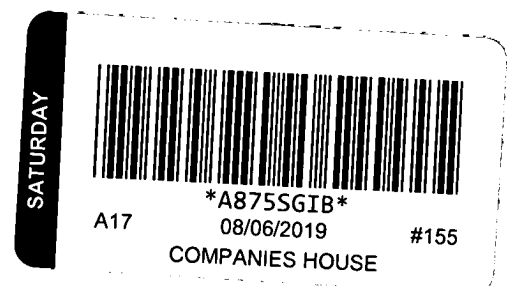

ANSBACHER & CO LIMITED

Report and financial statements
31 December 2018



Company Registration Number: 887900

Company information

Directors

G Bell
P. Mason

Current Registered office

Third Floor
24 Chiswell Street
London
United Kingdom
EC1Y 4YX

The management is currently in the process to update the address to:

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)
51 Grosvenor Street,
London
United Kingdom
W1K 3HH

Banker

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)
51 Grosvenor Street,
London
United Kingdom
W1K 3HH

Auditor

KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
London
United Kingdom
E14 5GL

Company Registration Number: 887900

ANSBACHER & CO LIMITED

Report and financial statements
31 December 2018

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Directors' report

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The Company is part of the Ansbacher Group. The Company's principal activity was providing specialist banking services to international private clients. The Company's permissions were finally surrendered to the Financial Services Authority ("FSA") on 1 May 2012. The Company surrendered its lease on its main property on 10 February 2012 and ceased trading at that date. The Company places deposit with the parent company and therefore earns interest.

Business update and future developments

The ultimate parent company decided in 2010 that it was in the best interest of the Ansbacher Group (the "Group") that the Group be put up for sale, whilst continuing to provide the highest possible levels of service to our clients. However, on 20 September 2011, the Directors took the decision to cease trading following the withdrawal of the proposed purchaser. In prior years, the Directors took steps to get the Company ready for liquidation and completed most of the steps to enable this to be achieved, as such the financial statements were prepared on a break-up basis. From the year ending 31st December 2014, given there have not been any significant further achievements in readying the Company for liquidation, the Directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as the Directors do not intend to and do not foresee being able to liquidate the Company in the next 12 months.

Employees

As a result of the decision to cease trading, staff numbers employed by the Group at the year-end were Nil (2017: Nil).

Risk management

Risk management is further discussed in note 12.

Results and dividends

The results of the Company are set out on page 8 and the loss for the year amounted to £41,000 (2017: profit of £115,000). No dividends were paid to the shareholders during the year or the prior year.

Directors

The present Directors of the Company are set out on page 1. The following changes in directorship have occurred up to the date of approval of the financial statements:

	Appointed	Resigned
P H Mason	01.06.2017	
G Bell	25.05.2018	
G Fox		25.05.2018

Independent Auditors

For the financial year 2018, KPMG was appointed as auditor, replacing Ernst & Young LLP.

Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.



Indemnity insurance

The Company maintains liability insurance for its Directors and officer and indemnifies them against any costs or liability incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. Neither the insurance nor indemnity provided by the Company provides cover for fraudulent or dishonest actions by the Directors or officers.

Directors' report (continued)

Strategic report

In accordance with section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, the Company has taken the exemption not to prepare a strategic report as the Company qualifies as a small company in accordance with section 382 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

P. H. Mason
Director

21 May 2019

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 laws they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

Under Company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ansbacher & Co Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ansbacher & Co Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of the loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the group in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements.

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the company 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.



Zaffarali Khakoo (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square London
E14 5GL

21 May 2019

Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2018 £000	Year ended 31 December 2017 £000
Interest and similar income	3	18	7
Net interest income		18	7
Other operating income	4	-	125
Operating income from continuing operations		18	132
Operating expenses	5	(37)	(17)
(Loss)/profit from continuing operations before taxation		(19)	115
Tax charge	7	(22)	-
(Loss)/profit from continuing operations		(41)	115
Total comprehensive income for the year		(41)	115

