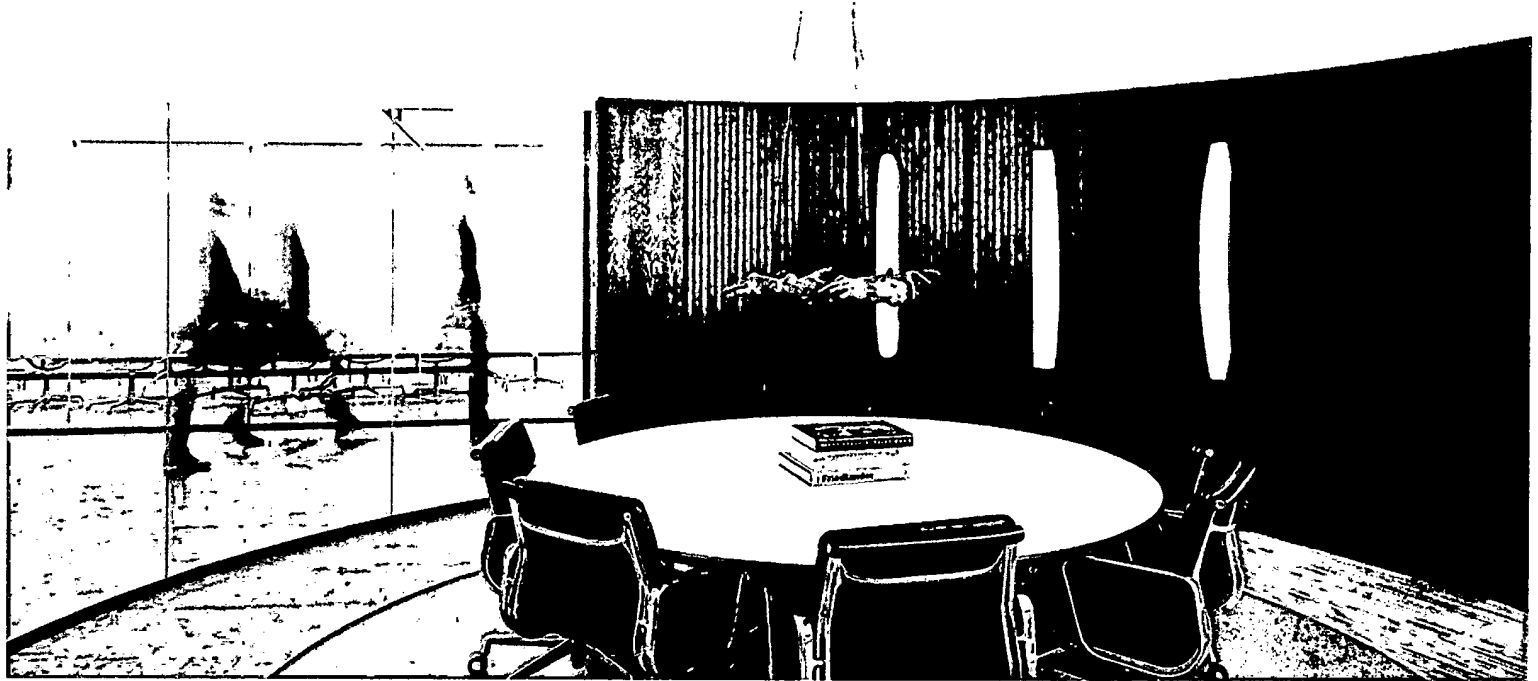




## ABG Sundal Collier Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015



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Registered number: 03374775 (England and Wales)

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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**

DNB London

8<sup>th</sup> Floor

The Walbrook Building

25 Walbrook

London EC4N 8AF

### **Solicitors**

Travers Smith LLP

10 Snow Hill

London EC1A 2AL

### **Auditor**

Deloitte LLP

London

## **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 2015. The Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

### **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 products 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.

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.

### **Directors and their interests**

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 declared a dividend of 36p per share to equity holders. (2014: 111p per share).

### **Charitable and political contributions**

During the year, the company made no charitable donations (2014: £nil). There were no political contributions during the year (2014: £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. The cash flow for 2015 was positive and continued funding, both through current bank deposits and from the Norwegian ultimate parent company are readily available. 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
- 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 auditor 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  
Company Secretary  
25 April 2016

## **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 2015 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 19. 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 and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. 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 2015 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:

- 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.



Caroline Britton (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
London, United Kingdom  
25 April 2016

## Income statement

	Notes	2015	2014
		£	£
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Revenue	3	2,645,495	1,832,555
Administrative expenses	4	-15,605	-171,995
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>2,629,890</b>	<b>1,660,560</b>
Rental income		0	200,607
Investment income	6	68,659	98,554
Finance costs	7	-21,117	-2,185
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>2,677,432</b>	<b>1,957,536</b>
Tax	8	-598,544	-509,436
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the equity holder of the company</b>		<b>2,078,888</b>	<b>1,448,100</b>

All recognised gains and losses in the current year are included in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been prepared.

