CDC Scots GP Limited Annual Accounts
Year ended 31 December 2016

Company Number: SC379812

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Contents

Directors' report

The directors are pleased to present their report together with the financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2016.

Directors

Diana Noble	Appointed 31 August 2012
John Diess	Appointed 14 July 2015
Clive MacTavish	Appointed 28 April 2016
Nicola Morse	Appointed 14 July 2015, resigned 27 April 2016

Principal activity
The principal activity of the Company is that of acting as a general partner to a partnership whose main activity is that of investment holding.

Business and performance review
The Company recorded a net loss of US$3,223 for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: net loss of US$11,245). The net liabilities of the Company were US$12,677 at 31 December 2016 (2015: net liabilities US$9,454).

Financial statements
The Statement of Directors' Responsibilities is shown separately
Notes 9 and 10 to the financial statements includes the Company's policies and processes for managing its financial risk, details of its financial instruments and hedging activities and its exposures to credit and liquidity risk. The Directors believe that the Group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

Principle risks
The Company acts as a general partner to a partnership investing in private equity funds in developing countries. The Company values its portfolio according to the valuation methodology described in note 10 to the accounts. Investments are valued at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Valuation risks are mitigated by comprehensive reviews of the application of the valuation methodology.

Other information
So far as each Director is aware at the date of approval of this report, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and each Director confirms that he or she has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Appointment of auditor
In accordance with Section 489 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing the reappointment of KPMG LLP as the Company's auditor will be put to members at the forthcoming general meeting.

On behalf of the Board

John Diess
Director

CDC Scots GP
50 Lothian Road,
Festival Square,
Edinburgh EH3 9WJ,
Scotland

31 May 2017

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

in respect of the Directors' and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU; and
- 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of CDC Scots GP Limited

We have audited the financial statements of CDC Scots GP Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 4 to 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU;
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Directors' report:

- we have not identified material misstatements in that report; and
- in our opinion, that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, 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.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption to prepare a strategic report.

Jonathan Martin
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP,
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
31 May 2017

Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December

	Notes	2016 US$	2015 US$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Equity investment	2	1	1
		1	1
Current assets			
Amount due from limited partnership	8	2,000	1,000
Corporation tax recoverable	5	-	1
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,107	3,295
		5,107	4,296
Total assets		5,108	4,297
Equity and liabilities			
Shareholders' equity			
Issued capital	4	2	2
Accumulated deficit		(12,679)	(9,456)
		(12,677)	(9,454)
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to parent company	8	10,295	1,961
Other payables and provisions	7	7,490	11,790
Corporation tax payable	5	-	-
		17,785	13,751
Total equity and liabilities		5,108	4,297

The Company registration number is SC379812.

Notes 1 to 11 form part of the financial statements.

The accounts were approved by the members of the Board on 31 May 2017 and were signed on their behalf by:

John Diess
Director

CDC Scots GP
50 Lothian Road,
Festival Square,
Edinburgh EH3 9WJ,
Scotland

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the 12 months to 31 December

	Notes	2016 Total US$	2015 Total US$
Annual priority profit share	8	**1,000**	1,000
Administrative and other expenses	6	**(4,160)**	(12,205)
Loss from operations before tax and finance costs		**(3,160)**	(11,205)
Finance income		**5**	-
Net foreign exchange differences		**(68)**	*(40)*
Loss from operations before tax		**(3,223)**	(11,245)
Corporation tax charge	5	**-**	-
Loss and comprehensive income for the year		**(3,223)**	(11,245)

Notes 1 to 11 form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the 12 months to 31 December

	Notes	2016 US$	2015 US$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss from operations before tax		(3,223)	(11,245)
Foreign exchange movements		33	18
Loss from operations before changes in working capital		(3,190)	(11,227)
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to parent company		8,334	(78)
(Increase)/decrease in amounts due from limited partnership		(1,000)	1,000
Decrease in tax recoverable		1	-
(Decrease)/increase in other payables		(4,300)	11,790
Cash flows from operations		(155)	1,485
Tax paid	5	-	(101)
Cash flows from operating activities		(155)	1,384
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(155)	1,384
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		3,295	1,936
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(33)	(25)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		3,107	3,295

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital US$	Accumulated reserve/(deficit) US$	Total US$
At 1 January 2015	2	1,789	1,791
Changes in equity for 2015			
Total profit and comprehensive income for the year	–	(11,245)	(11,245)
At 31 December 2015	2	(9,456)	(9,454)
Changes in equity for 2016			
Total profit and comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**(3,223)**	**(3,223)**
At 31 December 2016	**2**	**(12,679)**	**(12,677)**

Notes to the Accounts

1. Corporate information and accounts preparation
Corporate information
The financial statements of CDC Scots GP Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 31 May 2017. CDC Scots GP Limited (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of Scotland on 7 June 2010 (the Company number is 379812). It is a wholly owned subsidiary of CDC Group plc, a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales whose registered office is Level 1, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE, England.

The Company's registered office is located at the 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh EH3 9WJ, Scotland.

