SEI Investments (Europe) LtdAnnual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015 Registered number: 3765319

09/08/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Directors and Other Information

Directors at 22 April 2016

Patrick Disney William Doran Robert Goldspink Ahsan Mallick Robert Nesher Joseph Ujobai Brett Williams

Secretaries

Connie B. Sundh The Alphabeta Building 1st Floor 14-18 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1BR

Jordans Corporate Law Limited 21 St Thomas Street Bristol BS16JS

Registered Number: 3765319

Registered Office

The Alphabeta Building 1st Floor 14-18 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1BR

Independent Auditor

KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015 Registered number: 3765319

Principal activities and review of business

The principal activities of the SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd (the "Company") are asset management and investment transaction processing services. All turnover is recognised in the United Kingdom.

The results and financial position at the year-end were considered satisfactory to the directors.

Business review and future development

SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd continued to capitalise on three major trends in the global marketplace: privatisation of pension funds, increased wealth accumulation among affluent investors and the elimination of barriers to global investing. Using the same asset management disciplines that have benefited U.S. clients, the Company provides investment management programs tailored to the needs of institutional and affluent individual investors. The Company has its main office located in London. Both the level of business and the year end financial position were satisfactory and the directors expect an increased level of business activity in the future. Turnover increased in 2015 when compared to 2014 primarily due to an increase in the market value of assets under management on new and existing business.

The Company must at all times monitor and demonstrate compliance with the regulatory capital requirements. The Company has put in place processes and controls to monitor compliance with FCA regulatory requirements and no breaches were reported during the year.

During the year, the Company did not issue shares (2014: 0 ordinary shares issued at £1 each) and the Company remains wholly controlled by the parent company, SEI Global Investments Corporation.

Foreign branches

The Company has sales offices located in Netherlands and United Arab Emirates.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors believe that the risks and uncertainties described below are those that impose the greatest threat to the sustainability of the Company's business. However, there are other risks and uncertainties that exist that may be unknown or, in the present opinion of management, do not currently pose a material risk of harm to the Company. The risks and uncertainties facing the Company's business, including those described below, could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include, but not limited to, concentration risk, product development risk, economic risk and operational risk.

Compliance and regulatory risk – The Company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") in the United Kingdom. Compliance with existing and future regulations could have a significant impact on our operations or our ability to provide products or services.

Data security risks – A failure to safeguard the integrity and confidentiality of client data from the infiltration by an unauthorised user, that is either stored on or transmitted between our proprietary systems or to other third party service provider systems, may lead to modifications or theft of critical and sensitive data pertaining to our clients. The costs incurred to correct client data and prevent further unauthorised access could be extensive.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

Dependence on third party service providers – We utilise third-party service providers in our operations. A failure by a third-party service provider could expose us to an inability to provide contractual services to our clients in a timely basis. Additionally, if a third-party service provider is unable to provide these services, we may incur significant costs to either internalise some of these services or find a suitable alternative.

Concentration risk – The Company has significant relationships with certain clients. The loss of those clients could have a material effect on our financial position and results of operations. Due to the continued effort to maintain positive relationships with them, we do not foresee the loss of these clients.

Product development risk – The SEI Wealth Platform is a technology platform that provides services targeted to independent wealth advisors. The Company is subject to product development risk, which may result in loss if the Company is unable to develop scale and deliver a fully functional service that addresses clients' needs and becomes an attractive value proposition for them.

Economic risk – The Company's revenues are earned as a percentage of the average assets under management which are subject to fluctuations due to volatility in the securities markets. A significant and prolonged market downturn would depress the revenues of the Company. In addition, the Company operates across different markets and currencies. Adverse movements in currency exchange may negatively affect the operating results, liquidity and financial condition of the Company. The Company's revenues account for less than five percent of SEI Investments Company (the Ultimate Parent) total revenue. Due to this reason, the Company does not hedge against foreign currency risk.

