## ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors	C W Godwin I R Hadley F G Jahnel S Saxby (appointed 27 March 2020)
Company secretary	E A Nicholls
Registered number	05897457
Registered office	1 Tower Place West Tower Place London EC3R 5BU

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### INTRODUCTION

The directors present their Strategic Report for MMC International Treasury Centre Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Company's registration number is 05897457.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

MMC International Treasury Centre Limited provides certain treasury functions on behalf of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. (the ultimate parent company).

The Company is the pool header of both the Sterling cash pool and the cross border, multi-currency cash pool into which the non-US based operations of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. can participate. The Company also provides and receives loans to/from other Group companies on an arm's length basis.

The Company's key performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2020	2019	Movement	Movement
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Turnover	121.4	120.9	0.5	0.4
Administration expenses	(4.2)	(3.4)	(0.8)	(23.5)
Income from fixed assets investments	28.2	-	28.2	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	(22.0)	(66.9)	44.9	67.1
Profit before tax	123.4	50.6	72.8	143.9
Shareholders' funds	1,339.0	909.1	429.9	47.3

Turnover increased by \$0.5 million. Interest receivable from group undertakings increased by \$6.2 million. This increase included interest received of \$15.0 million on new loans issued during the year offset by a reduction of interest on loans repaid during the year \$8.0 million. Interest receivable from cash and deposits decreased by \$5.7 million, mainly due to the decrease in Citibank interest rates in March 2020.

The Company received dividends from subsidiary undertakings of £28.2 million (2019: \$nil).

Interest payable and similar expenses decreased by \$44.9 million, mainly due to the decrease in bank interest payable of \$42.4 million as a result of the reduction of Citibank interest rates in March 2020. Interest payable to group undertakings decreased slightly by \$1.6 million.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic a number of short term loans were advanced to the ultimate parent for immediate funding needs and these loans were subsequently transferred to non-current receivables and contributed to the Company's new subsidiary MMC Finance Holdings (US) Limited.

Shareholder's funds increased by \$429.9 million in the year (2019 - \$860.9 million) as a result of profit for the year of \$105.1 million, shares issued at a premium \$395.5 million, less dividend paid of \$70.7 million.

#### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") Statement

This Statement is made pursuant to s. 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company forms part of the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. Group of Companies (the MMC Group), a global professional services provider, specialising in the areas of risk, strategy and people. It provides certain treasury functions on behalf of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and its activities are aligned to the strategy and risk management and control frameworks of the MMC Group.

The directors of the Company are committed to lead and direct the affairs of the Company in order to promote the long-term sustainable success of the Company, generating value for its shareholder and ensuring sound and prudent management of the firm.

The directors of the Company consider that, both individually and collectively, they have acted in a way, in good faith, that would most likely promote the success of the Company, for the benefit of its members (s. 172(1)), also having regard to the long-term consequences of any decisions taken (172(1)(a)). Distributions to the Company's shareholder are only considered after a full assessment of capital adequacy and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern into the foreseeable future to ensure investment in the future growth of the Company, balanced with stable and sustainable returns to the shareholder.

Sections 172(1)(b)-(e) do not apply to the Company in its capacity as a treasury company for the MMC Group, as it does not have employees, clients or suppliers.

The Greater Good, which is the MMC Group's Code of Conduct, applies to all directors of the Company and it embodies the MMC Group's commitment to maintaining the highest ethical conduct and professional standards. These non-negotiable standards are outlined in the Greater Good, which emphasises the importance of building trust with colleagues, clients and the wider community.

#### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are those listed below:

#### Availability of IT systems

The Company has a number of Information Technology (IT) systems in order to carry on its day-to-day business. There is a risk that any of these systems as part of the overall IT infrastructure could fail, individually or collectively, with an adverse effect on the Company's operations. The Company is part of the group's global IT structure and there are business continuity plans in place.

#### Credit risk

The Company issues loans to various MMC group companies. Any significant losses in respect of these loans would threaten the ability of the Company to provide its services and in that circumstance its operations would be reliant on the financial strength of its ultimate parent company Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. The Company actively manages and monitors these loans in line with its parent company's policies.

#### **Currency risk**

The Company is exposed to currency risk in respect of interest receivable and payable as well as assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US dollars. The most significant currencies to which the Company is exposed are the Great British Pound (GBP), Euro and South African Rand. The Company seeks to mitigate the risk as far as possible by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency.

The Company has put in place forward contracts with banks to sell South African Rand at forward rates of exchange to the GBP and USD to enable it to hedge its South African Rand currency exposure.