The principal activity of the Company is to act as general partner to CDC Scots LP a limited partnership.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the EU.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for other financial instruments that have been presented and measured at fair value in accordance with relevant accounting standards. As at the year-ended 31 December 2016 the Company had net liabilities of US$9,454. The parent entity, CDC Group plc, has confirmed that it will provide adequate financial assistance to enable the company to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. On this basis the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. Assets and liabilities are retranslated at spot rates at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end exchange rate are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS 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 other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised. The area on which the most significant estimates and judgements are made is on the fair value of equity investments. The Company's fair value methodology for equity investments is disclosed in note 11.

A summary of other significant accounting policies can be found in note 11.

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

2. Equity investment

	2016 Unlisted Shares US$	2015 Unlisted Shares US$
At 31 December, at fair value	**1**	1

Unlisted shares are included within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, The Company holds no Level 1 or Level 2 investments. There have been no transfers between levels during the year.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's fair value methodology for equity investments is disclosed note in 11.

The equity investment relates to an investment in a limited partnership. The investment is valued at the net present value of the contractual annual priority profit per the Limited Partnership Agreement.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 US$	2015 US$
Cash at bank and in hand	**3,107**	3,295
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,107**	3,295

Cash at bank and in hand earns no interest. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is US$3,107(2015: US$3,295).

4. Issued capital

	2016 US$	2015 US$
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares		
1 Ordinary share of GBP £1	**2**	2

5. Corporation tax

The tax charge on the accounting profit per the statement of comprehensive income is reconciled as follows:

	2016 US$	2015 US$
Accounting loss before tax	**(3,223)**	(11,245)
Tax calculated at 20% on taxable profit	**-**	-
Total tax charge per the statement of comprehensive income	**-**	-

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

5. Corporation tax (continued)

The corporation tax recoverable/ (payable) balance is made up as follows:

	2016 US$	2015 US$
At 1 January	1	(107)
Current tax payable	-	-
Tax paid	-	101
Corporation tax recoverable adjustment	(1)	-
Foreign exchange loss on translation between tax accrual and tax payment	-	7
At 31 December	-	1

6. Administrative and other expenses

	2016 US$	2015 US$
Auditor remuneration	3,685	11,790
Other expenses	475	415
Total administrative and other expenses	4,160	12,205

*The actual 2015 audit fees paid were $7,984.

7. Other payables and provisions

	2016 US$	2015 US$
Accrued audit fees	7,480	11,790
Total other payables and provisions	7,480	11,790

8. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company entered into transactions with its parent company and its limited partnership, all of which were carried out on an arm's length basis.

The transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at 31 December were as follows:

	2016 US$	2015 US$
Statement of comprehensive income		
Priority profit share	1,000	1,000
Statement of financial position		
Amount due to parent company	10,295	1,961
Amounts due from limited partnership	2,000	1,000

9. Financial instruments

The Company's principal financial assets (as defined in IFRS 7) comprise cash, amount due from limited partnership and equity investments. For the purposes of this note, the disclosure on financial assets has been split between these asset classes in order to give more meaningful information. Financial liabilities comprise amounts due to parent company and tax payable.

Currency exposures

The tables below show the Company's currency exposures that give rise to exchange rate gains and losses that are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Such exposures comprise those monetary assets and liabilities that are not denominated in the Company's functional currency. The exposure risk is considered to be minimal due to the account balance being kept at a low level.

The following table shows the Company's foreign currency denominated cash balances:

Functional currency	2016 US$	2015 US$
Sterling	379	567
Total	379	567

Notes to the Accounts

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9. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk
The following tables show the maturity profile of the Company's assets:

2016 Financial assets: Maturity profile	Amounts due from subsidiary US$
Due within one year, but not on demand	2,000
Total	2,000

2015 Financial assets: Maturity profile	Amounts due from subsidiary US$
Due within one year, but not on demand	1,000
Total	1,000

The following tables show the maturity profile of the Company's liabilities:

2016 Financial liabilities: Maturity profile	Amounts due to parent company US$	Tax payable US$
Due within one year, but not on demand	10,295	-
Total	10,295	-

2015 Financial liabilities: Maturity profile	Amounts due to parent company US$	Tax payable US$
Due within one year, but not on demand	1,961	-
Total	1,961	-

The Company does not net off contractual amounts of financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
Financial assets
Unquoted equity investments are included in the statement of financial position at fair value. There is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of the Company's investments, cash and amounts due from limited partnership.

Financial liabilities
There is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of the Company's amounts payable to parent company and tax payable.

10. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose them to a variety of financial risks including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The main financial risks managed by the Company are foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company would not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company has minimised its illiquidity risk by ensuring that it has adequate banking facilities and reserve borrowing capacity.

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

10. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December was:

	Notes	2016 US$	2015 US$
Equity investments	2	1	1
Amount due from limited partnership	6	2,000	1,000
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,107	3,295
Total		5,108	4,296

The Company's policy is to recognise an impairment loss when objective evidence exists that the estimated future cash flows of the asset have decreased and that this decrease can be reliably estimated. Several factors are considered when identifying indicators of impairment including breach of contract or financial difficulties being experienced by the obligor. Based on historical trends the Company believes no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of financial assets not past due.