Operational risk — Operational risk generally refers to the risk of loss resulting from operations, including, but not limited to, improper or unauthorised execution and processing of transactions, deficiencies in operating systems, business disruptions and inadequacies or breaches in internal control processes. The Company is reliant on the ability of its employees and systems to process large volumes of transactions often within short time frames. In the event of a breakdown or improper operation of systems, human error or improper action by employees, the Company could suffer financial loss, regulatory sanctions or damage to its reputation. In order to mitigate and control operational risk, the Company continues to enhance its policies and procedures that are designated to identify and manage operational risk.

Financial Risk Management

The Company's business involves the acceptance and management of financial risk. The principal risks facing the Company are detailed below:

Credit risk – The Company has a number of debtor balances which relate mainly to fees and the risk in relation to this is mainly non payment of the fees. Fees and other balances due from clients are regularly reviewed and the potential impact considered.

Liquidity risk – The Company continues to develop and enhance its services to its target market. Although the Company reported a profit on ordinary activities in 2015, it has a history of continued losses. If the Company can not maintain a sufficient level of profitability in future periods, the Company has a potential risk that adequate liquid funds will not be available to settle liabilities as they fall due, especially if the Company loses its support from the parent. The Directors of the Company have executed and approved a Subscription Agreement, dated 3 December 2014, which superseded the previous Subscription Agreement, dated 8 August 2012, in which SEI Investments Company, who controls the Company, will fund all on-going capital subscriptions necessary through 31 December 2020.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

Results and dividends

The audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are set out on pages 12 to 22. The profit for the financial year was £11,492,000 (2014: profit of £9,709,000).

The directors did not recommend any dividend payments to be made for the year (2014: £nil).

Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)

The Company's businesses are managed by three senior executives, all of whom provide the Directors with the performance or position of their respective business lines. KPI's include factors such as client retention, assets under management or administration, revenue and cost targets. Furthermore, quarterly management accounts are prepared for the Directors by the Company's finance function, which help record the Company's position or performance against these factors.

SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd The Alphabeta Building 1st Floor 14-18 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1BR On behalf of the Board,

Patrick Disney Director 22 April 2016

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015 Registered number: 3765319

The directors present their financial statements on the affairs of SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd (the "Company"), together with the independent auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Remuneration code disclosure

Our policy is designed to ensure that we comply with the FCA Remuneration Code disclosure ("RemCode") and our compensation arrangements:

- 1. are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management;
- 2. do not encourage excessive risk taking;
- 3. include measures to avoid conflicts of interest; and
- 4. are in line with the Company's business strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests.

Proportionality

Enshrined in the European remuneration provisions is the principle of proportionality. The FCA have sought to apply proportionality in the first instance by categorising firms into 3 tiers. The Company falls within the FCA's third proportionality tier and as such this disclosure is made in line with the requirements for a proportionality level 3 firm.

Application of the requirements

We are required to disclose certain information on at least an annual basis regarding our Remuneration policy and practices for those staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company. Our disclosure is made in accordance with our size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of our activities.

- The Company's policy is in line with the Remuneration Code principles laid down by the FCA.
- Due to the size, nature and complexity of the Company, we are not required to appoint an independent remuneration committee.
- The Company's policy will be reviewed as part of annual process and procedures, or following a significant change to the business requiring an update to its internal capital adequacy assessment.
- The Company's ability to pay bonuses is based on the performance and profitability of the Company and then measured against individual targets designed to reward exceptional accomplishment.

Aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, for staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company

Code Staff	Aggregate compensation expense in 2015 / fiscal year
Senior management	£2,825,000
Other code staff	£1,323,000

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

In accordance with the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority, the Company has published information on its risk management objectives and policies and on its regulatory capital requirements and resources. This information is available on the Company's website (https://www.seic.com/UK-Adviser/SEI-IEL_ICAPP_Document-Pilar-3-Disclosure.pdf).

EU Capital Requirements Directive IV ("CRD IV") disclosure

Institutions are required to publish details of turnover, employment, profits, taxation and any public subsidies on a country by country basis under the EU Capital Requirements Directive IV ("CRD IV") from 1 January 2015.

