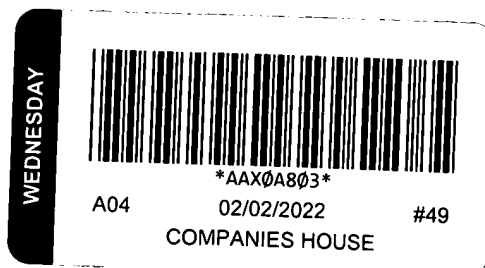


Veritas Investment Management (UK) Limited

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021



Directors

M G Rayward

R Ciesla

C Stokell

Secretary

Vistra Company Secretaries Limited

Auditors

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Bankers

Bank of Scotland plc

London Chief Office Branch

PO Box 1000

Edinburgh BX2 1LB

Solicitors

Dickson Minto W S

Royal London House

22-25 Finsbury Square

London EC2A 1DX

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Riverside House

2a Southwark Bridge Road

London SE1 9HA

Registered No. 03132257

Strategic report

The directors present their report and the financial statements of Veritas Investment Management (UK) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Review of the business

The directors consider the key performance indicators to be turnover and profit for the year after taxation. The turnover for the period amounted to £727,898 (period ended 30 September 2021 - £1,426,211) and the profit for the year after taxation amounted to £654,253 (period ended 30 September 2020 - £1,419,627).

The decrease in profit relative to the prior year is as a result of no profits being allocated from Veritas Investment Management LLP ("LLP") to the company during the year, as the LLP transferred its business and related assets and liabilities to Veritas Investment Partners (UK) Ltd (VIP UK) on 1 October 2021. The LLP did not trade during the year and is in liquidation.

The directors do not recommend a final dividend (period ended 30 September 2020 - £3,300,000).

Group Reorganisation

During the period to 30 September 2020, the group of which the LLP was a subsidiary underwent a corporate reorganisation, creating a new operating entity, Veritas Investment Partners (UK) Ltd (VIP UK) to take over the operations of the LLP.

On 1 October 2020, the entire investment management business and related assets and liabilities of the LLP were transferred to VIP UK, and the LLP received loan notes of £2,012,370 in consideration.

On 1 October 2020 the LLP transferred £2,012,370 loan notes to VIM UK, and in return, the corporate contribution in the LLP, initially introduced by VIM UK was reduced by £2,012,370.

On 1 October 2020 VIP UK issued an additional 2,012,370 ordinary shares of £1 each which was taken up by VIM UK, in return for the settlement of £2,012,370 loan notes.

Future developments

Going forward the company will continue to act as the holding company for the investment management business of Veritas Investment Management group ("the group"). There are currently two operating entities within the group, Veritas Investment Partners (UK) Ltd and Veritas Investment Management AG (VAG). VAG will cease to trade from 1 January 2022, and its business will be transferred to VIP UK on 1 January 2022, and VAG will remain dormant until the directors decide what to do with VAG.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As an investment holding entity, the risks of the company are linked with the risks of its affiliates that perform investment management activities on behalf of the group.

The principal risk affecting the company is the performance of the funds under management of Veritas Investment Partners (UK) Ltd and Veritas Investment Management AG, its' subsidiary undertakings and source of future revenue. Other risks affecting the company remain investment/market performance, client service, regulation and oversight of outsourced service providers. The immediate risk to the company is the decline in revenues that would arise from a loss of assets under management, as well as the potential increases in cost associated with any remediation of regulatory problems or other operational errors.

The company has stress tested its operating subsidiaries' business plans to determine what level of business fall needs to occur before the company and its subsidiaries start to operate at a loss. The stress test concluded that a very substantial fall in assets under management, from current levels would need to occur for the company and its subsidiaries to realise a loss.

The company is highly aware of its key risks and continues to review all arrangements on their management in all areas.

Strategic report

Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006

The directors are aware of and in compliance with their duty under s.172 of the Companies Act 2006 to act in the way which they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole and, in doing so, to have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the Company's employees;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with clients, suppliers and others;
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct;
- the need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

The company's core purpose is focused on providing real returns over an investment cycle for its clients and has a strategy to remain a dedicated investment management specialist. Over the short to long term, clients look to the company to have a clear focus on their individual needs; to offer continuity; to provide a consistent investment approach and to have values appropriate to the company's fiduciary obligation.

The directors recognise that the company employees are fundamental and core to its business in order to deliver a high standard of service to its clients. The board continues to work to ensure that the company remain a responsible employer, from pay and benefits to health, safety and work environment.

The company has established long-term partnerships with suppliers that support its in-house expertise and have built a network of specialised partners within the industry. The board fosters strong supplier relationships, ensuring they are treated fairly and ethically.

The board is committed to making a positive contribution to the communities within which the company operate, including through payment of taxes, reducing its environmental impact and creating employment opportunities.

The company treats its stakeholders fairly and equally, so they benefit from the delivery of the company's plan and in addition the directors and employees look also for continuity and the opportunity to participate at the top end of the asset management profession.

The board of directors meets regularly during the year to discuss various issues relating to corporate strategy and risk management.

On the basis of the above, the members of the board consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172(1)(a-f) of the Companies Act 2006) in the decisions taken during the year ended 30 September 2021.