The notes from pages 13 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Issued Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Retained earnings £000	Total £000
Balance as at 1 January 2017	1,250	-	1,783	3,033
Profit for the year	-	-	115	115
At 31 December 2017 / 1 January 2018	1,250	-	1,898	3,148
Loss for the year	-	-	(41)	(41)
At 31 December 2018	1,250	-	1,857	3,107

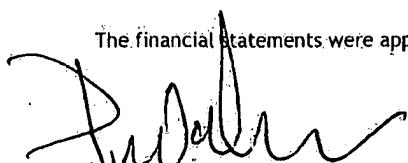
The notes from pages 13 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

At 31 December 2018

	Notes	31 December 2018 £000	31 December 2017 £000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	2,291	2,318
Other assets	8	936	936
Total current assets		3,227	3,254
Total assets		3,227	3,254
Equity			
Issued share capital	10	1,250	1,250
Retained earnings	11	1,857	1,898
Total equity		3,107	3,148
Current liabilities			
Other liabilities	9	120	106
Total liabilities		120	106
Total equity and liabilities		3,227	3,254

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21 May 2019.


P H Mason
Director
21 May 2019

The notes from pages 13 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Company registration number is 887900.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2018

		Year ended 31 December 2018 £000	Year ended 31 December 2017 £000
	Notes		
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) / profit for the year		(41)	115
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	3	(18)	(7)
		(59)	108
Change in:			
Other liabilities		14	(138)
Cash used in operating activities		(45)	(30)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest received	3	18	7
Net cash from financing activities		18	7
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(27)	(23)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		2,318	2,341
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	14	2,291	2,318

The notes from pages 13 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with IFRSs

The financial statements of Ansbacher & Co Ltd (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 May 2019 and the statement of financial position was signed on the Board of directors' behalf by P Mason. Ansbacher & Co Ltd is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales.

The Company was previously an authorised banking institution and was regulated by the Financial Services Authority for the conduct of investment business in the United Kingdom. Following the aborted sale of the bank, a closure programme was submitted to the Financial Services Authority on 2 September 2011. The Company applied to and successfully gained permission from the Financial Services Authority to cease trading as a banking institution. Permissions were surrendered on 1 May 2012. Directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as the Directors do not intend to and do not foresee being able to liquidate the Company in the next 12 months.

The Ansbacher Group's principal activities were comprised of private and specialist banking. The Company places deposit with the parent company and therefore earns interest.

The ultimate holding company is Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) (head office at P.O. Box 1000, Doha, State of Qatar), which is incorporated in Qatar and heads the smallest group and the largest group in which the financial statements of the Company are consolidated. The immediate holding company is Ansbacher (UK) Group Limited, a company incorporated in the UK.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union ("IFRSs"). The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company's financial statements are presented in UK Pound Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except where otherwise indicated.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

2.2.1 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 is not applicable to items that had already been derecognized at 1 January 2018, the date of initial application.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' model. The new impairment model also applies to certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts but not to equity investments.

Transition

Changes in the accounting policies resulting from adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively while the changes have not impacted the Company's financial position.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2.2 IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations.

The Company initially applied IFRS 15 on 1 January 2018 retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 without any practical expedients. The timing or amount of the Company's income was not impacted by the adoption of IFRS 15.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2.3.1 Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in UK Pound Sterling, which is Ansbacher & Co Limited's presentational and functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. All differences are taken to 'Net trading income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

2.3.2 Financial Instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Due from banks

'Due from banks' are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, amounts due from banks are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortisation is included in 'Interest and similar income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances on debt securities and financial assets at amortised cost at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss, except for debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date, other debt securities for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured as 12 month expected credit loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit loss, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is past due.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, while 12 month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

This consist financial assets related to cash and cash equivalent and assets due from related parties; all of which are repayable on demand. Therefore, no expected credit loss (ECL) are recognised due to immateriality of the related ECL.

2.3.4 Recognition of income and expenses

Interest and similar income and expenses

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing financial instruments classified as held for-sale financial investments, interest income or expense is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

2.3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent deposits in the statement of financial position comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

2.3.6 Provisions

A provision is recognised where the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, expected further cash flows are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance policy, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when recovery is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to unwinding the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Company has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

2.3.7 Taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in equity are also recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.3.9 Future changes in accounting policies

IFRS 16 Leases introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases and to account for these two types of leases differently. The effective date for IFRS 16 is 1 January 2019. The Company does not anticipate early adoption of IFRS 16 and is currently evaluating the impact.

