Registered number: 06445926

AGC EQUITY PARTNERS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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A30 27/04/2019 #173
COMPANIES HOUSE

LUBBOCK FINE
Chartered Accountants
Paternoster House
65 St Paul's Churchyard
London EC4M 8AB

AGC EQUITY PARTNERS LIMITED

CONTENTS

AGC EQUITY PARTNERS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	Walid Abu-Suud Khalil Amiouni
COMPANY SECRETARY	M & N Group Limited
REGISTERED NUMBER	06445926
REGISTERED OFFICE	33 Davies Street London W1K 4BP
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	Lubbock Fine Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Paternoster House 65 St Paul's Churchyard London EC4M 8AB
BANKERS	Lloyds TSB Bank PLC 8/10 Waterloo Place London SW1Y 4BE

AGC EQUITY PARTNERS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of investment advisory and asset management services. The company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) within the United Kingdom, where the principal activities of the business are conducted.

RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE

The company recorded a profit of £623,226 (2017 - £621,476) for the year and had a net asset position of £4,656,313 (2017 - £4,033,087) at the year end. The financial performance of the company during 2018 is encouraging considering the continued adverse economic conditions within the UK and Europe. The directors are of the opinion that the future prospects of the company remain positive and it will continue as a going concern.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risk facing the company would be a significant reduction of its investment advisory income which is dependent upon the success and asset base of its clients. The company continually reviews this risk and takes any action deemed necessary. At present, the directors do not foresee significant uncertainties in relation to the company's income for the next 12 months.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company operates within the financial sector, with its main focus being the UK, Western Europe and the US. In 2018, the global economy recorded strong growth stemming predominantly from a pickup in global manufacturing and trade. Nevertheless, global economic growth is projected to slow down in 2019 due to the combined effects of uncertain trade policies implemented by major economies and numerous global political pressures.

In Europe, the growth of European economies has been encouraging despite increasing domestic political uncertainty. Meanwhile, the United States continues to gain momentum and outperform expectations, driven by tax cuts and increased government spending. Emerging market economies have struggled against the strengthening dollar and lower risk investment appetite of financial investors.

The UK is scheduled to leave the EU in 2019, and as the UK government continues to negotiate with the European Parliament on withdrawal arrangements, this has weighed on future business investment decisions within the UK as well as contributed to uncertainty within the Eurozone.

The success of the company will rely on its ability to continue providing investment advisory and asset management services. Due to the increasingly uncertain global economic landscape, the demand for the company's services and expertise is expected to grow further.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The company considers profit to be its key performance indicator where it achieved profit after tax of £623,226 (2017 - £621,476).

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

W. Abu-Suud

Walid Abu-Suud
Director
Date: 25/04/2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that 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 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.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £623,226 (2017 - £621,476).

The directors have not recommended a dividend.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

Walid Abu-Suud
Khalil Amiouni

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Details of the company's financial risk management objectives and policies are included in note 15 to the accounts.

MATTERS COVERED IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006, the company has chosen to include information in relation to future developments in the company's strategic report.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Lubbock Fine, will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Walid Abu-Suud
Director

Date: 25/04/2019

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of AGC Equity Partners Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard *applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*' *(United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)*.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

USE OF OUR REPORT

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, 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 shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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 shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Lubbock Fine

Stephen Banks (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of:

Lubbock Fine
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Paternoster House
65 St Paul's Churchyard
London
EC4M 8AB

Date: 25 April 2019

AGC EQUITY PARTNERS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	16,491,563	15,747,890
Administrative expenses		(15,662,781)	(14,931,360)
Operating profit	5	828,782	816,530
Interest receivable and similar income		93	36
Interest payable and similar charges		(249)	-
Profit before tax		828,626	816,566
Tax on profit	9	(205,400)	(195,090)
Profit for the financial year		623,226	621,476

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

AGC EQUITY PARTNERS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:06445926

