

/SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Registered No: 2759673

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014



L4AA6DJ5

LD3

25/06/2015

#49

COMPANIES HOUSE

HSBC 

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Contents

Strategic Report.....	2
Directors' Report.....	3
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Somers (U.K.) Limited.....	5
Income statement	6
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Statement of financial position.....	7
Statement of cash flows.....	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes on the financial statements.....	10

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2014



Principal activities

The Company's principal activity was to act as a nominee company for which it received an administration fee. However, the Company ceased trading as of 8th October 2014.

Review of the Company's business

The Company has no employees, and all the related services are provided by the parent company. The Company's principal stakeholder is its parent company.

Financial Performance

The Company's result for the year under review are as detailed in the income statement shown in these accounts.

Risk management

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company, together with an analysis of the exposure to such risks are set out in Note 7 of the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board

R H Musgrove
Director

Dated: 11 June 2015

Registered Office
8 Canada Square
London
E14 5HQ

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2014

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were as follows:

Name

R H Musgrove

I R Banks

The Articles of Association of the Company provide that in certain circumstances the Directors are entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against claims from third parties in respect of certain liabilities arising in connection with the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the UK Companies Act 2006. Indemnity provisions of this nature have been in place during the financial year but have not been utilised by the Directors. All Directors have the benefit of directors' and officers' liability insurance.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013: Nil).

Significant events since the end of the financial year

No important events affecting the Company have occurred since the end of the financial year.

Going concern basis

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors are satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions.

Disclosure of information to the Auditor

Each person 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 or she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given pursuant to section 418 of the UK Companies Act 2006 and should be interpreted in accordance therewith.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and therefore KPMG Audit Plc will continue in office for the financial period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014.

Following a tender process for the audit of HSBC Holdings plc and its subsidiaries that took place in 2013, it was recommended that PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP be appointed as auditors for the HSBC Group entities effective for periods ending on or after 1 January 2015.

As a result, KPMG Audit Plc will not be seeking reappointment as the Company's auditor for the financial year commencing 1 January 2015 and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will seek appointment instead.

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the Auditor's statement of their responsibilities set out in their report on the next page, is made with a view to distinguish the respective responsibilities of the Directors and of the Auditor in relation to the financial statements.

The Directors are responsible for preparing, in accordance with applicable law and regulations, a Strategic Report, a Directors' Report and financial statements for each financial year.

The Directors are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') as adopted by the European Union ('EU') and have elected to prepare the Company's financial statements on the same basis.

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:

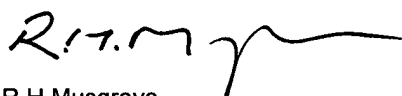
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU.

The Directors are required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is not appropriate. Since the Directors are satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

The Directors have responsibility for ensuring that sufficient accounting records are kept that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors 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.

By order of the Board



R H Musgrove
Director

Dated: 11 June 2015

Registered Office
8 Canada Square
London
E14 5HQ

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Somers (U.K.) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Somers (U.K.) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 set out on pages 6 to 14. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU.

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 4, 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

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 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; 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.



Simon Clark (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG Audit Plc, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
One Snowhill,
Snow Hill Queensway,
Birmingham,
B4 6GH

Dated: 15 JUNE 2015

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Financial Statements

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 £	2013 £
Revenue			
Fees and commissions receivable		<u>2,306</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Operating profit		<u>2,306</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Administrative expense	3	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,932)</u>
Profit before tax		<u>2,306</u>	<u>1,068</u>
Tax expense	4	<u>(495)</u>	<u>(248)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>1,811</u>	<u>820</u>

There were no acquisitions, discontinued or discontinuing operations during the year.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014

There has been no comprehensive income or expense other than the profit for the year as shown above (2013: Nil).

