European Capital Financial Services Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2017

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Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

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Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors

Mr Hugh Alexander Phillips

Mr Josh Bloomstein

Mr Blair Jacobson

Mr Matthew Michael Theodorakis

Mr Tom McHale

Mr Juan Carlos Morales Cortes

Mr Ira Jay Wagner

(Appointed 11 January 2017, resigned 27 September 2017)

(Appointed 11 January 2017)

(Appointed 11 January 2017)

(Appointed 27 September 2017)

(Appointed 25 August 2005, resigned 11 January 2017)

(Appointed 25 August 2005, resigned 11 January 2017)

(Appointed 9 February 2005, resigned 11 January 2017)

Company Secretary

Ms Cecile Loiseau

(Appointed 13 October 2009, resigned 12 June 2017)

Registered office

25 Bedford Street

London WC2E 9ES

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The Directors of European Capital Financial Services Limited (the "Company") present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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સ્તિક મહાને મુખ્યાનું પ્રાથમિક અને પાત્ર કર્યા છે. આ પ્રાથમિક મુશ્કેલા પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા છે. જે કર્યા અનુસાર કર્યા જારા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા માટે આ જાણાં કે મુખ્ય જાતા કર્યા કર્યા છે. જે જે જે છે. આ પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા જુદા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા છે. જે જાતા છે જે જે જે જોઈ છે.

NAMES AND BUILDING

Numbers within this report are in thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

Review of business and key performance indicators

The principal activity of European Capital Financial Services Limited ("the Company") was to provide investment advisory services to its 100% immediate parent, European Capital Asset Management Limited ("ECAM").

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	,,	Year ended 31 December 2017 €' 000	Year ended 31 December 2016 € 000	Change %
Revenue		1,213 (831)		-89%
Operating (loss)/profit		(831)	(14,073)	-94%
(Loss)/Profit attributable to the Company's equity	/ holder	(1,094)	(14,682)	MM
Equity shareholder's funds	n in Albert	·	8,893	83%
Number of employees .		a herio vita vita vi		-100%

The directors feel that business has remained broadly in line with expectations due to the business changes detailed below. The Board also gives consideration to ACAS's strategic report. A Commence of the second

European Capital Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries (together "ECL") were the main customers of ECAM. In 2017, the advisory fee earned by the Company dropped by 89% (2016: 15% decrease) as a result of the termination of the management agreement with ECL. Combined with an increase in administrative expenses the Company has an operating loss of €831 (2016: €14,073).

Equity Shareholder's funds decreased by 83% (increase in 2016: 202%) due to the loss for the year and the share capital repayment.

Staffing levels have decreased in 2017 by 100% (2016: 2% increase) from 45 people at the start of the year (2016: 44) to nil (2016: 45) people at the end.

Signed for and on behalf of the Board

Josh Bloomstein

Director

11/28/2018 Date:

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The Directors of European Capital Financial Services Limited (the "Company") present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

A number of items stated in this directors' report have also been included in the strategic report outlined on page 3.

Incorporation

The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 27 January 2005 as a private company limited by shares.

Principle activities

The principal activity of the Company was to provide investment advisory services to its 100% immediate parent, European Capital Asset Management Limited ("ECAM"). As from January 3, 2017, ECAM is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of its ultimate parent company, Ares Capital Corporation ("ARCC"). The registered office of ARCC is 245 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10167, The United States of America and ARCC is listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange. Prior to this date, ECAM was wholly owned by American Capital Ltd ("ACAS").

On January 3, 2017, ARCC completed the acquisition of ACAS and its subsidiaries. The combined company remains externally managed by Ares Capital Management LLC. American Capital Asset Management, LLC ("ACAM"), a wholly owned portfolio company of ACAS, merged with and into Ares Capital's portfolio company, Ivy Hill Asset Management, L.P. ("IHAM"), a wholly owned portfolio company of Ares Capital. All current ARCC officers and directors remain in their current roles.

The Company operates in Europe and at the reporting date had a branch registered in France. The Company has been authorised by the FCA since March 2006.

