

CREDIT SUISSE BG STRATEGY INVESTMENTS (UK)

**Annual Report
For the year ended 31 December 2017**



Company Registration Number: 03897327

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Board of Directors	3
Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2017	4
Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017	5 - 6
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Credit Suisse BG Strategy Investments (UK)	7-8
Statement of Income for the year ended 31 December 2017	9
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017	10
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2017	11
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2017	12
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017	13 - 21

Board of Directors

Ahmed B. Kubba

Director

Lawrence Fletcher

Director

Paul E. Hare

Director

Company Secretary

Paul E. Hare

Secretary

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The Directors present their Annual Report and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Business Profile

Credit Suisse BG Strategy Investments (UK) (the "Company") is an unlimited company, domiciled in the United Kingdom and is currently dormant. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of DLJ UK Investment Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent of the Company is Credit Suisse Group AG, which is incorporated in Switzerland.

Business review

The principal activity of the Company was financing activities. In April 2015, the deposit with Credit Suisse International ("CSI") was unwound and the funds were utilised to pay group relief liability. Subsequent to this event, the Company has been dormant.

Performance

The performance of the Company is explained through the key movements in its Statement of Income and Statement of Financial Position.

Statement of Income

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the Company reported a loss for the year of US\$ 5,000 (2016: US\$ 4,173). The loss is primarily driven by administrative expenses and foreign exchange loss.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2017, the Company had total assets of US\$ 201,117 (2016: US\$ 200,537).

As at 31 December 2017, the Company had equity of US\$ 190,865 (2016: US\$ 195,865).

Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's Directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company are set out in Note 14 of the Financial Statements. The Company is not exposed to any material market, credit, liquidity or operational risk.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 August 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



Ahmed B. Kubba
Director

One Cabot Square
London E14 4QJ
30 August 2018

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017

International Financial Reporting Standards

The Financial Statements of the Company for 2017 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the European Union (EU).

The Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors on 30 August 2018.

Going concern

On 6th February 2018, the Directors took the decision to cease business activity. As the Directors intend to dissolve the company following the settlement of the remaining net assets, they have not prepared the Financial Statements on a going concern basis. No adjustments are necessary to the amounts at which net assets are included in the Financial Statements as on 31 December 2017. There are no changes to the other assumptions and principles for preparing the Financial Statements.

Share capital

No additional share capital was issued by the Company during the year (2016: US\$ Nil).

Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed by the Company during the year (2016: US\$ Nil).

Directors

The names of the Directors as at the date of this report are set out on page 3. Changes in the directorate since 31 December 2016, and up to the date of this report are as follows –

Resignation	David Long	06 January 2017
Appointment	Ahmed B. Kubba	06 January 2017

All Directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and at the date of this report. None of the Directors who held office at the end of the financial year were beneficially interested, at any time during the year, in the shares of the Company.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (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, relevant and reliable;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 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 to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for 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, and 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.

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 they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

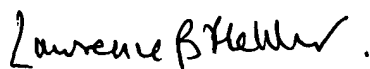
Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG LLP continues in office as the Company's auditor.

Subsequent events

On 6th February 2018, the CFO memo was signed with intention to dissolve the Company.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 August 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



Lawrence Fletcher
Director

One Cabot Square
London E14 4QJ
30 August 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Credit Suisse BG Strategy Investments (UK)

We have audited the financial statements of Credit Suisse BG Strategy Investments (UK) ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows, and related notes.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its 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 company 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.

Emphasis of matter - non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 2 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements are now not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Strategic report and directors' report

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

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and 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 strategic reports and director's report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have 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, 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on pages 5-6, 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 operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

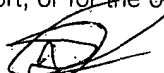
Auditor's responsibilities

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.



Alexander Snook
(Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square, London
E14 5GL
30 August 2018

Statement of Income for the year ended 31 December 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	US\$	US\$
Interest income	4	161	143
Net interest income		161	143
Other (expense)/income	5	(219)	846
Administrative expenses	6	(4,942)	(5,162)
Loss before tax		(5,000)	(4,173)
Income tax charge	7	-	-
Loss after tax		(5,000)	(4,173)

Losses for 2017 are not from continuing operations, however the losses for 2016 are from continuing operations.

There is no other comprehensive income in the current and prior year. Accordingly, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income is not provided.

