Registered number: 03374775 (England and Wales)

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2012

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Report and financial statements 2012

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors

P Flostrand
G B Olsen
E Dgebuadze

Secretary

E Dgebuadze

Registered office

St Martin's Court
10 Paternoster Row
London EC4M 7EJ

Bankers

Nordea Bank Finland Plc
London Branch
8th Floor, City Place House
55 Basinghall Street
London EC2V 5NB

Solicitors

Travers Smith LLP
10 Snow Hill
London EC1A 2AL

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Hill House
1 Little New Street
London EC4A 3TR

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of ABG Sundal Collier Ltd ("the company"), together with the financial statements and auditor s report, for the year ended 31 December 2012

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is to be the Corporate Member of ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP ('the partnership") The partnership provides high quality, independent equity research product focusing on the Nordic region and aimed at professional investors The partnership acts as an introductory stockbroker in connection with this product The partnership has built a reputation for excellent execution and good advice

Principal risks and uncertainties

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's activities exposed it to financial risks including currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk These are described in more detail in note 15 to the financial statements

Directors and their interests

The directors who served throughout the year were as follows

G Haugen (resigned 15 August 2013)
E Dgebuadze (appointed 15 August 2013)
T Grøttum (resigned 14 March 2012)
G B Olsen (appointed 14 March 2012)
J H Roth (resigned 3 May 2012)
P Flostrand (appointed 2 June 2012)

None of the directors had any disclosable interests in the shares of the company However, all of the directors who served during the year are shareholders in the company's ultimate parent company ABG Sundal Collier Holding ASA (a Norwegian registered company)

Dividend

During the year the company did not declare or pay any dividend to equity holders (2011 Nil)

Charitable and political contributions

During the year, the company made no charitable donations (2011 Nil) There were no political contributions during the year (2011 Nil)

Going concern basis

After making enquiries, the directors have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements This has been described in more detail in note 2 to the financial statements

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Directors' report

- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

Reappointment of auditor

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

Emily Dgebuadze

Emily Dgebuadze

Company Secretary

2 September 2013

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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors

- properly select and apply accounting policies,
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information,
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance, and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern

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 ABG Sundal Collier Limited

We have audited the financial statements of ABG Sundal Collier Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 23 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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 Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board s Ethical Standards for Auditors

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

Independent auditor's report to the members of ABG Sundal Collier Limited (continued)

- 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

Mark Rhys (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

4 September 2013

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
Continuing operations			
Revenue	3	309,312	4,971,724
Administrative expenses		(310,703)	(5,167,411)
Operating loss		(1,391)	(195,687)
Investment revenues	7	2,238,089	1,874,056
Finance costs	8	(67,451)	(13,504)
Profit before tax	4	2,169,247	1,664,865
Tax	9	(810,823)	(522,642)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the equity holder of the company		1,358,424	1,142,223

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	10	85,966	127,450
Deferred tax asset	12	27,974	35,047
Investment in subsidiary	13	3,005,000	3,005,000
		3,118,940	3,167,497
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	10,135,000	9,207,696
Cash and cash equivalents		46,545	10,626
		10,181,545	9,218,322
Total assets		13,300,485	12,385,818
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	(58,196)	(130,741)
Provisions	16	(2,139,932)	(2,749,733)
Current income tax		(252,172)	(13,583)
Total liabilities		(2,450,300)	(2,894,057)
Net assets		10,850,185	9,491,761
Equity			
Share capital	17	4,500,000	4,500,000
Retained profits		6,350,185	4,991,761
Total equity		10,850,185	9,491,761

The financial statements of ABG Sundal Collier Limited (registered number 03374775) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 September 2013

They were signed on its behalf by

Emily Dgebuadze

Emily Dgebuadze

Director

2 Septmber 2013

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Statement of changes in equity
31 December 2012

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2011	4,500,000	3,849,537	8,349,537
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,142,223	1,142,223
Balance at 31 December 2011	4,500,000	4,991,761	9,491,761
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,358,424	1,358,424
Balance at 31 December 2012	4,500,000	6,350,185	10,850,185