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		1,567,248		1,980,456
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	840,441		840,441	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	3,282,993		3,850,140	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	879,813		2,217,991	
		5,003,247		6,908,572	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(1,471,656)		(4,397,690)	
Net current assets			3,531,591		2,510,882
Total assets less current liabilities			5,098,839		4,491,338
Provisions for liabilitiees					
Deferred tax	17	(36,162)		(59,402)	
Other provisions	18	(406,364)		(398,849)	
			(442,526)		(458,251)
Net assets			4,656,313		4,033,087
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		718,001		718,001
Share premium account	22		566,828		566,828
Profit and loss account	22		3,371,484		2,748,258
			4,656,313		4,033,087

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

W. Abu-Suud

Walid Abu-Suud
Director

Date: 25/04/2019

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

AGC EQUITY PARTNERS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	718,001	566,828	2,126,782	3,411,611
Profit for the year	-	-	621,476	621,476
At 1 January 2018	718,001	566,828	2,748,258	4,033,087
Profit for the year	-	-	623,226	623,226
At 31 December 2018	718,001	566,828	3,371,484	4,656,313

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

AGC EQUITY PARTNERS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	623,226	621,476
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	426,620	442,622
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	1,293	75
Interest paid	249	-
Interest received	(93)	(36)
Taxation charge	205,400	195,089
(Increase) in debtors	(684,311)	(160,656)
Decrease/(increase) in amounts owed by group undertakings	1,251,458	(2,258,822)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(2,925,839)	768,817
Increase in provisions	7,515	991
Corporation tax paid	(228,835)	(230,666)
Net cash generated used in operating activities	(1,323,317)	(621,110)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(15,090)	(28,726)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	385	-
Interest received	93	36
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,612)	(28,690)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(249)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(249)	-
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,338,178)	(649,800)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,217,991	2,867,791
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	879,813	2,217,991
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	879,813	2,217,991
	879,813	2,217,991

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

AGC Equity Partners Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. Its principal place of business is 33 Davies Street, London, W1K 4BP.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 TURNOVER

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Turnover shown in the Profit and Loss Account is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from services provided, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

2.3 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	- Life of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% Straight line
Computer and office equipment	- 25% Straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSEE

Rentals paid under operating leases, and any benefits received as an incentive to sign an operating lease, are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.5 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Prepayments are recognised at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts. Deposits are recognised at the amount initially paid and then subsequently the amount expected to be received.

2.6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.7 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.9 PENSIONS

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into an independent entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Profit and Loss Account if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.11 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'other operating income'.

2.12 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty or judgments.

4. TURNOVER

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	426,620	442,622
Exchange differences	(32)	357
Other operating lease rentals	1,197,143	1,198,720
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	15,000	14,000
Defined contribution pension cost	71,875	71,459

6. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	15,000	14,000
All other services	2,990	8,439

7. EMPLOYEES

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	10,179,185	9,714,142
Social security costs	1,393,277	1,335,214
Cost of defined contribution scheme	71,875	71,459
	11,644,337	11,120,815

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Number of administrative staff	29	30

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2018 £	2017 £
Directors' emoluments	1,249,935	1,166,087
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	2,500	2,500
	1,252,435	1,168,587

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2017 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £1,249,935 (2017 - £1,166,087).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £2,500 (2017 - £2,500).

9. TAXATION

	2018 £	2017 £
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profits for the year	227,838	228,033
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	802	(587)
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	228,640	227,446
DEFERRED TAX		
Accelerated capital allowances	(23,240)	(32,356)
TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	205,400	195,090

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	828,626	816,566
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 -19.25%)	157,439	157,161
EFFECTS OF:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	15,133	14,040
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	56,401	56,832
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	802	(587)
Short term timing difference leading to a decrease in taxation	(1,135)	-
Deferred tax	(23,240)	(32,356)
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	205,400	195,090