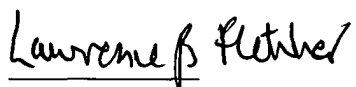
The notes on pages 13 to 21 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 US\$	2016 US\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	201,117	200,537
Total current assets		201,117	200,537
Total assets		201,117	200,537
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other liabilities	9	10,252	4,672
Total current liabilities		10,252	4,672
Total liabilities		10,252	4,672
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Share capital	10	261	261
Retained earnings		190,604	195,604
Total shareholder's equity		190,865	195,865
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		201,117	200,537

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 August 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



Lawrence Fletcher
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Balance at 1 January 2017	261	195,604	195,865
Loss for the year	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
Balance at 31 December 2017	261	190,604	190,865

	Share capital US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Balance at 1 January 2016	261	199,777	200,038
Loss for the year	-	(4,173)	(4,173)
Balance at 31 December 2016	261	195,604	195,865

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 US\$	2016 US\$
Operating activities			
Loss before tax for the year		(5,000)	(4,173)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash from operating activities:			
Other adjustments:			
Interest income		(161)	(143)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(420)	251
Operating (loss) before working capital changes		(5,581)	(4,065)
Net movement in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		5,580	(6,616)
Interest received		161	143
Net cash generated/(used in) from operating activities		160	(10,538)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		160	(10,538)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		200,537	211,326
Effects of movements in exchange rates on cash held in foreign currency		420	(251)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	201,117	200,537

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. General

Credit Suisse BG Strategy Investments (UK) (the "Company") is domiciled in the United Kingdom and it is currently dormant. The Company's registered office is at One Cabot Square, London E14 4QJ.

2. Going concern

On 6th February 2018, the Directors took the decision to cease business activity. As the Directors intend to dissolve the company following the settlement of the remaining net assets, they have not prepared the Financial Statements on a going concern basis. No adjustments are necessary to the amounts at which net assets are included in the Financial Statements as on 31 December 2017. There are no changes to the other assumptions and principles for preparing the Financial Statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a non-going concern basis, approved by the Directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("adopted IFRS") and are in compliance with Companies Act 2006.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 August 2018.

b) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are presented in United States dollars (US\$), which is the Company's functional currency. They are prepared on a reliable value basis.

The preparation of the Financial Statements conform to the adopted IFRS and requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Management believes that there are no critical accounting estimates which involve significant judgement and assessment.

Standards and interpretations effective in the current period

The Company has adopted the following amendments and interpretations in the current year:

- Amendments to IAS 12: Income Taxes: In January 2016, the IASB issued 'Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses' (Amendments to IAS 12). The Amendments clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value. The adoption of the Amendments to IAS 12 on 1 January 2017 did not have a material impact to the Company's financial position, results of operation or cash flows.
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7): In January 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 as part of their Disclosure Initiative. The Amendments require enhanced statement of cash flow disclosures regarding changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes from cash flows and non-cash changes. As the Amendments to IAS 7 impact disclosures only, the adoption on 1 January 2017 did not have an impact to the Company's financial position, results of operation or cash flows.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 Cycle: In December 2016, the IASB issued 'Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 cycle' (Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016). The adoption of the Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 on 1 January 2017, did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operation or cash flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Standards and Interpretations endorsed by the EU and not yet effective

The Company is not yet required to adopt the following standards and interpretations which are issued by the IASB and have been endorsed by the EU but not yet effective:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: In November 2009 the IASB issued IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (IFRS 9) which introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets. In October 2010, the IASB reissued IFRS 9, which incorporated new requirements on the accounting for financial liabilities. In July 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 as a complete standard. The Standard includes requirements for recognition and measurement, impairment, de-recognition and general hedge accounting. The amendments to IFRS 7 resulting from IFRS 9 also require new disclosures as well as the revision of current disclosure requirements. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- Under IFRS 9, financial assets will be classified on the basis of two criteria: 1) the business model of how the financial assets are managed and 2) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. These factors will determine whether the financial assets are measured at Amortized Cost, Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL). The accounting for financial liabilities remains largely unchanged except for those financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, where the gains and losses arising from changes in credit risk will be presented in Other Comprehensive Income rather than profit or loss.
- Under IFRS 9, the new impairment requirements will primarily apply to financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI as well as certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The impairment requirements will change from an incurred loss model to an expected credit loss ("ECL") model by incorporating reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions available at the reporting date. In terms of short-term cash balances and interest-bearing deposits, the Company will measure expected credit losses by applying a probability to default/loss-given default approach ("PD/LGD approach"). Under the PD/LGD approach, term structures of point-in-time, forward-looking PDs, LGDs and exposure at defaults ("EAD") will be estimated. These PD, LGD and EAD parameters will form the basis to estimate expected credit losses for the short remaining life of the cash balances and interest-bearing deposits.
- The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all fee receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, the Company will apply a provision matrix in the form of aging analysis, including relevant forward looking information. Under the new impairment guidance there will be no change to the write-off policy compared to IAS 39. The adoption of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018 did not have any material impact on the entity's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The impact of IFRS 9 from 1 Jan 2018 is still being assessed.