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Cash flow statement
For the year ended 31 December 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £ (Restated)
Net cash from operating activities	18	(48,013)	2,285,611
Investing activities			
Interest received		83,875	98,641
Investment in subsidiary		-	(3,005,000)
Sale of plant and equipment	10	-	268,861
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities		83,875	(2,637,498)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		35,862	(351,887)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		10,626	362,439
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		57	73
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		46,545	10,626

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2012

1. **General information**

ABG Sundal Collier Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom The address of the registered office is given on page 1 The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report

The financial statements are presented in Sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates

2. **Significant accounting policies**

Accounting Standards

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and therefore comply with Article 4 of the EU IAS Regulation They have also been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB

Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about ABG Sundal Collier Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group The Company is exempt under IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as the Company and its subsidiary are included by full consolidation in the IFRS consolidated financial statements of its parent, ABG Sundal Collier Norge ASA, a public company registered in Norway

Adoption of new and revised Standards

The following new and revised standards and interpretations have been adopted in the current year Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements

- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU)

- IAS 1 (amended) Presentation of financial statements
- IFRS 7 (amended) Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2009 – 2011) Cycle
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment entities (amended)
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- IAS 28 (revised) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods, except as follows

- IFRS 7 (amended) will increase the disclosure requirements where netting arrangements are in place for financial assets and financial liabilities,
- IFRS 9 will impact both the measurement and disclosures of Financial Instruments,
- IFRS 13 will impact the measurement of fair value for certain assets and liabilities as well as the associated disclosures

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below

Prior period restatement

In 2011, the profit from ABG Sundal Collier LLP (LLP) was treated as drawings, however, as LLP's profit was retained in the partnership, this has been correctly restated in the comparative cash flow statement and in note 18 to the financial statements

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 Business Review on pages 2 to 4 The financial position of the company, its cash flows and liquidity position are described on pages 10 to 13 In addition note 14 to the financial statements includes the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk

The company has considerable financial resources as evidenced by its capital together with a strong support from the shareholder The financial forecasts indicate that the company will continue to operate profitably in the future As a consequence, the Directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of VAT and other sales related taxes and net trading gains or losses

Revenue comprises introducing fees arising from efforts to broker securities to investors on behalf of the parent company Introducing fees are recognised when invoiced Net trading gains or losses are the realised and unrealised profits and losses arising from proprietary trading long and short positions recognised on a trade date basis Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount

Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease even if the payments are not made on such a basis Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are also spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing for that month At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date Exchange differences are taken to the income statement, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where the changes in fair value are taken directly to reserves

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred

Taxation

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

The current income tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year and represents the resulting tax payable for the year less payments made on account Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible The liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax is provided in full on all taxable and deductible temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised

Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less any impairment

Plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings and computer equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, at the following rates

Fixtures and fittings	-	20%
Computer equipment	-	33%

The carrying value of fixtures and fittings and computer equipment is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may be impaired If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the impairment or loss

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets

The company's financial assets are all classified as loans and receivables

Loans and receivables - Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to its initial carrying value, less any impairment, except for short term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial All the financial assets are short term, therefore there is no material difference between the carrying value and fair value

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts Other debtors include balances representing unsettled sold securities transactions and are recognised on a trade date basis All such balances are shown gross

Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownerships and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay If the company retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received

Financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities are all classified as 'other financial liabilities'

Other financial liabilities - Other financial liabilities in this category include non derivative payables with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market They are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except for short term or sundry payables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial This category includes trade and other payables All the financial liabilities are short term, therefore there are no material differences between the carrying value and fair value

Trade payables

Trade payables are stated at their nominal value The company accrues for all goods and services consumed but as yet unbilled at amounts representing management's best estimate of fair value Other creditors include balances representing unsettled purchased securities transactions and are recognised on a trade date basis All balances are shown gross

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognises a financial liability when and only when the company's obligation is discharged cancelled or it expires