International Financial Reporting Standards

The directors have prepared the financial statements for the Company under EU endorsed International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRIC interpretations ("IFRS") and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Functional currency

The financial statements are denominated in euros and the directors consider euros to be the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Results and dividends

The results for the financial year are shown on page 7. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2016: €nil).

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (Continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company believes that it has sufficient financial resources to meet its commitments and it is the intention for the Group and Company to continue to be a going concern for the next 12 months following approval of the financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report are detailed on page 1.

Directors' interests

None of the directors have held any interest in the shares of the Company during the financial year or to date.

Creditor payment policy

For all trade creditors, it is the Company's policy to:

- * agree the terms of payment at the start of business with that supplier;
- * ensure that suppliers are aware of the terms of payment; and
- * pay in accordance with its contractual and other legal obligations.

Risk Management Policy

The Company's risk management policy and objective are detailed in note 3 of the financial statements.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (Continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. extremology recommended to the confidence of popular

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Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. The directors have prepared the Company financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for the year.

In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

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- * select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- * make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- * ensure that these financial statements comply with IFRS as adopted by the European Union; and
- * prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

and the second state of the second of the se The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the consolidated financial statements, space as a some consequence of the second of the se strem with thought terral trepovered title . का अवार कर्य है कि वर्ष में में हैं है । इसके स्वार है ।

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. ना राज रहे हिंदे कि विश्व के स्थान में रहे हैं है कि रहे हैं

The directors confirm that so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Signed for and on behalf of the Board

Josh Bloomstein

Director

Date: // と8/ 10/8

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
		'000	000
	Note	EUR	EUR
Assets		٠.	
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	•	374
Intangible assets	6		43
Total non-current assets			417
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	160	2,184
Amounts due from entities under common control	8	749	1,178
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,254	18,094
Total current assets		2,162	21,456
Total Assets		2,162	21,873
Equity and Liabilities			-
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	11	39,417	45,685
Accumulated losses		(41,173)	(40,079)
Other reserves		3,287	3,287
Total equity shareholder's funds		1,531	8,893
Liabilities		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	10	•	
Trade and other payables		631	178
Current tax liabilities		-	•
Other llabilities		-	12,802
Fotal liabilities		631	12,980
Total equity and liabilities		2,162	21,873
rotal equity and hountles			22,073

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

All the above activities relate to continuing operations.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 26 were approved and authorised by the Directors of the Company on MIRITALE and were signed on its behalf by Josh Bloomstein.

For the financial year in question the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

No members have required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their reponsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of accounts.

Director

Josh Bloomstein

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		01-Jan-17	01-Jan-16
		to	to
		31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
		,000	'000
AUBRE AUBRE	Note	EUR	EUR
Revenue	. 12	1,213	10,945
Administrative expenses	13	(2,044)	(25,018)
Net operating loss		(831)	(14,073)
Finance income	14	3	(4)
Foreign exchange gain	14	108	(614)
Loss on disposal of Fixed assets		(375)	.
Loss before tax		(1,094)	(14,691)
Income tax expense		-	9
Loss atributable to the Company's equity holder		(1,094)	(14,682)
Share-based compensation contribution		-	-
Loss and total comprehensive loss for period		(1,094)	(14,682)

All above activities relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Other reserves	Total equity
	'000	'000	'000	'000
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
As at 1 January 2017	45,685	(40,079)	3,287	8,093
Repayment of share capital	(6,268)	-	-	(6,268)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,094)	-	(1,094)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	39,417	(41,173)	3,287	1,531
As at 1 January 2016	25,058	(25,397)	3,287	2,948
Initial issue of share capital	20,627	-		20,627
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(14,682)	-	(14,682)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	45,685	(40,079)	3,287	8,893

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2017

	to 31-Dec-17 '000	to 31-Dec-16
		31-Dec-16
	'000	
		'000
Note	ŁUR	EUR
Cash generated from / (utilised in) operations 18	(10,675)	(6,913)
Income tax (payment)	-	(1)
Net cash generated from / (utilised in) operating activities	(10,675)	(6,914)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment 5	-	(7)
Purchase of intangible assets 6	-	-
Interest received	3	(4)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	3	(11)
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	-	20,627
Cash utilised from cancellation of ordinary shares	(6,269)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	(6,269)	20,627
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(16,941)	13,702
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted at the beginning of the year	18,094	5,062
Foreign exchange gain / (loss) on cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	98	(670)
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted at the end of the year	1,251	18,094