Article 89 of CRV IV requires institutions to report the following information by member state and third countries in which it has an establishment:

- a) Nature of activities and geographical location (see 'Principal activities' on page 3);
- b) Turnover (see disclosure note 2 on page 17);
- c) Number of employees on a full time equivalent basis (see disclosure note 6 on page 19);
- d) Profit and loss before taxation (see disclosure note 5 on pages 18-19);
- e) Tax on profit or loss (see disclosure note 5 on pages 18-19).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Patrick Disney

William Doran

Robert Goldspink

Brett Williams

Ahsan Mallick

Robert Nesher

Joseph Ujobai

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The directors confirm that so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and that each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

Third party indemnity

The Company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. Following shareholder approval the Company has also provided an indemnity for its directors and the secretary, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

The qualifying third party indemnity was in force during the financial year and also at the date of approval of the financial statements.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

Political donations

There were no political donations made in 2015 and 2014.

SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd The Alphabeta Building 1st Floor 14-18 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1BR

On behalf of the Board,

Patrick Disney Director

22 April 2016

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements Registered number: 3765319

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 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 they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

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

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that which 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd The Alphabeta Building 1st Floor 14-18 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1BR On behalf of the Board,

Patrick Disney Director 22 April 2016

Independent auditor's report to the members of SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd

We have audited the financial statements of SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 12 to 23. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

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 set out on page 9, 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 to 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

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 Strategic report and 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 auditors' report to the members of SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd (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.

14.45

Nell Palmer (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
22 April 2016

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

(all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

		Year ended 31 Dec 2015	Year ended 31 Dec 2014
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	2	65,228,000	57,835,000
Cost of Sales		(14,655,000)	(10,739,000)
Gross Profit		50,573,000	47,096,000
		·	
Administrative Expenses		(39,232,000)	(37,592,000)
Operating Profit	3	11,341,000	9,504,000
	•	207.000	200,000
Other interest receivable and similar income	4	207,000	268,000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		11,548,000	9,772,000
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	(56,000)	(63,000)
Profit for the financial year		11,492,000	9,709,000
•			
Retained profit at 1 January		(43,530,000)	(53,239,000)
Retained profit at 31 December		(32,038,000)	(43,530,000)

All activities derive from continuing operations.

The Company has no recognised gains or losses in either the current or prior years other than those included within the profit and loss account, and as such a separate statement of comprehensive income is not prepared.

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2015

(all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

Notes	2015	2014 £
notes	£	L
8	9,949,000	1,334,000
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
9	32,378,000	27,420,000
	35,207,000	33,298,000
	67,585,000	60,718,000
10	(24,512,000)	(20,522,000)
	43,073,000	40,196,000
	53,022,000	41,530,000
11	85,060,000	85,060,000
12	(32,038,000)	(43,530,000)
12	53,022,000	41,530,000
	9 10 11 12	Notes £ 8 9,949,000 9 32,378,000 35,207,000 67,585,000 10 (24,512,000) 43,073,000 53,022,000 11 85,060,000 12 (32,038,000)

The financial statements on pages 12 to 22 were approved by the Board of directors on 22 April 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Patrick Disney Director

Company registered number: 3765319

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the prior year.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable United Kingdom accounting standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), *The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* as issued in August 2014 and the Companies Act 2006. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is Sterling. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest £1,000 in the financial statements.

In the transition to FRS 102 from old UK GAAP, the Company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments.

The immediate parent undertaking is SEI Global Investments Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America, and 100 percent owner of SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd. SEI Investments Company is the ultimate parent company and 100 percent owner of SEI Global Investments Corporation. The Company's ultimate parent company includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of SEI Investments Company are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and are available to the public and may be obtained from:

Investor Relations SEI Investments Company 1 Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456

In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity for the purposes of this FRS and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect to the following disclosure:

- · Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- · Key Management Personnel compensation

As the consolidated financial statements of SEI Investments Company included the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

• Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.26, Shared Based Payments.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financials statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued) (all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

Going Concern

The Company's ultimate parent has confirmed its intention to provide financial support for at least another 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern and do not include any adjustments that would result if the going concern basis was not appropriate.