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents (which are presented as a single class of assets on the face of the balance sheet) comprise cash at bank and other short term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired A financial asset is impaired and an impairment loss incurred if there is objective evidence that an event or events since initial recognition of the asset have adversely affected the amount or timing of future cash flows from the asset

Provisions

Provisions are recognised for present obligations arising from the consequences of past events where it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation and it can be reliably estimated Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is uncertain or cannot be reliably measured Contingent liabilities are disclosed as provisions and recognised in the financial statements at the discretion of the directors

Dividends

Dividends payable are recognised when the dividend is approved by the shareholders of the company

3. Revenue

Revenue represents rental income on sub-leased premises and introducing fees, which are commissions earned net of service charges payable, and is stated net of value added tax, together with net trading gains less losses The directors consider that the company operates within a single geographical region

	2012	2011
	£	£
Introducing fees	-	4,860,634
Rental income	309,312	111,090
	309,312	4,971,724

4. Profit for the year

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging

	2012	2011
	£	£
Depreciation of plant and equipment	41,483	84,574
Staff costs (see note 5)	-	1,824,006
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company s annual accounts	10,000	26,000
Fees payable to the company's auditors and their associates for other services		
- Tax services (non-audit services)	5,000	10,750

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2012

5. Staff costs

	2012	2011
	£	£
Wages and salaries	-	1,471,634
Social security costs	-	170,802
Other pension costs	-	181,569
	-	1,824,005

Other pension costs include Nil (2011 - £181,569) in respect of contributions to defined contribution schemes

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was

	2012	2011
	No	No.
Front office	-	21
Support and administration	-	4
	-	25

6. Directors' emoluments

	2012	2011
	£	£
Emoluments	-	293,248
Compensation for loss of office	-	-
Company contributions paid to defined contribution pension schemes	-	18,594
	-	311,842

	2012	2011
	No	No.
Members of defined contribution pension schemes	-	2

The amounts in respect of the highest paid director are as follows

	2012	2011
	£	£
Remuneration of the highest paid director	-	242,017
Company contribution paid to defined contribution pension scheme	-	9,844
	-	251,861

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2012

7. Investment revenue

	2012	2011
	£	£
Interest on bank deposits	8,736	443
Interest on deposits with group undertakings	77,336	101,403
Profit share from ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	2,150,856	1,761,911
Other interest income	1,161	10,299
	2,238,089	1,874,056

The company is the corporate member of the partnership ABG Sundal Collier LLP

8. Finance costs

	2012	2011
	£	£
Bank charges and interest costs	65,119	5,538
Foreign exchange losses	2,332	7,966
	67,451	13,504

9. Tax

	2012	2011
	£	£
United Kingdom Corporation tax		
Current tax	723,319	393,582
Prior year adjustment	80,431	46,776
Deferred tax (see note 12)	7,073	82,284
	810,823	522,642

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher (2011 higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK The differences are explained below

	2012	2011
	£	£
Profit before tax	2,169,247	1,664,865
UK corporation tax at rate of 24 5% (2011 26 5%)	531,465	441,189
Prior year adjustment	80,431	46,776
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	198,926	91,224
	810,823	522,642

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2012

10. Plant and equipment

2012	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2012	626,211	626,211
Disposals at cost	-	-
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2012	626,211	626,211
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2012	498,762	498,762
Charge for the year	41,484	41,484
At 31 December 2012	540,245	540,245
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2012	85,966	85,966

2011	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2011	1,017,214	849,971	1,867,185
Disposals at cost	(395,425)	(853,685)	(1,249,110)
Additions	4,422	3,714	8,136
At 31 December 2011	626,211	-	626,211
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2011	642,638	743,662	1,386,300
Charge for the year	63,016	21,559	84,574
At 31 December 2011	498,762	-	498,762
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2011	127,450	-	127,450

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2012

11. Trade and other receivables

	2012	2011
	£	£
Amounts owed by ABG Sundal Collier Norge ASA	6,117,621	7,047,666
Amounts owed by ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	3,780,233	1,881,809
Other debtors	237,146	278,221
	10,135,000	9,207,696