Standards and Interpretations not endorsed by the EU and not yet effective

The Company is not yet required to adopt the following standards and interpretations which are issued by the IASB but not yet effective and have not yet been endorsed by the EU:

- IFRIC 23: In June 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" (IFRIC 23). IFRIC 23 clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes and is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRIC 23 on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.
- IFRIC 22: In December 2016, the IASB issued IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration" (IFRIC 22). IFRIC 22 clarifies the date of the transaction for the purposes of determining the exchange rate used on initial recognition of related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. IFRIC 22 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRIC 22.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

c) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company is United States Dollars (US\$). Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company are recorded by re-measuring to the functional currency at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities such as receivables and payables are reported using the spot exchange rates applicable at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are not revalued for movements in foreign exchange rates. Foreign exchange differences arising from re-measurement are recognised in the Statement of Income under other income.

d) Income tax and deferred tax

Income tax recognised in the Statement of Income for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the income tax is recognised in equity. For items initially recognised in equity and subsequently recognised in the Statement of Income, the related income tax initially recognised in equity is also subsequently recognised in the Statement of Income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is provided using the Statement of Financial Position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax-base. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the amount at which it is expected to recover or settle the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Information as to the calculation of income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented is included in Note 7.

For UK corporation tax purposes the Company may surrender or claim certain losses from another UK group Company.

e) Financial instruments - Recognition and derecognition

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities on its Statement of Financial Position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. Financial assets/financial liabilities are recognised/derecognised using settlement date accounting.

f) Financial assets

• Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparation and presentation of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and that are held for cash management purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

g) Financial liabilities

• Other liabilities

Other liabilities comprise the audit fee payable.

h) Interest income

The interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

i) Fair Value

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access to at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

The fair value of the financial instruments is based on quoted prices in active markets or observable inputs. For all financial instruments which are carried at amortised cost, the determination of fair value requires subjective assessment and judgement depending on liquidity, pricing assumptions, the current economic and competitive environment and the risks affecting the specific instrument. In such circumstances, valuation is determined based on management's own judgements about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk.

4. Interest income

The interest income relates to the interest earned on cash and cash equivalents.

5. Other (expense)/income

Other income relates to the foreign exchange (loss)/gain.

6. Administrative expenses

	2017	2016
	US\$	US\$
Audit fee	(4,118)	(4,264)
VAT on audit fees	(824)	(853)
Bank charges	-	(45)
Total	(4,942)	(5,162)

7. Income tax charge

a) Components of tax charge

No current tax / deferred tax charge or benefit arose in either the current or prior year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

b) An explanation of the relationship between tax charge and the accounting result

The current tax for the year can be reconciled to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016: 20%) as follows:

	2017 US\$ (5,000)	2016 US\$ (4,173)
Loss before tax		
Loss before tax multiplied by the UK statutory rate of corporation tax of 19% (2016: 20%)	(962)	(835)
Group relief surrendered for nil consideration	962	835
Income tax expense	-	-

Legislation has been enacted which reduces the UK corporation tax rate to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and then 17% with effect from 1 April 2020.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances are with Credit Suisse AG. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates to book value.

9. Other liabilities

	2017 US\$	2016 US\$
Audit fees payable	10,252	4,672
Total	10,252	4,672

10. Share capital

	2017 US\$	2016 US\$
Authorised equity		
20,000,000,000 'A' shares of US\$ 1 each	20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000
100 Deferred shares of £1 each	161	161
	2017	2016
Allotted, called up and fully paid equity	US\$	US\$
100 'A' shares of US\$ 1 each	100	100
100 Deferred shares of £1 each	161	161
Total	261	261

The holders of 'A' shares carry voting rights and the right to receive dividends.

The holders of Deferred shares only carry the right to receive dividends but do not carry any voting rights.

During the year, no additional share capital was issued (2016: US\$ nil)

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain an adequate capital base so as to enable smooth operation of the Company's activities.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, and retained earnings. The Company funds its operations and growth through equity. This includes assessing the need to raise additional equity where required.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

11. Related party transactions

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of DLJ UK Investment Holdings Limited domiciled in the United Kingdom. The ultimate holding Company is Credit Suisse Group AG, which is incorporated in Switzerland.

Copies of group Financial Statements of Credit Suisse AG and Credit Suisse Group AG, which are those of the smallest and largest groups in which the results of the Company are consolidated, are available to the public and may be obtained from Credit Suisse Group AG, Paradeplatz 8, 8070 Zurich, Switzerland.