All amounts relate to continuing activity.

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

## Statement of financial position

31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	9	0	0
Deferred tax asset	8, 11	18,021	21,976
Investment in subsidiary	12	3,005,000	3,005,000
		<b>3,023,021</b>	<b>3,026,976</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	10	10,432,415	11,848,150
Cash and cash equivalents		39,734	80,362
		<b>10,472,150</b>	<b>11,928,512</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>13,495,170</b>	<b>14,955,488</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	13	-1,457,050	-15,311
Corporation tax		-213,460	-194,405
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>-1,670,510</b>	<b>-209,716</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>11,824,660</b>	<b>14,745,772</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	15	4,500,000	4,500,000
Reserves		7,324,660	10,245,772
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>11,824,660</b>	<b>14,745,772</b>

The financial statements of ABG Sundal Collier Limited (registered number 03374775) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 April 2016.

They were signed on its behalf by:



Emily Dgebuadze

Director

25 April 2016

## Statement of changes in equity

31 December 2015

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance, 1 January 2014	4,500,000	8,797,672	13,297,672
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,448,100	1,448,100
Balance, 31 December 2014	4,500,000	10,245,772	14,745,772
Dividend		-5,000,000	-5,000,000
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,078,888	2,078,888
<b>Balance, 31 December 2015</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>7,324,660</b>	<b>11,824,660</b>

## Cash flow statement

31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4,911,936</b>	<b>-38,503</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Interest received		47,542	96,647
<b>Net cash from/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>47,542</b>	<b>96,647</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Dividend paid		-5,000,000	0
<b>Net cash from/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>-5,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-40,522</b>	<b>58,144</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		<b>80,362</b>	<b>23,195</b>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		-108	-977
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>39,734</b>	<b>80,362</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2015

## 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 3. 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

### *Basis of accounting*

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

### *Accounting standards*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union, and therefore comply with Article 4 of the EU IAS Regulation.

### *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 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 ultimate parent, ABG Sundal Collier Holding 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 32 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities
- Amendments to IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
- Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities
- IFRIC 21 Levies

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):

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- IAS 16 and IAS 38 (amendments) Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010-12 Cycle
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2011-13 Cycle
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2012-14 Cycle

### *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 page 4. The financial position of the company, its cash flows and liquidity position are described on pages 9 to 12. 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 strong support from the shareholder. The financial forecasts indicate that the company will continue to operate profitably in the future. Consequently, 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.

### *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. Fair value information has not been disclosed for the investment because the fair value cannot be reliably measured.

### *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

### *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.

#### *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 profit share from the subsidiary, ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP.

	2015	2014
	£	£
Profit share from ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	2,645,495	1,832,555

### 4 Profit for the year

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Depreciation of plant and equipment	0	37,568
Fees to the company's auditor for annual audit	7,500	10,000
Fees to the company's auditor for other services	2,750	2,500
Foreign exchange gains (+) / losses (-)	874	1,003

### 5 Director's emoluments

The company's directors did not provide any qualifying services to the company and were employed by ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP, so no remuneration has been paid out by ABG Sundal Collier Limited.

### 6 Investment income

	2015	2014
	£	£
Interest on bank deposits	228	165
Interest on deposits with group undertakings	67,238	86,917
Other financial income	1,193	11,472
<b>Sum</b>	<b>68,659</b>	<b>98,554</b>

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

### 7 Finance costs

	2015	2014
	£	£
Bank charges and interest costs	1,520	2,185
Interest on deposits with group undertakings	19,595	0
Other financial expenses	2	0
<b>Sum</b>	<b>21,117</b>	<b>2,185</b>

## 8 Tax

	2016	2014
	£	£
<b>United Kingdom Corporation tax:</b>		
Current tax	608,666	535,892
Prior year adjustment	-14,077	-30,253
Deferred tax (see note 11)	3,955	3,797
<b>Sum</b>	<b>598,544</b>	<b>509,436</b>

### Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2016	2014
	£	£
Profit before tax	2,677,432	1,957,536
UK corporation tax rate of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	542,180	420,870
Prior year adjustment	-14,077	-30,253
Tax effect on expenses that are not tax deductible	70,441	118,819
<b>Sum</b>	<b>598,544</b>	<b>509,436</b>

## 9 Plant and equipment

<b>Furnitures and fittings</b>	2016	2014
	£	£
Acquisition cost as of 1 January	626,211	626,211
Disposals at cost	0	0
Additions	0	0
Acquisition cost as of 31 December	626,211	626,211
Accumulated depreciation as of 1 January	626,211	588,643
Depreciation	0	37,568
Disposals	0	0
Accumulated depreciation as of 31 December	626,211	626,211
Carrying amount as of 31 December	0	0

## 10 Trade and other receivables

	2016	2014
	£	£
Amount owed by ABG Sundal Collier ASA	0	3,862,655
Amount owed by ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	10,377,870	7,930,949
Other debtors	54,545	54,546
<b>Sum</b>	<b>10,432,415</b>	<b>11,848,150</b>

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

## 11 Deferred tax

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

	£
Balance, 1 January 2014	25,773
Change deferred tax	-3,797
Balance, 31 December 2014	21,976
Change deferred tax	-3,955
Balance, 31 December 2015	18,021

The deferred tax asset arises due to timing differences on fixed assets in excess of depreciation of £18,021 (2014: £21,976).