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value There are no amounts impaired or past due

12. Deferred tax asset

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period

	£
At 1 January 2011	117,331
Charge for the year	(82,284)
At 1 January 2012	35,047
Deferred tax	(7,073)
As 31 December 2012	27,974

The deferred tax asset arises due to timing differences on fixed assets in excess of depreciation of £27,974 (2011 £35,047)

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2012

13. Investment in subsidiary

	2012 £	2011 £
Subsidiary		
ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	3,005,000	3,005,000
	3,005,000	3,005,000

Details of the subsidiary are as follows

Name	Place of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership %	Proportion of voting power %
ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	Great Britain	97 41	97 41

ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP, ("The Partnership"), was incorporated 22 September 2011, and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority on 1 June 2012, the date when the business of ABG Sundal Collier Limited was transferred to ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP In addition to the Corporate Member, ABG Sundal Collier Limited, the partnership has 14 Executive Members

14 Trade and other payables

	2012 £	2011 £
Accruals	58,196	130,741
	58,196	130,741

15. Financial risk management

The company is exposed to currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk The directors seek to identify, assess and monitor each class of risk in accordance with defined policies and procedures

The risk team is charged with monitoring the risk faced by the company The Board approves all risk management policies and limits The directors review all internal controls and associated risk management systems

Currency risk

Currency risk arises from the exposure to changes to foreign exchange spot and forward prices and volatility of exchange rates The company is exposed to the risk that the GBP value of monetary assets or the GBP value of the profit and loss could change as a result of foreign exchange movements The company's policy is to minimise exposure to currency risk The company minimises its currency risk by exchanging foreign currency balances for sterling on a regular basis to such an extent that impact of unexchanged balances would be immaterial

The intercompany accounts between the company and its parent are held in both GBP and Norwegian Krona To the extent that exchange movements affect the intercompany balances, equal and opposite exchange movements occur in the records of the parent company The company does not have any significant exposure to foreign currency as this is retained and managed within the parent company

Prior to allocation to the company, the introducing fee revenue is typically received by the group in Norwegian Krona This revenue is converted to GBP at the prevailing average monthly rate in which it is generated The company therefore has exposure in its revenue stream to fluctuations in the GBP Norwegian Krona exchange rate This risk is partly mitigated by the fact that some of the company's costs are originally denominated in Norwegian Krona so creating a natural economic hedge

Sensitivity analysis

The tables below summarise the effect of percentage changes in exchange rates against sterling movements on the company's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2012 Assumed +/-10 percent change in foreign exchange rates

	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Net position**	**Gain/ (loss)**
2012	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
NOK	185,553	185,601	2,952	295
USD	3,475	-	3,475	348
SEK	207	-	207	21
Total	189,235	185,601	6,634	664
2011				
NOK	226,499	223,676	2,823	282
USD	3,626	-	3,626	363
SEK	202	-	202	20
Total	230,327	223,676	6,651	665

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2012

Liquidity risk

The company maintains most of its cash with its parent company which it draws down as necessary in order to meet short term obligations The amount due from ABG Sundal Collier Norge ASA was £6,117,621 (2011 £7,047,665)

The following table details the expected maturity of the Company's material liabilities as at the balance sheet date The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted net cash outflows

As at 31 December 2012

	Less than 1 month and on demand	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1–5 years	5+ years
	£	£	£	£	£
Operating lease commitments	-	60,050	180,150	180,150	-
Trade and other payables	-	5,457	36,370	16,370	-
	-	65,507	216,520	196,520	-

As at 31 December 2011

	Less than 1 month and on demand	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1–5 years	5+ years
	£	£	£	£	£
Operating lease commitments	-	60,050	180,150	460,218	-
Trade and other payables	-	7,908	62,225	60,608	-
	-	67,958	242,375	520,826	-

The estimated cash outflows are based on contracted maturities and interest rates at the balance sheet date

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables The company is exposed to credit risk on its bank balance and on amounts due from the parent company and subsidiary