#### Interest rate risk

The Company utilises pooled funds in the form of loans to other group companies and money market investments with banks. The primary interest rate risk refers to the relationship between rates earned on loans and investments versus the rates applied to pool participants cash balances. The risk is managed through the application of arm's length rates and margins to enable the Company to earn a reasonable margin on its operating activities in compliance with external transfer pricing rules. The directors of the Company actively monitor the Company's financial position via quarterly management information which includes a summary of interest rates earned and applied as well as the monetary income, expense and profit.

#### Liquidity/cash flow risk

Liquidity and cash flow risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due. The Company maintains regular contact with its inter-company creditors to ensure that any obligations that fall due can be met from existing cash resources or from alternative sources of inter-company financing.

#### Outsourcing risk

The Company outsources a number of its services to third party organisations. The ability of the Company to perform efficiently is directly impacted by the services of the third party providers. Outsourcing contracts and providers are respectively reviewed against performance expectations and key performance indicators.

#### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### PRINCIPAL RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES (CONTINUED)

#### Pandemic risk

Coronavirus: (Covid-19) is an example of a pandemic continuing to spread through contagion, which could be around for a number of years and adaptions will have to be made to live with it. There has been a significant improvement in outlook due to vaccination programmes, although the timing of returning to a sense of normality is uncertain. There is an expectation that while the Global economy may take time to recover and the shape of recovery may be uncertain, it will ultimately recover. The pace of such recovery in different geographic and economic zones is likely to vary. The Company has taken a considered approach to minimising and managing the impact of the pandemic and has well formulated contingency plans, which continue to evolve as changes to circumstances occur.

#### Political risk

The Company, and the Marsh McLennan Group, of which it is a part, is subject to local and international economic and political instability. This is managed through monitoring of the economic environment as part of the ongoing forecasting process. Management has noted that the United Kingdom (UK) formally left the European Union ('EU') on 31 January 2020 and the subsequent "transition phase" ended on 31 December 2020. During this period, trade negotiations between the UK and EU resulted in a trade agreement in late 2020. The key risks and impact to business and operations following the end of the transition period and the content of the trade agreement have been considered and steps taken to mitigate the key risks identified.

This report was approved by the board on

1 September 2021

and signed on its behalf.

C W Godwin Director

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activities of the Company are set out in the Strategic Report on page 1. The information that fulfils the Companies Act requirements of the business review is included in the Strategic Report on pages 1 to 4. This includes a review of the development of the business of the Company during the year and of likely future developments in its business. Details of the principal risks and uncertainties are included in the Strategic Report.

#### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$105.1 million (2019 - \$40.8 million).

A dividend of \$70.7 million was paid in the year (2019 - \$45.0 million).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2019 - \$nil).

#### DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

C W Godwin I R Hadley F G Jahnel S Saxby (appointed 27 March 2020)

#### FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The activities of the Company are expected to continue along similar lines for the foreseeable future.

#### **GOING CONCERN**

The directors have no plans for a change in the principal activities of the Company or any intention to liquidate the Company in the foreseeable future. The directors acknowledge the Company's net current liability position of \$440.7 million (2019: \$12.7 million) and have evaluated funding options available to the Company. Following this evaluation they are satisfied that any obligations can be met. These financial statements are therefore presented on a going concern basis.

As the Company does not trade and provides certain treasury functions on behalf of the MMC Group, the directors do not consider that the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has a material impact on their assessment of the Company as a going concern.

#### EMPLOYEES

All contracts of employment and the remuneration of employees are maintained by a fellow subsidiary Marsh Services Limited. Further details regarding employee involvement is given in the Directors' Report of Marsh Services Limited.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### **MODERN SLAVERY ACT**

The Company has a longstanding commitment to conducting business in a responsible and ethical way in accordance with its Code of Conduct, 'The Greater Good'. The Company is also committed to fulfilling its obligations under the Modern Slavery Act 2015. In support of this the Company has a communications programme to raise awareness amongst all UK Colleagues to ensure that they are mindful of the risks of modern day slavery.

Global Procurement has implemented specific vetting checks, in addition to existing processes, to support this initiative. The statement can be found on the company website (www.marsh.com/uk/modern-slavery-statement.html). The statement is reviewed by the Directors annually.

#### QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

The Company has put in place an indemnity clause in its Articles of Association to indemnify directors and officers of the Company against losses or liabilities sustained in the execution of their duties of office. The indemnity is a qualifying third party indemnity provision under s232 and s234 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed 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 ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### AUDITOR

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 489 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

1 September 2021

and signed on its behalf.