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of asset management and investment transaction processing services provided to its clients and is recognised on an accrual basis. Turnover is primarily based on (i) a percentage of average assets under management and is recognised on an accrual basis for asset management services, and (ii) a percentage of any assets under administration processed on the SEI Wealth Platform for investment transaction processing.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales represents fees for the management of client assets invested in open ended investment companies by third party investment advisors and SEI Investments Management Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI Investments Company.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses includes personnel costs, third party vendor costs and any other corporate overhead expenses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	3 years
Software	3 years
Office furniture	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers investment instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Deferred taxation

Full provision is required to be made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in a tax computation.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued) (all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable or a binding agreement to distribute past earnings in future periods has been entered into by the subsidiary.

Share based compensation

Stock Purchase Plan

Following completion of eligibility requirements, the Company's employees are able to participate in the SEI employee stock purchase plan. The plan provides for offering of common stock to eligible employees at a price equal to 85% of the fair value at the end of the stock purchase period, as defined.

Share Options

SEI Investments Company operates a share option scheme (1998 Equity Compensation Plan, and the 2014 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan) to its employees where employees of the Company can be awarded shares in SEI Investments Company (the ultimate parent company) in accordance with the share option scheme. This arrangement is accounted for as an equity settled, share-based compensation scheme for the employees of the Company. The award of shares is recognised as an expense of the Company. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the awards granted, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of shares that are expected to vest. At each balance sheet date, a revision is made to the estimate of the number of shares that are expected to vest. The impact of the revision, if any, is recognised in the profit and loss account, with a corresponding adjustment to liability.

Currently, only stock options have been granted to its employees. Stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of SEI's common stock on the date of the grant and expire ten years from the date of grant. Stock options granted have performance vesting conditions based on the attainment of certain earnings per share targets established at the date of the grant. Earnings per share targets are calculated exclusively of stock-based compensation expense, net of tax. The first performance condition determines vesting of 50 percent of the options, and a second performance condition determines the vesting of the remaining 50 percent of the options. The performance conditions are measured annually on December 31.

Pension costs and other post retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued) (all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. Turnover

	2015	2014
	£	£
Asset Management Services	42,830,000	36,275,000
Investment Processing Services	22,398,000	21,560,000
Total Turnover	65,228,000	57,835,000

In 2015 and 2014, respectively, the Company derived approximately 49 percent and 53 percent of its asset management revenues from two clients. As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company had outstanding receivables from these relationships of £4,242,000 and £5,322,000, respectively.

In 2015 and 2014, the Company derived approximately 38 percent and 33 percent of its investment processing revenue from two clients. As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company had outstanding receivables from these clients of £2,279,000 and £1,977,000, respectively.

3. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2015 £	2014 £
·		
Operating lease charges:		
- Other	2,972,000	2,245,000
Depreciation and amortisation	269,000	357,000
Exchange loss on foreign currency transactions	(457,000)	(70,000)
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts	62,000	(36,000)
Auditor remuneration for audit services	84,000	84,000
Other services pursuant to legislation	105,000	97,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued) (all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

4. Interest income

•	2015	2014
	£	£
Interest on bank balances	207,000	268,000
	207,000	268,000

5. Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities

a. Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities comprised:

	2015	2014
	£	£
UK Corporation tax on interest for period	42,000	51,000
Overseas taxes	14,000	12,000
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	56,000	63,000

The tax assessed for the period is higher (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 20.25% (2014: 21.50%). The differences are explained below:

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	11,548,000	9,772,000
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the		
UK standard corporation tax rate of 20.25% (2014: 21.50%)	2,338,000	2,101,000
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	200,000	195,000
Loan Relationships	(42,000)	(58,000)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	1,000	11,000
Tax losses carried forward	_	_
Brought forward tax losses utilised in current year	(2,497,000)	(2,249,000)
Tax on Interest Income	42,000	51,000
UK current tax charge for the year	42,000	51,000
Overseas taxes	14,000	12,000
Current tax charge for the year	56,000	63,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued) (all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

b. Factors that may affect future tax charges

As of 31 December 2015, there is an unrecognised deferred tax asset from net operating loss, measured at the standard rate of 20.00% of £4,837,000 (2014: £7,300,000) and book tax difference on depreciation of 20.00% of £546,000 (2014: £454,000). These deferred tax assets relate to the current year and prior year unutilised expenses. It is considered uncertain when there will be a liability in the future against which the deferred tax asset can be offset. Therefore, the tax asset has not been recognised.

The standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK changed from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. Accordingly, the Company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective tax rate of 20.25%.

6. Staff charges

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) during the years were:

	2015	2014
Investment management	11	13
Sales and service	52	48
Operations and administration	165	170
	228	231
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2015	2014
	£	£
Wages and salaries	20,226,000	20,071,000
Share-based compensation cost	469,000	361,000
Social security costs	2,855,000	2,895,000
Other pension costs (Note 13)	1,407,000	1,376,000
	24,957,000	24,703,000

7. Directors' remuneration and transactions

Remuneration

The remuneration of the directors included in staff costs above was as follows:

•	2015	2014
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	1,365,000	1,117,000
	1,365,000	1,117,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued) (all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

Stock Options

The number of directors who exercised share options during the year was 3 (2014: 4). The highest paid director did not exercise options during 2015 (2014: nil).

Pensions

There was one director who was a member of pension schemes during the year (2014: nil).

Highest-paid director

The above amounts for remuneration include the following in respect of the highest paid director:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	717,000	749,000
	717,000	749,000

The aggregate emoluments and amounts receivable of the highest paid director was £340,000 (2014: £390,000).

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment	Software	Leasehold improvement	Office furniture	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation	•				•
At 1 January 2015	618,000	513,000	925,000	682,000	2,738,000
Additions	494,000		8,402,000	16,000	8,912,000
Retirements	_	_	(213,000)	(454,000)	(667,000)
At 31 December 2015	1,112,000	513,000	9,114,000	244,000	10,983,000
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2015	491,000	120,000	175,000	618,000	1,404,000
Charge for the year	98,000	107,000	. 38,000	26,000	269,000
Retirements	_		(213,000)	(426,000)	(639,000)
At 31 December 2015	589,000	227,000		218,000	1,034,000
Net book value					
At 31 December 2014	127,000	393,000	750,000	64,000	1,334,000
At 31 December 2015	523,000	286,000	9,114,000	26,000	9,949,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued) (all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

9. Debtors

	2015	2014
	£	£
Trade debtors	25,782,000	20,958,000
Other debtors	5,099,000	4,785,000
Prepayments and accrued income	1,497,000	1,677,000
	32,378,000	27,420,000

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

·	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	10,200,000	8,748,000
Other creditors including taxation and social security	1,426,000	1,420,000
Rebates due to clients	866,000	1,268,000
Accruals and deferred income	12,020,000	9,086,000
	24,512,000	20,522,000

At 31 December 2015, the balance of the amounts owed to the parent had no formal repayment terms and is non-interest bearing.

11. Called-up share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Authorised	•	
100,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000,000	100,000,000
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
85,060,000 (2014: 85,060,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	85,060,000	85,060,000

12. Pension arrangements

The Company operates a number of defined contribution schemes for which the pension cost charge for the year amounted to £1,407,000 (2014: £1,376,000).

At 31 December 2015, there were no prepaid or accrued defined contribution charges on the Balance Sheet.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued) (all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand)

13. Operating Leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

·	2015	2014
	£ .	£
Less than one year	_	447,000
Between one and five years	11,609,000	_
More than five years	15,705,000	
	27,314,000	447,000

During the year 2015, £2,972,000 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2014: £2,245,000)

14. Related party transactions

As a subsidiary undertaking of SEI Investments Company, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Section 33 "Related party disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other members of the group headed by SEI Investments Company. Apart from intergroup transactions, no related parties transactions were entered into.

15. Subscription Agreement

The Directors of the Company have executed and approved a Subscription Agreement, dated 3 December 2014, which superseded the previous Subscription Agreement, dated 8 August 2012, in which SEI Investments Company, who controls the Company, will fund all on-going capital subscriptions necessary through 31 December 2020 to maintain the regulatory capital requirement as stipulated by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority.

16. Subsequent events

The Company performed an evaluation of subsequent events through 22 April 2016 which is the date the financial statements were made available to be issued. The Company determined that based on its evaluation that there were no items that would affect the reported amounts in the financial statements as of 31 December 2015.