All above activities relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies

General information

European Capital Financial Services Limited ("ECFS" or "the Company") provides Investment advisory services to its immediate parent, European Capital Asset Management Limited ("ECAM"). ECAM is an indirect subsidiary of Ares Capital Corporation ("ARCC"), a US company listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange. The Company operates in Europe and at the reporting date had a branch registered in France.

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is 25 Bedford Street, London, WC2E 9ES.

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") (formerly the Financial Services Authority ("FSA")) under reference number 447079. Permissions were granted to the Company on 15 March 2006. The French Branch is regulated by Banque de France under reference number 16443 Y.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with EU Endorsed International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRIC interpretations (together "IFRS") and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Numbers within the financial statements are in thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments, are not yet effective and have not been adopted early in these financial statements. We do not believe they will have a significant impact on the Financial Statements in the future periods.

New standards	IASB mandatory effective date (EU Mandatory effective date)
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	01-Jan-18
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	01-Jan-18
IFRS 16 leases	01-Jan-19

1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to Existing Standards	IASB mandatory effective date (EU Mandatory effective date)
Annual Improvements to IRFSs (2014- 2016 Cycle)	01/01/2018
Clarifications to IFRS 15 revenue from Contracts with Customers	01/01/2018
Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)	01/01/2018
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	01/01/2019
Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	01/01/2019
Amendments to IAS 28: Long term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	01/01/2019
Annual Improvments to IFRS (2015-2017 Cycle)	01/01/2019

IFRS 9

In July 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement by publishing the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. IFRS 9 introduces a new model for classifying financial assets. The standard introduces principle-based requirements for the classification of financial assets, using the following measurement categories: at amortised cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through profit or loss. The standard furthermore provides a new Impairment model based on expected credit losses and expands the disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. This final version of IFRS 9 will replace IAS 39 and supersedes all previous versions of IFRS 9 and also IFRIC 9. The new standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, while early application is permitted. The new standard was endorsed on the 22 November 2016.

The Company is currently assessing the impacts of adopting IFRS 9 on the Group's financial statements and has identified the following areas that are likely to be affected:

- * Classification: IFRS 9 introduces a new model for classifying financial assets. The standard introduces principle-based requirements for the classification of financial assets, using the following measurement categories: at amortised cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through profit or loss. We do not expect at this point any significant changes for the Company's financial statements other than presentation and disclosure notes.
- * Disclosures: The expanded disclosure requirements are expected to change the nature and extent of the disclosures about the Company's financial instruments particularly in the year of the adoption of the new standard.

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective (continued)

The Company does not expect the adoption of the standards, amendments and interpretations that are in issue but not yet effective listed above will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods. Beyond the information above, it is not practical to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of these standards until a detailed review has been completed. The Group expects to adopt IFRS 9 starting with its fiscal year 2019, from 1 April 2018 onwards, applying the limited exemption in IFRS 9 para 7.2.15 for the transition.

Income

(a) Provision of services

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Company.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

The Company provides management services to its immediate parent and related parties. Revenue is recognised in agreement with the contracts in place between the Company and the related parties to whom sales are made. The Company also recharges expenditure incurred which is utilised in providing services to ECFM which includes both personnel costs who are seconded to ECFM and for overheads. The recharged amounts are credited against the respective categories within administration expenses.

(b) Interest income

The Company has not made any substantial loans and has not placed any substantial sum on deposit. Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis that materially approximates to the effective interest rate method.

Foreign currency translation

The results and financial position of the Company are measured in euros. The functional currency of the Company is euros. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the year end. Exchange differences arising from the re-translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities together with other exchange differences arising in the period are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

1. General Information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold improvements

7 - 10 years

Computer equipment

3 years

Fixtures and fittings

7 -10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within administrative expenses.

Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 4 years.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 4 years.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as either: fair value through profit or loss; or loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets held for trading are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially and subsequently recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as trade and other receivables in the Statement of Position.

The effect of discounting these financial instruments is not considered to be material and loans and receivables are stated gross of any discounting.

1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(b) Loans and receivables (continued)

Loans and receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within administrative expenses. When an amount is uncollectible, it is written off within administrative expenses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost.

(c) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash includes deposits placed with a major bank to secure bank guarantees in relation to the Spanish authorities regarding the Spanish branch.

Financial liabilities

The Company's policy is to classify its financial liabilities into one of two categories, 'fair value through profit or loss' and 'measured at amortised cost' but since inception the Company is yet to classify a financial liability as fair value through profit or loss.

Trade and other payables

These are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Trade and other payables represent amounts owed to third parties, including related parties. They are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days.

Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent they do not meet the definition of a financial liability. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds received.

For the purposes of the disclosures given in note 3, the Company considers its capital to comprise of its ordinary share capital, other reserves and accumulated comprehensive loss. No financial liabilities are considered capital and no capital items are considered financial liabilities for capital management purposes. There have been no changes in what the Company considers to be capital since the previous period.

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Share Capital (continued)

The Company is subject to externally imposed capital requirements as it is deemed a "BIPRU €50K investment firm" under FCA classifications. The Company ensures that it remains compliant with these requirements as described in note 3.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax has been recognised as a liability or an asset if transactions have occurred at the balance sheet date that give rise to an obligation to pay more taxation in the future, or a right to pay less taxation in the future. An asset is not recognised to the extent that the transfer of economic benefits in the future is uncertain. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

Share-based payments

The Company has made share-based payments to employees in which employees purchased redeemable shares in a fellow subsidiary company within the group of companies headed by the ultimate parent company. All employees were invited to participate in the Long-Term Incentive Plan 1 (LTIP1) in 2010 whereby restricted shares in a fellow subsidiary company, European Capital Limited (ECL), were purchased under the scheme. The difference between the purchase price and the accounting fair value, calculated by reference to the value of ECL and certain of its investments, is accounted for as an equity-settled share based payment and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the expected period of the lease.

Taxation

The Company is deemed to have a permanent establishment and be subject to corporate income taxes in the UK and the territories that it has branches in. Please see note 2 for further information.

Current Income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments are regularly evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, approximate to the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below:

Income Taxes

During the year, the Company was subject to income taxes in four jurisdictions, the UK, France, Germany and Spain, although the Spanish and German branches are effectively dormant. Judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company fully recognises tax-related liabilities based on estimates made at the end of the reporting period about whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

3. Financial risk management

In common with other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, such as market risk (including currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's financial risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The principal financial instruments and financial assets from which financial risk arises are:

- trade and other receivables
- restricted and unrestricted cash at bank
- trade and other payables

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar and pounds Sterling. Foreign exchange risk may arise from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

Other foreign exchange risks affecting the Company are due to the Company purchasing services and assets in currencies other than euros. These services and assets are predominately denominated in pounds Sterling but a reasonably possible movement in the exchange rate at balance sheet date would not have a material effect on the Company's profit after tax.

(b) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to any price risk as it does not hold any financial instruments that are traded on an active market and there for subject to fluctuations in prices.

(c) Credit risk

The Company has one major customer, its immediate parent ECAM. The Company has not mitigated its credit risk with this customer; however, as the customer is the immediate parent, the directors do not believe that this exposure causes significant concern for the Company. The Company has other credit risk associated with its cash and cash equivalents. All deposits and accounts are held with major banks and therefore this risk is considered minimal. The Company's banker has a Moody's credit rating of Aa3 (2016: Aa3).