## 12 Investment in subsidiary

	2015	2014
	£	£
ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	3,005,000	3,005,000

Details of the subsidiary are as follows:

	Place of Incorporation	Proportion of ownership	Proportion of voting power
ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	Great Britain	99.20%	99.20%

ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP, ("The Partnership"), was incorporated 22 September 2010, and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority on 1 June 2011, 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 five Executive Members.

## 13 Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
	£	£
Amount owed to ABG Sundal Collier ASA	1,454,020	0
Amount owed to ABG Sundal Collier Inc	6	0
Accounts payable	53	61
Other liabilities	2,971	15,250
Sum	1,457,050	15,311

## 14 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 in 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 Kroner. 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 Kroner. 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 Kroner exchange rate. This risk is partly mitigated by the fact that some of the company's costs are originally denominated in Norwegian Kroner, 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 2015. Assumed +/-10 percent change in foreign exchange rates:

<b>2015</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Net position</b>	<b>Gain (+) / loss (-)</b>
	£	£	£	£
NOK	1,603	15,180	-13,577	-1,358
USD	3,787	0	3,787	379
SEK	176	0	176	18
<b>Sum</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>15,180</b>	<b>-9,614</b>	<b>-961</b>

<b>2014</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Net position</b>	<b>Gain (+) / loss (-)</b>
	£	£	£	£
NOK	2,196	0	2,196	220
USD	3,603	0	3,603	360
SEK	183	0	183	18
<b>Sum</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>598</b>

### 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 to ABG Sundal Collier ASA was £1,454,020 (2014 (due from): £3,862,655).

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.

31 December 2015	<1 month	1-3 months	3 months - 1 year	1-5 years	>5 years
	£	£	£	£	
Trade and other payables			1,457,050		
Tax payable		213,460			
<b>Sum</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>213,460</b>	<b>1,457,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

31 December 2014	<1 month	1-3 months	3 months - 1 year	1-5 years	>5 years
	£	£	£	£	
Trade and other payables			15,311		
Tax payable		194,405			
<b>Sum</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>194,405</b>	<b>15,311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 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 debtors are intra-group companies which has sufficient funds to pay the debt as and when required.

## 15 Share capital

	2016	2014
	£	£
<b>Authorised:</b>		
4,500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	4,500,000	4,500,000
<b>Issued and fully paid:</b>		
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.

## 16 Notes to the cash flow statement

	2015	2014
	£	£
<b>Operating profit from continuing operations</b>	<b>2,629,890</b>	<b>1,660,560</b>
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation	0	37,568
Rental income	0	200,607
Changes in provisions	0	-280
<b>Operating cash flows before movements in working capital</b>	<b>2,629,890</b>	<b>1,898,456</b>
Change in receivables	1,412,679	-1,296,177
Change in payables	1,441,739	-75,775
<b>Cash generated by operations</b>	<b>5,484,308</b>	<b>526,504</b>
Corporation tax paid	-572,372	-565,007
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>4,911,936</b>	<b>-38,503</b>

## 17 Related party transactions

As the company acts as a corporate member of the partnership in ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP, there are some transactions related to cost reimbursements with the subsidiary ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP. In addition, the company receives funding from ABG Sundal Collier ASA, as well as cost reimbursements from other companies within the ABGSC Group.

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

	Rental income		Amounts owed / to by related parties	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£	£	£	£
ABG Sundal Collier ASA	0	0	-1,454,020	3,862,655
ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP	0	200,607	10,377,870	7,930,949
ABG Sundal Collier Inc	0	0	-6	0
<b>Sum</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,607</b>	<b>8,923,844</b>	<b>11,793,604</b>

## 18 Remuneration of key management personnel

The company's directors did not provide any qualifying services to the company and were employed by ABG Sundal Collier Partners LLP. ABG Sundal Collier Limited has therefore not paid any remuneration.

## 19 Ultimate parent company

The company is a subsidiary of ABG Sundal Collier ASA, a company incorporated in Norway. The ultimate parent company and the ultimate controlling party. Both ABG Sundal Collier ASA and ABG Sundal Collier Holding ASA prepares group accounts in which the results of the company are incorporated. The group accounts for both ABG Sundal Collier ASA and ABG Sundal Collier Holding ASA are available at Munkedamsveien 45, 0250 Oslo, Norway.