C W Godwin Director

#### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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;
- 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.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MMC INTERNATIONAL TREASURY CENTRE LIMITED

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of MMC International Treasury Centre Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 21.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### **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 Financial Reporting Council's (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 of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MMC INTERNATIONAL TREASURY CENTRE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### 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 our 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

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

#### Extent to which 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and internal audit about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MMC INTERNATIONAL TREASURY CENTRE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the Company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and tax legislations; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as tax specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks
  of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management, internal audit and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

#### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

#### **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 the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MMC INTERNATIONAL TREASURY CENTRE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### 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.

ACVI

Adam Knight, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London United Kingdom

Date: 1 September 2021

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Turnover	4	121.4	120.9
Gross profit	—	121.4	120.9
Administrative expenses		(4.2)	(3.4)
Operating profit	—	117.2	117.5
Income from fixed assets investments	8	28.2	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(22.0)	(66.9)
Profit before tax	5	123.4	50.6
Tax on profit	10	(18.3)	(9.8)
Profit for the financial year	_	105.1	40.8

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

All transactions derive from continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019: \$nil).

#### MMC INTERNATIONAL TREASURY CENTRE LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05897457

	Note		2020 \$m		2019 \$m
Fixed assets			·		F
Investments	12		1,779.7		921.8
		-	1,779.7		921.8
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	1,325.0		1,806.8	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	3,663.2		1,770.3	
Bank and cash balances	14	10.0		-	
	-	4,998.2	-	3,577.1	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(5,438.9)		(3,589.8)	
Net current liabilities	-		(440.7)		(12.7)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	1,339.0	_	909.1
Net assets		-	1,339.0	_	909.1
Capital and reserves		-			
Share premium account	17		1,260.6		865.1
Profit and loss account	17		78.4		44.0
		-	1,339.0		909.1

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 1 September 2021.

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C W Godwin Director

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
At 1 January 2020	-	865.1	44.0	909.1
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	105.1	105.1
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	105.1	105.1
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(70.7)	(70.7)
Shares issued during the year	-	395.5	-	395.5
Total transactions with owners	-	395.5	(70.7)	324.8
At 31 December 2020	-	1,260.6	78.4	1,339.0

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
At 1 January 2019	-	-	48.2	48.2
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	40.8	40.8
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	40.8	40.8
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(45.0)	(45.0)
Shares issued during the year	-	865.1	-	865.1
Total transactions with owners	-	865.1	(45.0)	820.1
At 31 December 2019	-	865.1	44.0	909.1

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

MMC International Treasury Centre Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page. MMC International Treasury Centre Limited is a private company limited by shares. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 1 to 4.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

#### 2.2 FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 102 - REDUCED DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23; and
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. as at 31 December 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.

Shareholders have been notified in writing and do not object to the disclosure exemptions.

#### 2.3 TURNOVER

Turnover comprises inter company loan interest and interest from cash and deposits. Interest is recognised on an accruals basis using the effective interest rate method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.4 GOING CONCERN

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements from corporate cash balances. The current economic conditions create uncertainty particularly over the exchange rate between US dollar and foreign currencies. The Company continues to monitor the uncertainty in the current economic and business environment including the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the directors are satisfied that the Company's services will continue to be attractive to clients. The Directors considered it was appropriate for the Company to perform additional procedures and analysis, specific to Covid-19, to consider whether these events and uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This monitoring and analysis considered our business resilience and continuity plans and stress testing of liquidity and financial resources. The analysis modelled the financial impact assuming an increasing severity of impact in relation to revenue and certain costs, for a 12-month period so that the potential impact on profitability and liquidity could be assessed.

Having assessed the responses to their enquiries, including those related to COVID-19, and considered the available funding options for the Company's net current liability position of \$440.7 million (2019: \$12.7 million) the Directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt upon the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements and, therefore, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.5 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is USD.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Nonmonetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to tax balances are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'tax on profit'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'Interest receivable and similar income' or 'Interest payable and similar expenses'.

#### 2.6 INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.7 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.8 TAXATION

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.9 VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Statement of Financial Position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

#### 2.10 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.12 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably; and
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The Company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.14 DIVIDENDS

Dividends are the way that the Company makes distributions from the Company's profits to its shareholder. The dividend is determined in US dollars, the economic currency of the Company. The Directors may choose to declare dividends in any currency provided that a US dollar equivalent is announced.