3 Net Interest Income

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £000	Year ended 31 December 2017 £000
Interest Income	18	7
Cash and short term funds	18	7

Notes to the financial statements

4 Other operating income

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £000	Year ended 31 December 2017 £000
Other	-	125
	<u>-</u>	<u>125</u>

Other operating income in 2017 relates to the write-back of an accrual relating to irrecoverable VAT that was deemed to be no longer required.

5 Operating expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £000	Year ended 31 December 2017 £000
Administrative expenses	37	17
	<u>37</u>	<u>17</u>

6 Auditors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £000	Year ended 31 December 2017 £000
Audit of the financial statements	10	8
	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>

7 Taxation

(a) Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £000	Year ended 31 December 2017 £000
Current taxation, (credit) / charge:		
- UK taxes: current year	-	-
- UK taxes: prior year	22	-
	<u>22</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19% (2017: 19.25%). The actual tax charge for the current and previous year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

Notes to the financial statements

7 Taxation (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £000	Year ended 31 December 2017 £000
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities before tax	(19)	115
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities at standard corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	(4)	22
<i>Factors affecting charge for the period:</i>		
Excess losses not recognised	4	0
Prior year tax charge	22	0
Group relief surrender of prior year losses	0	22
Total tax	22	-

(c) Unrecognised tax losses

The main rate of UK corporation tax remained at 19%. The Company's unrecognised deferred tax assets at 31 December 2018 have been stated at 19%.

The deferred tax asset of £682,000 (2017: £678,000) relating to connected party capital losses £135,000 (2017: £135,000) relating to capital losses and the deferred tax asset of £nil (2017: £nil) relocating to excess management expenses have not been recognised due to the uncertainty of future capital gains.

8 Other assets

	31 December 2018 £000	31 December 2017 £000
Amounts due from group undertakings	932	932
Prepayments and accrued income	4	4
	936	936

9 Other liabilities

	31 December 2018 £000	31 December 2017 £000
Accruals and deferred income	25	19
Sundry payables	95	87
	120	106

10 Issued share capital

	31 December 2018 £000	31 December 2017 £000
Issued, allotted, called up and fully paid:		
59,000,000 ordinary shares of 0.021187 pence each (2017: 59,000,000 ordinary shares of 0.021187 pence each)	1,250	1,250

The Company has adopted articles under Companies Act 2006 which do not have a provision for authorised share capital.

Notes to the financial statements

11 Retained earnings

	31 December 2018 £000	31 December 2017 £000
Retained earnings: At 1 January	1,898	1,783
(Loss)/profit for the year	(41)	115
At 31 December	<u>1,857</u>	<u>1,898</u>

12 Risk Management

The main risks arising from the Company's financial statements are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. All of the Company's dealings are with related parties, whose ultimate parent is Qatar National Bank which is rated by Fitch as A+ (long term) and F1 (short term) which materially reduces these risks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2018 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Within 1 month £000	Total £000
Financial liabilities As at 31 December 2018		
Other liabilities	120	120
Total undiscounted financial liabilities 2018	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>

	Within 1 month £000	Total £000
Financial liabilities As at 31 December 2017		
Other liabilities	106	106
Total undiscounted financial liabilities 2017	<u>106</u>	<u>106</u>

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Notes to the financial statements

12 Risk Management (continued)

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the placements with a floating interest rate payable by the parent company.

Interest rate risk table

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (though the impact on floating rate borrowings).