Credit risk is the potential loss that the company would incur if a counterparty fails to settle under its contractual obligations or there is a failure of a deposit taking institution The company manages this exposure by the use of the parent company to hold surplus funds and to settle transactions The company has no debtor which is past due but not yet impaired The company's only major debtor is its parent company ABG Sundal Collier Norge ASA, which has sufficient funds to pay the debt as and when required The amount due from ABG Sundal Collier Norge ASA £6,117,621 (2011 £7,047,666)

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2012

16 Provisions and liabilities

	2012 £	2011 £
At 1 January	2,749,733	1,117,259
Addition	65,943	2,117,223
Utilised	(675,744)	(484,759)
At 31 December	2,139,932	2,749,723

The provision represent management s best estimate of the total potential liability on two employees' conditional share awards set up by the company during 2003 and 2004 The schemes were used to remunerate employees and the provision represents potential employer National Insurance contributions and Pay As You Earn taxes including interest

17. Share capital

	2012 £	2011 £
Authorised.		
4,500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	4,500,000	4,500,000
Issued and fully paid.		
4,500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	4,500,000	4,500,000

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income

ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2012

18 Notes to the cash flow statement

	2012 £	2011 £ (Restated)
Operating (loss) / profit from continuing operations	(65,485)	(195,687)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	41,484	84,574
Profit share from LLP	2,150,856	1,761,911
Changes in provisions	(609,801)	1,632,474
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	1,517,054	3,283,272
(Decrease) / increase in receivables	(936,097)	4,199,033
Decrease in payables	(73,706)	(4,054,158)
Cash generated by/ (used in) operations	507 251	3,428,147
Income taxes paid	(564,000)	(1,140,536)
Interest received / (paid)	8,736	(2,000)
Net cash from operating activities	(48,013)	2,285,611

19. Operating lease arrangements

	2012 £	2011 £
Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognised as an expense in the year	186,155	193,267

At the balance sheet date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows

	2012 £	2011 £
Within one year	240,200	240,200
In the second to fifth years inclusive	180,150	460,218
After five years	-	-
	420,350	700,418

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for its office property and equipment The property lease has been negotiated for a term of 10 years from 2004 and rentals are fixed for 5 years

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2012

20. Retirement benefits - Defined contribution scheme

The company operated a defined contribution retirement benefit schemes for all employees up to and until the transfer of its business to ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP as of 1 June 2012 The total cost charged to income of Nil (2011 - £181,569) represents contributions payable to these schemes by the company at rates specified in the rules of the plans As at 31 December 2012, all contributions (2011 all) due in respect of the current reporting period had been paid over to the schemes

21. Related party transactions

As the company acts as an introducing broker for its parent, the majority of its income is derived from ABG Sundal Collier Norge ASA In addition there are some transactions related to cost reimbursements with the subsidiary ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP There are no other related party transactions

During the year, the company entered into the following transactions with related parties

	Introducing / rental income		Amounts owed by related parties	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
ABG Sundal Collier Norge ASA	-	4,860,634	6,117,621	7,047,666
ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	309,312	-	3,780,233	1,881,809
Group undertakings	309,312	4,860,634	9,897,854	8,929,475

Remuneration of key management personnel

The total remuneration of the directors, who are the key management personnel of the company, is set out below for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures Further information about the remuneration of individual directors is provided in Note 6

	2012	2011
	£	£
Short term employee benefits	-	293,248
Compensation for loss of office	-	-
Post-employment benefits	-	18,594
	-	311,842

22 Ultimate parent company

The company is a subsidiary of ABG Sundal Collier Norge ASA, a company incorporated in Norway The ultimate parent company, ultimate controlling party and the only company to prepare group accounts is ABG Sundal Collier Holding ASA This is the largest and smallest group within which the results of the company are consolidated

The group accounts for ABG Sundal Collier Holding ASA are available from Munkedamsveien 45, 0250 Oslo, Norway

Notes to the financial statements
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23. Subsequent events

There is no material subsequent event since the balance sheet date