The Board decides the level of dividend in consultation or with consideration of various stakeholders, including the management and delegation advisers of the Company's ultimate parent company, Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. The amount and timing of a dividend may be changed at any time, and is influenced by factors such as:

- the Company's working capital requirements to sustain its business plans;
- the Company's future capital investment needs; and
- the Company's excess financial resources.

Interim dividends on Ordinary Shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid. Final dividends on Ordinary Shares are recognised when they have been approved by the shareholders.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

# 3. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following is the critical judgement that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

#### Impairment review of fixed assets investments

The Company has an annual process of reviewing its fixed asset investments for indicators of impairment. Areas of critical judgement include estimates of future discount rates, future earnings and consideration of whether there is a willing buyer in the market for these investments.

Impairment and impairment reversals are measured by comparing the carrying value of the asset with its future discounted cash flow. Any impairment that have subsequently been reversed are capped to their historical acquisition cost.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management have considered key sources of estimation uncertainty. There are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 4. TURNOVER

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Interest receivable from group undertakings	103.4	97.2
Other interest receivable	18.0	23.7
	121.4	120.9
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
United Kingdom	32.5	41.3
Rest of Europe	63.4	69.8
Rest of the world	25.5	9.8
	121.4	120.9

#### 5. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The profit before tax is stated after crediting/(charging):

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	0.8	(0.8)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION 6.

The audit fee and annual filing fees were borne by a fellow subsidiary undertaking during the year. The audit fee relates to the auditing of the financial statements. The audit fee attributable to the Company is \$81,000 (2019 - \$75,000).

The Company has not engaged its auditor for any non audit services.

#### 7. **EMPLOYEES**

9.

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2019 -\$NIL).

#### 8. **INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS**

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Dividends received from subsidiary investments	28.2	-
INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Interest payable	15.9	58.3
Interest payable to group undertakings	6.1	7.8
Foreign exchange losses	-	0.8

66.9

22.0

#### 10. TAX ON PROFIT

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profits for the year	18.3	9.8
	18.3	9.8
Double taxation relief	(0.8)	(0.6)
	17.5	9.2
FOREIGN TAX		
Foreign tax on income for the year	0.8	0.6
	0.8	0.6
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	18.3	9.8
DEFERRED TAX		
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX		-
TAX ON PROFIT	18.3	9.8

### 10. TAX ON PROFIT (CONTINUED)

#### FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2019 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Profit before tax	123.4	50.6
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) <b>EFFECTS OF:</b>	23.4	9.6
Foreign tax	-	0.1
Dividends from UK companies	(5.3)	-
Other differences leading to an increase in the tax charge	0.2	0.1
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	18.3	9.8

#### FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

Following the Budget announcement on 3 March 2021 the UK Corporation Tax rate will be increased to 25% from 1 April 2023.

### 11. DIVIDENDS

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the year: Interim dividend for the year ended 31 December	70.7	45.0

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 12. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiary companies \$m
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 January 2020	921.8
Additions	601.2
Transfers intra group	256.7
At 31 December 2020	1,779.7

In January 2020, the Company contributed loan notes of S\$16.6 million and S\$3.4 million to MMC Finance (Singapore) Limited in exchange for 2,000 ordinary S\$1 shares equal to the fair market value of the loan notes US\$ 14.8 million.

In January 2020, the Company contributed a €52.0 million loan note to MMC Finance (Europe) Limited in exchange for 1,000 ordinary €1 shares equal to the fair market value of the loan note US\$57.9 million.

In April 2020, the Company contributed a loan note of S\$94.3 million to MMC Finance (Singapore) Limited in exchange for 1,000 ordinary S\$1 shares equal to the fair market value of the loan notes US\$66.2 million.

In April 2020, the Company contributed a €178.0 million and €1.7 million loan note to MMC Finance (Europe) Limited in exchange for 1,000 ordinary €1 shares equal to the fair market value of the loan notes US\$198.6 million.

In December 2020, the Company contributed a A\$190.0 million loan note to MMC Finance (Australia) Limited in exchange for 160 ordinary A\$1 shares equal to the fair market value of the loan note US\$138.8 million.

In December 2020, the Company acquired MMC Finance Holdings (US) Limited from another group company at fair market value \$256,719,244.

In December 2020, the Company contributed a US\$125.0 million loan note to MMC Finance Holdings (US) Limited in exchange for 1,000 ordinary \$1 shares equal to the fair market value of the loan note US\$125.0 million.

In the opinion of the directors the value of investments in the Company's subsidiaries is not less than the amount at which it is included in the Statement of Financial Position.