The Company has significant related party balances with affiliates of Credit Suisse Group AG.

During the course of its business, the Company entered into agreements and transactions with related parties as detailed below:

a) Related party assets and liabilities

	Fellow Group companies 2017 US\$	Fellow Group companies 2016 US\$
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	201,117	200,537
Total	201,117	200,537

b) Related party income and expenses

	Fellow Group companies 2017 US\$	Fellow Group companies 2016 US\$
Interest income	161	143
Total income	161	143
Bank charges	-	45
Total expenses	-	45

c) Remuneration of Directors and Key Management Personnel

The Directors and Key Management Personnel did not receive any remuneration in respect of their services to the Company (2016: US\$ Nil). The Directors and Key Management Personnel are employees of its related companies and the Company does not reimburse its related companies for the services rendered by these Directors and Key Management Personnel. All Directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions.

d) Loans and advances to Directors and Key Management Personnel

There were no loans or advances made to Directors or Key Management Personnel during the year (2016: US\$ Nil).

12. Employees

The Company had no employees during the year (2016: Nil). The Company receives a range of administrative services from related companies within the Credit Suisse Group. Credit Suisse Group companies have borne the cost of these services.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

13. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The disclosure of the Company's financial instruments below includes the following sections:

- Analysis of financial instruments by categories;
- Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value.

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access to at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

For cash and other liquid assets, the fair value is assumed to approximate book value, given the short term nature of these instruments. The information presented herein represents estimates of fair values of accrual accounted instruments as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

The table below analyses financial instruments by valuation method. The different levels in the fair value hierarchy in which fair value measurements are categorised for financial assets and liabilities have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. This level of the fair value hierarchy provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used to measure fair value whenever available.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There have been no transfers between level 2 and level 1 in the year (2016: No Transfers).

The levels in the fair value hierarchy in which fair value measurements are categorised for assets and liabilities measured in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

	Carrying amount (US\$)		Fair value (US \$)		
	Other amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2017					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	201,117	201,117	-	-	201,117
Total	201,117	201,117	-	-	201,117
Financial liabilities					
Other liabilities	10,252	-	10,252	-	10,252
Total	10,252	-	10,252	-	10,252
2016					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	200,537	200,537	-	-	200,537
Total	200,537	200,537	-	-	200,537
Financial liabilities					
Other liabilities	4,672	-	4,672	-	4,672
Total	4,672	-	4,672	-	4,672

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

14. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk)
- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- operational risk

The overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Credit Suisse Group AG, of which the Company is a part, manages its risks under global policies. The Credit Suisse Group AG risk management process is designed to ensure that there are sufficient controls to measure, monitor and control risks in accordance with Credit Suisse Group AG's control framework and in consideration of industry best practices. The primary responsibility for risk management lies with Credit Suisse Group AG's senior business line managers. They are held accountable for all risks associated with their businesses, including counterparty risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk and reputational risk.

The interaction between qualitative and quantitative disclosures better enables users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risk arising from financial instruments.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other relevant market parameters, such as market volatilities.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company does not hold any significant interest bearing assets and liabilities. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis has been performed.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the GBP and EUR.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of monetary assets/ liabilities will fluctuate because of a change in foreign exchange rates.

The Company had the following assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD:

2017	GBP	EUR
Monetary assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	581	2,423
Total monetary assets	581	2,423
Monetary liabilities		
Other liabilities	(7,610)	-
Total monetary liabilities	(7,610)	-
Net exposure	(7,029)	2,423

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

2016	GBP	EUR
Monetary assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	582	2,429
Total monetary assets	582	2,429
Monetary liabilities		
Other liabilities	(3,807)	-
Total monetary liabilities	(3,807)	-
Net exposure	(3,225)	2,429

Since the Company has minimal foreign exchange risk, sensitivity analysis has not been performed by the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility of a loss being incurred by us as the result of a borrower or counterparty failing to meet its financial obligations or as a result of deterioration in the credit quality of the borrower or counterparty. The Company is exposed to credit risk from Credit Suisse Group companies. The carrying value of amounts due from related companies and third parties represents the maximum credit exposure of the Company to counter parties. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution. Transactions are limited to fellow group companies and high credit quality financial institutions.

There are no amounts due from related companies which are past due but not impaired.

Counterparty Exposure	Banks	
	2017	2016
	US\$	US\$
A+ to A-	201,117	200,537
Total	201,117	200,537

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a Company is unable to fund assets and meet obligations as they fall due under both normal and stressed market conditions. The Company is not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of financial loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. The Company is exposed to minimal operational risk.

15. Subsequent events

On 6th February 2018, the CFO memo was signed with intention to dissolve the Company.