- 1. Consistency with and promotion of sound and effective risk management
- 2. Discouragement of excessive risk taking
- 3. Avoidance of conflicts of interest
- 4. Alignment with the Firm's business strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests
- Material Risk Takers

The Firm is required to disclose the types of staff it has identified as material risk takers: these are individuals whose professional activities have a material impact on the firm's risk profile.

Material risk takers are subject to additional requirements regarding variable remuneration, including provisions related to guaranteed variable remuneration, retention awards, severance pay, buy-out awards, performance adjustment, discretionary pension benefits and personal investment strategies.

Material risk takers comprise the following:

- Executive members of the management body
- II. Staff with managerial responsibility for a business unit that arranges deals, deals in investments, manages investments or advises on investments
- III. Staff with managerial responsibilities for the activities of a control function (risk management, compliance and/or internal audit)
- IV. Staff with managerial responsibilities for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing
- Staff responsible for managing a material risk within the firm (as set out in the Firm's internal risk documentation)
- VI. Individuals whose professional activities have a material impact on the Firm's risk profile such as trading activity and client relationship management.
- · Performance adjustment

Pursuant to the Firm's contract of employment and remuneration policy, variable remuneration is subject to malus and clawback up to 100% of awarded amounts in various circumstances taking into account the FCA's general guidance on the application of ex-post risk adjustment to variable remuneration. Such adjustments may be made at the discretion of the management body for instances of failure to uphold the Firm's conduct culture and can apply not only to members of staff directly involved in misconduct but also to members of staff whose roles and responsibilities include business areas where failure in conduct or poor performance has been detected or not prevented.

- · Guaranteed Variable Remuneration
- It is not the Firm's policy to pay guaranteed variable remuneration.

The Firm grants guaranteed variable remuneration only in exceptional circumstances generally connected to offers of employment in the first year of an employee's engagement by the Firm. The Firm's parent may elect to grant units of ownership during employment which are redeemed at book value at the end of a person's employment. The Firm's performance related remuneration is based on the assessment of the individual's performance and competence in his/her role within the business during a defined period.

This process takes into account the proportionality guidance for individuals not meeting the variable and total remuneration criteria.

Severance Pay

The Firm's Remuneration Policy provides that payments to material risk takers relating to the early termination of an employment contract must reflect the individual's performance over time and do not reward failure or misconduct.

B. Quantitative Information

The following quantitative information is with respect to the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Number of mat	terial risk takers:	13	
Aggregated ren	nuneration:		GBP
			11,644,780
Senior management	Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration	Total remuneration

	1,343,714	3,044,416		4,388,130
Other material risk takers	Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration		Total remuneration
	2,457,982	2,245,166		4,703,148
Other staff	Fixed remuneration	Variable remu	uneration	Total remuneration
	1,577,069	976,433		2,553,502
TARRES SELEN	riable remuneration and severan	ce payments:	- 3-10 Charles 27 THE	0
Guaranteed va	Total amount of awards made during the financial year			material risk takers receiving during the financial year
Senior management	0		0	
Other material risk takers	0		0	
Severance pay	ments			
	Total amount of awards mad financial year	e during the		material risk takers receiving during the financial year
Senior management	0		0	
Other material risk takers	0		0	

7. UK STEWARDSHIP CODE

The Firm hereby discloses its commitment to the Financial Reporting Council's Stewardship Code under FCA COBS 2.2.3R. The Firm's parent entity, Payden & Rygel, became a signatory to the UK Stewardship Code in March 2021. This status was reapproved in 2022. The Firm is committed to supporting its parent in maintaining its signatory status on behalf of the Payden group. The Firm's most recent UK Stewardship Code Report is available on the Firm's website.