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

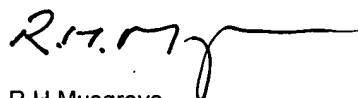
SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED
Financial Statements (continued)

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 £	2013 £
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents held with parent undertakings		17,811	14,005
Amounts due from other group undertakings		-	1,500
Total assets		<u>17,811</u>	<u>15,505</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to parent undertakings	5	2,180	1,932
Current tax liabilities		495	248
Total liabilities		<u>2,675</u>	<u>2,180</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	6	2	2
Retained earnings		15,134	13,323
Total shareholders' equity		<u>15,136</u>	<u>13,325</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>17,811</u>	<u>15,505</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 June 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:



R H Musgrove
Director

Company Registered Number: 2759673

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED**Financial Statements (continued)**

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014

	2014 £	2013 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	2,306	1,068
Adjustments for:		
– Tax paid	(248)	(262)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>2,058</u>	<u>806</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Received from/(paid to) other group undertakings in respect of other financing activities	<u>1,748</u>	<u>(15,760)</u>
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	<u>1,748</u>	<u>(15,760)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,806	(14,954)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	<u>14,005</u>	<u>28,959</u>
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	<u>17,811</u>	<u>14,005</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED
Financial Statements (continued)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
	£	£	£
Year Ended 31 December 2014			
At 1 January 2014	2	13,323	13,325
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,811	1,811
At 31 December 2014	2	15,134	15,136

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
	£	£	£
Year Ended 31 December 2013			
At 1 January 2013	2	12,503	12,505
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year	-	820	820
At 31 December 2013	2	13,323	13,325

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Shareholders' equity is wholly attributable to equity shareholders.

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Notes on the Financial Statements

1 Basis of preparation

(a) Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements are presented in sterling and have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') comprise accounting standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') as well as interpretations issued or adopted by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ('IFRS IC').

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB and as endorsed by the EU. EU-endorsed IFRSs could differ from IFRSs as issued by the IASB if, at any point in time, new or amended IFRSs were not to be endorsed by the EU.

At 31 December 2014, there were no unendorsed standards effective for the year ended 31 December 2014 affecting these financial statements, and there was no difference between IFRSs endorsed by the EU and IFRSs issued by the IASB in terms of their application to the Company. Accordingly, the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 are prepared in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

There were no new standards adopted during the year ended 31 December 2014.

(b) Future accounting developments

At 31 December 2014, a number of standards and amendments to standards had been issued by the IASB, which are not effective for the Company's financial statements as at 31 December 2014. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the results or net assets of the Company when adopted.

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

(c) General information

Somers (U.K.) Limited is a company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Fees and commission income

Revenue represents fees (excluding Value Added Tax) derived from nominee activities. This business is operated entirely within the United Kingdom.

(b) Interest income

Interest income for all interest bearing financial instruments is recognised in 'Interest receivable' in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a way of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Company that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Notes on the Financial Statements (continued)

(c) Income tax

Income tax comprises current tax and is recognised in the income statement. Current tax is the tax expected to be payable on the taxable profit for the year, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The Company provides for potential current tax liabilities that may arise on the basis of the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when Somers (U.K.) Limited intends to settle on a net basis and the legal right to offset exists.

(d) Assets held as nominee

Securities and cash held in trust, agency or fiduciary capacity for customers are not included on the statement of financial position as such assets are not the property of the Company.

(e) Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables include loans and receivables originated by the Company which are not classified either as held for trading or designated at fair value. Loans and receivables are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. They are derecognised when either borrowers repay their obligations, or the loans are sold or written off, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. They are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the purchase or issue. Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises the financial liability when the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged or cancelled. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A group undertaking acts as a treasury function, providing funding for the Company through an inter-company current account.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Such investments are normally those with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, and include cash.

(f) Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax. Dividends payable in relation to equity shares are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(g) Use of assumptions and estimates

When preparing the financial statements, it is the Directors' responsibility to select suitable accounting policies and to make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

There are no accounting policies that are deemed critical to the Company's IFRS results and financial position, in terms of materiality of the items to which the policy is applied, which involve a high degree of judgement and estimation.

(h) Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows has been prepared on the basis that, with the exception of tax related transactions which are classified under 'Operating activities', movements in inter company transactions are shown under the heading of 'Financing activities'. Such movements are ultimately

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Notes on the Financial Statements (continued)

from the Company's financing activities through which the Company will acquire resources intended to generate future income and cash flows.

(i) Determination of fair value

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. In the normal course of business, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received).

Subsequently, fair values are calculated by discounting future cash flows on financial instruments, using effective current interest rates.