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, by class of financial instrument, is shown in the table below:

	2017		2016
Carrying value	Maximum exposure	Carrying value	Maximum exposure
€' 000	€' 000	€' 000	€' 000
			•
_	_	1,654	1,654
111	111	148	148
46	46	352	352
157	157	2,154	2,154
748.64	748.64	1,178.00	1,178.00
1,254	1,254	18,094	18,094
1,254	1,254	18,094	18,094
2,160	2,160	21,426	21,426
	€' 000 - 111 46 157 748.64 1,254	Carrying value Maximum exposure €' 000 €' 000	Carrying value Maximum exposure Carrying value €' 000 €' 000 €' 000 - - 1,654 111 111 148 46 46 352 157 157 2,154 748.64 748.64 1,178.00 1,254 1,254 18,094 1,254 1,254 18,094

None of the above amounts have been discounted due to the short term nature of the receivables. Any discounting would be immaterial

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company has no significant interest-bearing liabilities and although cash balances do attract interest income the Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

(e) Fair value estimation

The carrying values less impairment provisions of trade receivables and payables are considered to approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of trade receivables.

(f) Liquidity risk

The Company aims to mitigate liquidity risk in various ways, including maintaining high levels of liquid resources, reviewing contingency funding arrangements and incorporating tight credit control processes.

The Company monitors expected cash flows for future periods. Excess cash identified in managing liquidity is invested in financial instruments exposed to insignificant risk of changes in market value, being placed on interest-bearing deposit with maturities that will allow the Company to meet its expected future cash needs. Restricted cash is held separately in bank deposits, allowing the Company to manage its commitment independently from the operating cash flow management. As the Company is regulated by the FCA, liquidity requirements are imposed on the Company to which it adheres.

The Company has one major customer, ECAM, which is the Company's parent. Cash due on involces is paid to the Company on a monthly basis.

Capital resources

The Company considers its overall capital to comprise of its ordinary share capital, other reserves less accumulated comprehensive loss. No financial liabilities are considered capital.

In managing its capital, the Company's primary objective is to ensure its ability to provide a consistent return for its equity shareholder through distributions and the possible orderly unwinding of its business if this were to happen. In order to achieve this, the Company has established a capital adequacy assessment process, whereby the Company reviews the total risks that face the Company and considers an appropriate amount of capital that should be held to meet these risks.

4. Auditor remuneration		
	Year ended	Year ended
	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	€' 000	€' 000
Audit services		49

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Total
	€, 000	€, döð	€, aau	€, 000
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	1,759	27	643	2,429
Additions	-	-	•	-
Disposals	(546)	(27)	(134)	(707)
At 31 December 2017	1,213	·	509	1,722
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	(1,435)	(27)	(593)	(2,055)
Charge of the year	(26)	-	(4)	(30)
Disposals	248	27	88	363
At 31 December 2017	(1,213)	•	(509)	(1,722)
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	0	-	(0)	(0)
At 1 January 2017	. 324	- -	50	374

Depreciation expense is charged to administrative expenses. A review of the useful economic life of property, plant and equipment was performed in 2016. In 2017, all the property, plant and equipment were sold.

6. Intangible Assets

	Computer Software
	€' 000
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	382
Additions	-
Disposals	(30)
At 31 December 2017	352
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2017	(339)
Charge of the year	(13)
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2016	(352)
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	(0)
At 1 January 2017	43

Amortisation of intangible assets is charged to administrative expenses.

7. Trade and other receivables

	Year ended 31 December 2017 €' 000	Year ended 31 December 2016 €° ∩∩∩
Trade debtors	111	148
Due from immediate parent undertaking	-	1,654
VAT receivable	46	30
Other debtors	3	112
Prepayments	-	240
	160	2,184

Trade debtors are non-interest bearing and generally receivable on receipt of invoice.

8. Amounts due from entitles under common control

	Year ended 31 December 2017 €' 000	Year ended 31 December 2016 €' 000
	€ 000	€ 000
Due from European Capital Private Debt LP	7	276
Due from European Capital UK SME Debt LP	•	64
Due from European Capital Private Equity 1 SCSP	•	52
Due from European Capital Debt Management Ltd	742	786
	749	1,178

All amounts due from entities under common control are interest free, unsecured, and repayable on demand.