## 12. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Details of the Company's subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2020 are shown below:

Name	Country of I Incorporation	Description of Shares	f % of Issued shares held by the Company	Registered Office Address
MMC Finance (Australia) Limited*	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100	1 Tower Place West, Tower Place, London, EC3R 5BU
MMC Finance (Europe) Limited*	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100	1 Tower Place West, Tower Place, London, EC3R 5BU
MMC Finance (Singapore) Limited*	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100	1 Tower Place West, Tower Place, London, EC3R 5BU
MMC Finance Holdings (US) Limited	* United Kingdom	Ordinary	100	1 Tower Place West, Tower Place, London, EC3R 5BU
MMC Finance (US) Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100	1 Tower Place West, Tower Place, London, EC3R 5BU
MMC Funding (US) Limited	United Kingdom	Limited by Guarantee	100	1 Tower Place West, Tower Place, London, EC3R 5BU

\* directly owned

#### 13. DEBTORS

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,325.0	1,806.8
	1,325.0	1,806.8
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,628.1	1,753.7
Amounts owed by group undertakings in respect of foreign exchange hedge contracts	11.9	2.1
Amounts recoverable from group undertakings in respect of taxation	23.2	14.5
	3,663.2	1,770.3

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, are charged at a rate of interest and have a fixed date of repayment or are repayable on demand.

The Company enters into forward currency contracts to mitigate the exchange rate risk for certain foreign currency balances. At 31 December 2020, the outstanding contracts all mature within 1 month (2019 - 1 month) of the year end. The Company is committed to sell ZAR 13.2 million and receive a fixed sterling amount and sell ZAR 15.1 million and receive a fixed US dollar amount (2019 - ZAR 111.1 million). The fair values are based on market values of equivalent instruments at the reporting date.

#### 14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Cash at bank and in hand	10.0	-
Less: bank overdrafts	(4,111.8)	(3,088.2)
	(4,101.8)	(3,088.2)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 15. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Bank overdrafts	4,111.8	3,088.2
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,298.8	484.5
Corporation tax	28.1	16.8
Overseas tax	0.1	0.1
Other creditors	0.1	0.2
	5,438.9	3,589.8

The Company acts as the leader of the sterling and multi-currency cash pools. Each member of the pool guarantees against all losses incurred as a result of the failure of any other pool member or of the Company in respect of the Company's bank overdraft.

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, are charged at a rate of interest and have a fixed date of repayment or are repayable on demand.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 16. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
1,000,000 <i>(2019 - 1,000,000)</i> Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1.9	1.9
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
12,001 <i>(2019 - 11,000)</i> Ordinary shares of £1.00 each		-

The share capital of the Company consists of fully paid ordinary shares with a par value of £1 per share.

All shares are equally eligible to receive dividends and the repayment of capital and represent one vote at shareholders' meetings of the Company.

In December 2020, the Company issued 1,001 ordinary shares of £1 each, at a premium of \$395,512,914.

#### 17. RESERVES

#### Share premium account

The share premium account contains the premium arising on the issue of shares.

In December 2020, the Company issued 1,001 ordinary shares of £1 each, at a premium of \$395,512,914.

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

#### 18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company participates in cash pooling agreements with banks. Each member of the pool indemnifies against all losses incurred as a result of the failure of any other pool member, limited to any net cash balance held in the pool. As at 31 December 2020 the Company had a total overdrawn balance of \$4.1 billion (2019: \$3.1 billion overdrawn balance) and so had no exposure under the agreements at that time but could in the future have a liability if its funds in the pool became a positive cash balance. The other members of the pooling arrangements are companies fully owned by Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

The Company has outstanding at the year end forward contracts to sell forward South African Rand to the British Pound and South African Rand to the US dollar. The resulting gain or loss on these transactions will not be known until they mature in 2021.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### **19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Advantage has been taken of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33.1A not to disclose transactions between entities within the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. Group (the "Group"), where no less than 100% of voting rights are controlled within the Group, whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available. There are no other transactions requiring disclosure.

#### 20. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### 21. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is MMC UK Group Limited, registered in England and Wales. The Company's ultimate parent company and controlling entity is Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., incorporated in Delaware, USA.

The smallest and largest Group in which the results of MMC International Treasury Centre Limited are consolidated is that headed by Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. The consolidated financial statements of Marsh & McLennan Companies Inc., are available to the public and may be obtained from:

Companies House Crown Way Cardiff CF14 3UZ

and also from:

The Company Secretary MMC Treasury Holdings (UK) Limited 1 Tower Place West Tower Place London EC3R 5BU United Kingdom