The fair value of financial instruments is generally measured by the individual financial instrument. However, in cases where the Company manages a group of financial assets and financial liabilities according to its net exposure to either market risks or credit risk, the Company measures the fair value of the group of financial instruments on a net basis, but presents the underlying financial assets and liabilities separately in the financial statements, unless they satisfy the IFRS offsetting criteria.

3 Administrative expense

Certain expenses, including auditor's remuneration, have been borne by a fellow group undertaking and are therefore not charged in arriving at the profit before tax. Auditor's remuneration for 2014 borne on behalf of the Company amounted to £1,932. Auditor remuneration in 2013 was paid for by the Company (2013: £1,932).

The Directors made no charge for their services (2013: Nil). The Company has no employees and hence no staff costs (2013: Nil).

4 Tax expense

	2014 £	2013 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax charge - on current year profit.....	495	248
Total tax charged to the income statement	495	248

The UK corporation tax rate applying to the Company was 21.5% (2013: 23.25%).

The following table reconciles the tax expense which would apply if all profits had been taxed at the UK corporation tax rate:

	2014 £	Percentage of overall profit before tax %	2013 £	Percentage of overall profit before tax %
Profit before tax	2,306		1,068	
Taxation at UK corporation tax rate of 21.50% (2013: 23.25%).....	495	21.50	248	23.25
Total tax charged to the income statement	495	21.50	248	23.25

The main rate of corporation tax in the UK reduced from 23% to 21% on 1 April 2014 and was further reduced to 20% on 1 April 2015. The reduction in the corporation tax rate to 20% was enacted through the 2013 Finance Act on 17 July 2013. It is not expected that the future rate reduction will have a significant effect to the company.

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Notes on the Financial Statements (continued)

5 Amounts due to Parent Undertakings

Amounts due to parent undertakings have no fixed date for repayment and are therefore technically repayable on demand. They are accounted for as financial liabilities, measured at amortised cost and the fair value is not considered to be significantly different from the carrying value.

6 Share capital

	2014 £	2013 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

7 Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following types of risk arising from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

The management of all risks which are significant, together with the quantitative disclosures not already included elsewhere in the financial statements, is described in this Note.

Exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of the Company's business. The Company's risk management policies are consistent with the HSBC Group's risk management policies.

The Company participates in transactions to which other HSBC group companies are also party. The HSBC business in which these companies reside (the "Business") has an established risk management process which considers the risks at the outset and on an ongoing basis in relation to each transaction from the Business' perspective – this will consolidate the risks of participating companies and, as such, offsetting risks will be eliminated. To the extent there is any residual risk, management will mitigate this by implementing the appropriate instruments and these will reside in the relevant company.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to risk management during the year.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its obligations under a contract. No significant risk arises on either the bank account or amounts owed by other group undertakings.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's assets are funded by borrowing from the parent undertaking which acts as a treasury function. This funding has no fixed date for repayment, although the treasury function provides funds as required.

The following is an analysis of undiscounted cash flows payable under financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (excluding interest) at the end of the reporting period:

	On Demand £
2014	
Amount due to parent undertakings	2,180
2013	
Amount due to parent undertakings	1,932

SOMERS (U.K.) LIMITED

Notes on the Financial Statements (continued)

8 Fair Values

There are no material differences between the carrying value and the fair value of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014.

9 Related party transactions

The Company has a related party relationship with its parent, with other group undertakings and with its Directors.

Particulars of transactions, arrangements and agreements involving third parties are disclosed elsewhere within the financial statements.

The ultimate parent undertaking (which is the ultimate controlling party) and the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is HSBC Holdings plc, and the parent undertaking of the smallest such group is HSBC Bank plc. The immediate holding company is HSBC Bank plc. The result of the Company is included in the group financial statements of HSBC Bank plc and HSBC Holdings plc.

Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from the following addresses:

HSBC Bank plc
8 Canada Square
London
E14 5HQ

HSBC Holdings plc
8 Canada Square
London
E14 5HQ
www.hsbc.com

10 Capital management

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and is dependent on the HSBC group to provide necessary capital resources which are therefore managed on a group basis.

The Company defines capital as total shareholders' equity. It is HSBC's objective to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

11 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2014 (2013: Nil).

12 Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events requiring disclosure in the financial statements.