9. Cash and Cash equivalents

	Year ended	Year ended
_	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	€' 000	€' 000
Unrestricted cash	1,254	18,094

10. Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	Year ended 31 December 2017 €' 000	Year ended 31 December 2016 €' 000
Trade and other payables	29	178
Tax payables	-	-
Other taxation and social security	568	1,402
Accruals	-	11,260
Deferred income	. 34	140
	631	12,980

As at 31 December 2017, Other taxation and social security included €568 (2015: €1,402) in relation to bonus and provision for severance pay.

11. Share capital

		Year ended ember 2017		Year ended 31 December 2016
	Number	€	Number	€
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	36,900,000		20,000,000	
Issued				•
At beginning of the year	36,900,000	45,685,242	20,000,000	25,058,187
Additions	•	-	16,900,000	20,627,055
Reduction	(5,500,000)	(6,268,568)	-	
At 31 December 2017	31,400,000	39,416,674.27	36,900,000	45,685,242

Holders of the Company's ordinary shares have no restrictions over their rights to the distribution of capital or over receipt of dividends. All shares have equal voting rights.

12. Revenue

Revenue and the profit on ordinary activities before taxation are wholly attributable to the Company's principal activity. All revenue has been generated within Europe.

13. Administrative expenses

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	€' 000	€' 000
Administrative expenses is composed as follow		
Depreciation of tangible assets	30	109
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	41
Provision for doubtful receivables	S45	298
Staff costs excluding directors' costs	1,296	21,375
Directors' costs	(296)	290
Operating lease charges	456	635

Year ended Ye 31 December 2017 31 Decem €' 000 Bank interest income 3	€¹ 000 (4)
€' 000	€¹ 000 (4)
	(4)
Bank interest income 3	
Net finance income 3	(4)
Gain on foreign exchange 108	(614)
Total finance income 112	(618)
15. Staff costs	
Staff costs excluding directors Year ended Ye	ar ended
31 December 2017 31 Decem	ber 2016
€' 000	€, 000
Wages and salaries 1,672	7,399
Severance (941)	11,779
Social security costs 268	2,197

21,375

16. Share-based compensation

The figures in this note are not in thousands.

The Company has the following share-based compensation arrangements:

Long Term Incentive Plans

Long Term Incentive Plan 1 (LTIP1) scheme was launched in 2010 whereby employees purchased restricted shares in ECL. These shares vest over five years, with one fifth of the shares vesting each year and the grant date back dated to 1 January 2009. Vested shares are redeemed at each anniversary date by ECL with the redemption price being calculated by reference to the realisations on certain investments held by ECL and its subsidiaries.

During the year there were no shares purchased by employees under this scheme (2015: no shares). The weighted average fair value of the shares at grant date was £1.45 which was calculated using the investment value of the shares at the grant date. The investment value being the present value of the shares based on the relevant underlying investments within ECL and its subsidiaries with discounts applied for equity risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, minority interests, lack of marketability, a forfeiture rate and the total offset by the payments made by employees for the shares. There are no adjustments for dividends as these are not dividend earning shares.

As the LTIP1 shares were fully vested in 2014, there was no expense recognised arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions during the year (2014: €nil).

The Long Term Incentive Plan 2 (LTIP2) was launched in 2012 whereby certain employees purchased 300,000 restricted shares in ECL. These shares vest over five years, with one fifth of the shares vesting each year and the grant date was 1 January 2012. Vested shares are redeemed at each anniversary date by ECL with the redemption price being calculated by reference to the aggregate return of investments made after 1 January 2012.

The Company has not recognised an equity-settled share based payment in respect of LTIP2 as the payments made by employees for the restricted shares equated to the accounting fair value at grant date.

17. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

•	Group & Compan	ıy
(a) Analysis of tax charge	Year ended	Year ended
	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	€, 000	€' 000
United Kingdom		
Corporation Tax on chargeable profit at domestic		
rate of 20% (2016: 20%)	•	
Utilisation of tax losses brought forward	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	-	-
Prior year tax (credit)/ charge	-	(9)
Reversal of deferred tax asset		-
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	•	(9)

17. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

	Group & Compar	ıy
(b) Factors affecting the tax charge	Year ended	Year ended
	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	€' 000	€, 000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	-	-
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities at 20%	6	
(2016: 20%)	-	-
Utilisation of losses brought forward	<u>:</u>	-
Prior year tax (credit)/ charge	-	(9)
Reversal of deferred tax asset	-	-
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	-	- 9

The Company has tax losses of €29,507 (2016: €15,364) that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits. The Company does not recognise a deferred tax asset for these losses due to a high level of uncertainty over the timing and extent that these losses might be utilised.