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer and office equipment £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION				
At 1 January 2018	2,303,621	540,649	303,980	3,148,250
Additions	-	1,350	13,740	15,090
Disposals	-	(5,328)	(57,117)	(62,445)
At 31 December 2018	2,303,621	536,671	260,603	3,100,895
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2018	635,472	323,169	209,153	1,167,794
Charge for the year on owned assets	240,377	125,044	61,199	426,620
Disposals	-	(4,484)	(56,283)	(60,767)
At 31 December 2018	875,849	443,729	214,069	1,533,647
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2018	1,427,772	92,942	46,534	1,567,248
At 31 December 2017	1,668,149	217,480	94,827	1,980,456

11. DEBTORS

	2018 £	2017 £
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	840,441	840,441
	840,441	840,441

	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,935,465	3,186,923
Other debtors	259,023	103,478
Prepayments and accrued income	1,088,505	559,739
	3,282,993	3,850,140

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	879,813	2,217,991

13. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	3,612	82,342
Corporation tax	227,838	228,033
Other taxation and social security	40,309	2,785,917
Other creditors	1,043,720	1,213,319
Accruals and deferred income	156,177	88,079
	1,471,656	4,397,690

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2018 £	2017 £
Financial assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	879,813	2,217,991
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,305,972	4,130,843
	4,185,785	6,348,834
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1,203,508)	(1,383,741)

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise of amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors excluding VAT recoverable and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings, other creditors and accruals.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company's financial instruments comprise of borrowings, cash and liquid resources, and various items such as debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations.

The company's activities expose it to a variety of risks: currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is carried out by the directors where they seek to minimise potential adverse effects impacting on the company's financial performance.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company does not have significant exposure to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to risk associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial instruments and future cashflows. Other than cash held in deposit accounts the company does not have any significant exposure to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the company.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

The directors consider that the company does not have significant exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter problems in realising or otherwise raising funds to meet financial commitments.

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the company and the directors monitor the company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet its operational needs.

16. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL AND PILLAR 3 REQUIREMENT

The company manages its capital in accordance with the Capital Requirements Directive and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) rules relating thereto. As a part of the latter the company has instituted an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) by which its capital adequacy is managed.

During the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 the company's regulatory capital resources, defined as equity, have been maintained at levels in accordance with requirements as set out by the FCA and the ICAAP review.

The company's unaudited Pillar 3 report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is disclosed after the notes to these accounts.

17. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2018 £	2017 £
At 1 January 2018	(59,402)	(91,758)
Charged to the profit or loss	23,240	32,356
At 31 December 2018	(36,162)	(59,402)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	36,162	59,402

18. PROVISIONS

	Dilapidations provision £
At 1 January 2018	398,849
Charged to profit or loss	7,515
AT 31 DECEMBER 2018	406,364

19. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company maintains a pension scheme for employees of the company. The scheme operates on a defined contribution money purchase basis and the contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they arise. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The contributions payable by the company for the year were £71,875 (2017 - £71,459). Included in other debtors at the year end were pension contributions of £4,700 (2017 - creditor of £5,973).

20. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year	1,374,070	1,374,070
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5,496,280	5,496,280
Later than 5 years	1,374,070	2,748,140
	8,244,420	9,618,490

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at 31 December, are as follows:

Management and advisory fees of £16,491,563 (2017 - £15,747,890) were receivable from other related parties.

	2018 £	2017 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the entity		
Amounts due from such entities	1,543,502	2,597,857
Other related parties		
Amounts due from other related parties	391,963	1,170,150

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances with entities are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel includes those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including directors. Total amounts paid to key management personnel during the year were £1,252,435 (2017 - £1,168,587).

22. RESERVES

Share premium account

Includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses, less dividends paid.

23. SHARE CAPITAL

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
718,001 (2017 -718,001) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	718,001	718,001

24. CONTROLLING PARTY

The parent company is AGC Equity Partners Investment Management Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands.

The directors consider that AGC Equity Partners Holding Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, to be the ultimate parent company.