	<i>Increase of 25 basis points</i>		<i>Increase of 200 basis points</i>	
	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income £000</i>	<i>Sensitivity of equity £000</i>	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income £000</i>	<i>Sensitivity of equity £000</i>
As at 31 December 2018				
GBP				
0 - 1 month	6	6	46	46
	6	6	46	46

	<i>Increase of 25 basis points</i>		<i>Increase of 200 basis points</i>	
	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income £000</i>	<i>Sensitivity of equity £000</i>	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income £000</i>	<i>Sensitivity of equity £000</i>
As at 31 December 2017				
GBP				
0 - 1 month	6	6	47	47
	6	6	47	47

The above calculations have been developed internally to quantify the interest rate risk to the Company's net interest income for the Company's major currencies. The calculation is applied to each net asset gap in each time period to convert that gap amount to a monetary value, using a 25 basis point and 200 basis point shock based on LIBOR rates. Assets are denoted by a positive value and liabilities by a negative value.

13 Related party disclosures

(a) Parent undertaking

The Company's parent undertaking is Ansbacher UK Group Limited.

(b) Entities with significant influence over the Company

The Company has a banking relationship with its ultimate parent undertaking, Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.). These transactions are conducted on normal market terms.

(c) Other related parties

All other related party transactions disclosed in the table below are with Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) or its subsidiaries.

Notes to the financial statements

13 Related party disclosures (continued)

<i>For the year ended and as at 31 December 2018</i>				
	<i>Amounts owed by Group undertakings</i>	<i>Placements with banks</i>	<i>Accounts Payable</i>	<i>Interest Received</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)	-	2,291	-	18
QNB International Holdings Limited Sàrl	64	-	-	-
Ansbacher Group Holdings Limited Sàrl	19	-	-	-
Ansbacher (C.I.) Holdings Limited	577	-	-	-
Ansbacher (Channel Islands) Limited (Jersey)	-	-	4	-
Ansbacher (C.I.) Services Limited	17	-	-	-
Ansbacher Overseas Group Limited	259	-	-	-
Ansbacher Trust Group Services Limited	-	-	-	-

<i>For the year ended and as at 31 December 2017</i>				
	<i>Amounts owed by Group undertakings</i>	<i>Placements with banks</i>	<i>Accounts Payable</i>	<i>Interest Received</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)	-	2,318	-	7
QNB International Holdings Limited Sàrl	64	-	-	-
Ansbacher Group Holdings Limited Sàrl	19	-	-	-
Ansbacher (C.I.) Holdings Limited	577	-	-	-
Ansbacher (Channel Islands) Limited (Jersey)	-	-	4	-
Ansbacher (C.I.) Services Limited	17	-	-	-
Ansbacher Overseas Group Limited	259	-	-	-
Ansbacher Trust Group Services Limited	-	-	-	-

In aggregate, amounts included in the financial statements are as follows:

<i>For the year ended and as at 31 December 2018</i>				
	<i>Parent undertaking</i>	<i>Entities with significant influence over the Company</i>	<i>Other related parties</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Interest received	-	18	-	18
	-	18	-	18
Placements with banks	-	2,291	-	2,291
Other assets	-	64	868	932
	-	2,355	868	3,223

Notes to the financial statements

13 Related party disclosures (continued)

For the year ended and as at 31 December 2017

	<i>Parent undertaking £000</i>	<i>Entities with significant influence over the Company £000</i>	<i>Other related parties £000</i>	<i>Total £000</i>
Interest received	-	7	-	7
	-	7	-	7
Placements with banks	-	2,318	-	2,318
Other assets	-	64	868	932
	-	2,382	868	3,250

(d) Key management personnel

Key management personnel includes all Directors of the Company.

Directors' remuneration

The Directors of the Company are also employees of Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) and Directors of a number of its subsidiaries. The Directors received remuneration for their services to Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) and its subsidiaries and were paid by Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.). The Directors have estimated an apportionment of their remuneration for the qualifying services they provided to the Company of £1,600 (2017: £1,600), of which the highest paid Director was apportioned £1,000 (2017: £1,000).

14 Additional cash flow information

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the following:

	<i>31 December 2018 £000</i>	<i>31 December 2017 £000</i>
Due from banks - within one month or less	2,291	2,318
	2,291	2,318

Operational cash flows from interest

	<i>31 December 2017 £000</i>	<i>31 December 2017 £000</i>
Interest received	18	7

15 Fair value

In the opinion of the Directors, the book value of the assets and liabilities of the Company equate to the fair values of those assets and liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

16 Capital

The Company maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business.

Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

17 Subsequent events

Nil