18. Cash generated from operations

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	€, 000	€' 000
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(1,094)	(14,691)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	30	109
Amortisation of intangibles	13	41
Provision for doubtful receivables	545	298
Finance income - net	3	(4)
Foreign exchange movements	108	663
Changes in working capital		
Trade and other receivables	2,024	166
Trade and other payables	(12,305)	6,505
Cash generated from operations	(10,675)	(6,913)

19. Financial commitments

At 31 December 2017 the Company had the following future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

Leasehold offices	Year ended 31 December 2017	Year ended 31 December 2016
	€, 000	€' 000
No later than one year	443	882
Later than one year and no later than five years	868	2,124
_	1,311	3,006

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. Significant leases

During the year, the Company occupied leased office accommodation in the UK and France. The UK offices had rent free periods at commencement of the lease, which have been recognised on the balance sheet and are being amortised over the expected life of the lease.

The London office lease was renewed in September 2015 for 5 years.

The French lease runs until September 2019 and has no rent review; however, the cost of the lease is indexed in October of each year, according to the quarterly index on construction cost published by the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies.

The Company had the following onerous operating lease provision reported within Creditors — amounts falling due within one year at balance sheet date:

	2017 €' 000	2016 €' 000
At the beginning of the year	.	-
Utilised during the year	· -	-
Discount rate adjustment		-
At the end of the year	-	_

21. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

Provision of services

During 2017 and 2016 services were provided to the immediate parent company. Fees receivable from the immediate parent company are agreed from time to time.

Key management compensation	2017 €' 000	2016 €' 000
Short-term employee benefits	•	969
Termination costs	-	872
		1,841

The directors believe that there are no key management apart from the directors and company secretary. During 2017, there was no charge to administrative expenses (2016: €nil) due to director participating in the Long Term Incentive Plan schemes.

21. Related party transactions (continued)

Revenue, administrative expenses and year end balances with related parties

		2017			
	Revenue	Admin expenses *	Payable at year end	Receivable at year end	
	€' 000	€, 000	€' 000	€' 000	
Ultimate parent	-	-	•	-	
Immediate parent	-	-	11	-	
Entities under common control	-	-	-	749	

^{*} The revenue and expenses of ECFM until change of control were €2,577,609 and €3,101,955 respectively. From May 2018, ECFM was no longer under common control.

	2016			
	Revenue	Admin expenses *	Payable at year end	Receivable at year end
	€, 000	€' 000	€' 000	€' 000
Ultimate parent	-	225	102	0
Immediate parent	6,351	-	-	1,654
Entities under common control	2,001	(1,780)	-	1,178

^{*} A credit to administrative expenses is recognised for employment costs of personnel seconded to ECFM in addition to associated back office expenditure.

22. Events after the reporting period

There are no material events, other than those already disclosed in the financial statements (refer Directors report) that occurred after the balance sheet date.

23. Immediate and ultimate parent and controlling parties

The immediate parent and smallest group that the Company is part of is European Capital Asset Management Limited, a company registered in Guernsey. Since January 3, 2017, the ultimate parent and controlling party is Ares Capital Corporation ("ARCC"). Prior to this date, the ultimate parent and controlling party was American Capital Ltd. ("ACAS"), a Company registered in the United States of America. The combined company is managed by Ares Capital Management LLC.

American Capital Asset Management, LLC ("ACAM"), a wholly owned portfolio company of ACAS, merged with Ivy Hill Asset Management, L.P. ("IHAM"), a wholly owned portfolio company of Ares Capital and consequently ARCC became the ultimate parent and controlling party.

Copies of these accounts may be obtained from

Ares Capital Management LLC 245 Park Avenue 44th Floor New York, NY10167