Credit risk on the Company's cash balances is mitigated as the Company transact with institutions with high credit ratings. If possible, cash is deposited with financial institutions that have a long-term credit rating ascribed by Moody's of A2 or above.

Market risk
Foreign currency risk
Exposure to currency risk arises in the normal course of the Company's investment business. The Company has minimal exposure to the Pound Sterling. The Company has a cash balance of US$379 as at 31 December 2016 (2015: US$567) denominated in Pounds Sterling.

Capital management
CDC considers its capital to be the total equity shown in statement of changes of equity. The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns and benefits for stakeholders; and
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the Company's businesses.

The Board monitors the results of the Company and its financial position.

11. Summary of significant accounting policies
Non-current assets
Investments
The Company classify their equity investments as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
These financial assets are designated as assets held at fair value through profit and loss by management at the date of inception. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the statement of financial position date.

The Company's fair value methodology has been derived using the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines. This methodology is applied to direct investments and investments held within funds. The approach to calculating the fair value is as follows:

- the enterprise value is determined for the investee company or fund using a methodology that is appropriate in light of the nature, facts and circumstances of the investment and its materiality in the context of the total investment portfolio using reasonable assumptions and estimates;
- the enterprise value is adjusted for surplus assets or liabilities or any other relevant factor;
- higher ranking financial instruments are deducted taking into account any financial structuring that may dilute the investment holding;
- the net attributable enterprise value is apportioned between the financial instruments held according to their ranking; and

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

11. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- the amounts derived are allocated according to the holding in each financial instrument, representing their fair value.

Valuation methodologies used are as follows:

- investments where fair value derives mainly from the underlying assets, such as funds managed by fund managers, are valued at net asset value using appropriate valuation measures for the underlying assets and liabilities;
- quoted equity is normally valued at the quoted share price. However, in certain circumstances the quoted price may be considered to not represent fair value for example: shares are closely held by related parties; the shares are very thinly traded and small trades lead to excessive volatility in quoted price; or substantial transactions occur at a price that is not the quoted price. Where this is considered the situation an appropriate alternative methodology is used;
- realisations in process are valued at the expected realisation proceeds, although discounts are applied to reflect the level of certainty of the transaction completion;
- if there has been a recent investment in the company, the price of the recent investment, less any impairment charge, is used to determine fair value;
- early stage companies without positive cash flow or profit are valued using an appropriate industry benchmark if that gives a reliable estimate of fair value;
- companies with maintainable profits or cash flows are valued on an earnings basis using an appropriate earnings multiple from companies in similar sectors and markets;
- companies in industries with specific valuation metrics are valued using those specific valuation metrics where they provide the most reliable estimate of fair value;
- companies with no maintainable profits or cash flows at present, but whose cash flows can be forecast with confidence, are valued using future cash flows discounted at the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate; and
- in exceptional cases, where fair value cannot be reliably measured, the investment is valued at the previous carrying value unless there is evidence of value impairment, in which case value is reduced to reflect the extent of estimated impairment.

Gains and losses realised on disposal or redemption, by reference to the valuation at the previous statement of financial position date and unrealised gains and losses from changes in the fair values of the equity portfolio are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company uses settlement date accounting when accounting for regular purchases or sales. When the Company becomes party to a sales contract of an equity investment, it de-recognises the asset on the day ownership is transferred. Any gains or losses arising on purchases between trade and settlement date are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Impairment of assets
The carrying amounts of assets and financial instruments are reviewed at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of the Company's assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use, calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss in respect of all assets is reversed if a subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised or if there has been a change in the estimates used to calculate the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, contractual obligations, to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

11. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
Provisions are recognised if there is a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, which has arisen as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with reasonable reliability.

Contingent assets are not recognised, but are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Income
Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and can be reliably measured. The Company received US$1,000 annually as a priority profit share from CDC Scots LP.

Income tax
Current tax is recognised as income or expense and is included in the net profit for the year, unless it relates to a transaction or event which is recognised directly in equity, whereupon the current tax is charged or credited to equity accordingly.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when they arise from the same tax reporting Company and relate to the same tax authority and when the legal right to offset exists.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as a tax credit or expense in the year in which they arise except for deferred taxes recognised or disposed of upon the acquisition or disposal of a subsidiary.

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Company financial statements. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

Non-UK withholding tax is calculated on investment income (currently classified as fair value gains) which is due on investments held outside the UK.

IFRSs issued but not yet effective
The accounting policies set out in these financial statements have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

The following standards are issued but not yet effective, and have not been applied to these financial statements. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. These are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements:

- IFRS 9: Financial Instruments; and
- IAS 7: Disclosure Initiative - Amendments to IAS 7.

The standards listed below are issued but not yet effective and are not expected to have an impact on the Company:

- IFRS 16: Leases;
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture;
- IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- IFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions – Amendments to IFRS 2; and
- IAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses – Amendments to IAS 12.

CDC Scots GP Limited
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Scotland

Registered in Scotland
Company number SC 379812