On behalf of the Board



Mark Rayward
Director

Date 21 January 2022

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the financial statements of Veritas Investment Management (UK) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 30 September 2021. The comparative period disclosed in these financial statements is for the 8 month period ended 30 September 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of a holding company. The company owns 100% of the share capital of Veritas Investment Partners (UK) Ltd and 100% of the share capital of Veritas Investment Management AG, an entity domiciled in Switzerland. The affiliated entities perform investment management activities.

The company is also a Designated Member and investor in Veritas Investment Management LLP, an affiliated entity that is in liquidation.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

M G Rayward
R Ciesla
C Stokell

Political and charitable contributions

During the year the company made no donations (period ended 30 September 2020: £nil).

Going concern

The company's business activity, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and performance are set out in the Strategic Report. The financial position of the company and its liquidity position are reflected on the statement of financial position.

As an investment holding entity, the company is dependent on its subsidiaries for revenue.

The company has a business continuity plan which is regularly tested and sets out procedures to follow in the event of a major business interruption or event. The company has stress tested its business plan to determine what level of business fall needs to occur before its subsidiaries starts to operate at a loss. The stress test concluded that a very substantial fall in assets under management, from current levels would need to occur for the company subsidiaries to realise a loss.

The directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risk successfully. The directors are of the view that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint BDO LLP as auditors, if required, will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board



Mark Rayward
Director
Date 21 January 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Veritas Investment Management (UK) Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of its profit for the period 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.

We have audited the financial statements of Veritas Investment Management (UK) Limited ("the Company") for the period ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, 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).

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 Auditor's 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 UK, including the FRC'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Veritas Investment Management (UK) Limited

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 auditor's 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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 period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities 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.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Veritas Investment Management (UK) Limited

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. These included but were not limited to compliance with Companies Act 2006 and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*, and applicable law).

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements. Our tests included, but were not limited to:

- agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiries of management;
- review of minutes of board meetings throughout the period

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Veritas Investment Management (UK) Limited

Use of our report

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.

DocuSigned by:

Simon Peter Fowles

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Simon Fowles (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

United Kingdom

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

24 January 2022

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 September 2021

		Year ended 30 September 2021	8 months ended 30 September 2020
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	2	727,898	1,426,211
Administrative expenses		(22,961)	(9,618)
Operating profit	3	704,937	1,416,593
Interest receivable and similar income	4	-	627
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(508)	(85)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		704,429	1,417,135
Tax	6	(50,176)	2,492
Profit for the financial period		654,253	1,419,627
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		654,253	1,419,627

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 September 2021

	<i>Called-up share capital</i>	<i>Profit and loss account</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
At 1 February 2020	2,100,000	3,993,575	6,093,575
Profit for the period	-	1,419,627	1,419,627
Dividends	-	(3,300,000)	(3,300,000)
At 30 September 2020	2,100,000	2,113,202	4,213,202
Profit for the year	-	654,253	654,253
At 30 September 2021	2,100,000	2,767,455	4,867,455

No dividend (period ended 30 September 2020: £3,300,000) was declared.

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 September 2021

	Notes	30 September 2021 £	30 September 2020 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	3,311,426	3,311,426
		<u>3,311,426</u>	<u>3,311,426</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	9	73,331	37,001
Cash at bank and in hand		1,558,549	906,409
		<u>1,631,880</u>	<u>943,410</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(75,851)	(41,634)
Net current assets		<u>1,556,029</u>	<u>901,776</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,867,455</u>	<u>4,213,202</u>
Net assets		<u>4,867,455</u>	<u>4,213,202</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	2,100,000	2,100,000
Profit and loss account	13	<u>2,767,455</u>	<u>2,113,202</u>
Total capital and reserves		<u>4,867,455</u>	<u>4,213,202</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 21 January 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Mark Rayward
Director

Registered number: 03132257

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

Veritas Investment Management (UK) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business of the company is Riverside House, 2a Southwark Bridge Road, London, SE1 9HA.

Going concern

The directors have prepared detailed forecasts, including income statement, statement of financial position and cashflow forecast for Veritas Investment Management (UK) Limited and its subsidiaries for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The forecasts indicates that the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the period.

The company has also stress tested its operating subsidiaries' business plans to determine what level of business fall needs to occur before its subsidiaries start to operate at a loss. The stress test concluded that a very substantial fall in assets under management, from current levels would need to occur for its subsidiaries to realise a loss.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 as it applies to these financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are held as fixed assets and stated at cost less provision for any impairment in value. The company has taken advantage of the exemption of Companies Act 2006 section 400, from preparing consolidated financial statements as it is part of larger group that prepares consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available.

Turnover

Turnover represents profit allocations and dividends from subsidiary undertakings and is recognised on an accruals basis when formally declared.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 – Reduced Disclosure Exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing the financial statements as permitted by FRS 102:

- The requirements of section 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- The requirements of section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7

The information is included in the publicly available consolidated financial statements of the parent company Veritas Investment Partners Limited.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Taxation and deferred tax

United Kingdom corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Foreign currencies

The individual financial statements of the company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the company are expressed in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken to the income statement.

Administrative expenses

All expenses are recognised at the transaction price in the income statement in the period to which they relate.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the statement of financial position 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.

The directors have considered the impact of Covid-19 and have reviewed all areas of the company's financial position that are subject to judgment and estimation uncertainty.

The directors have not been required to apply any significant judgements in preparing the financial statements and are not aware of any significant sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities

General

Financial instruments are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially measured at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction which includes transaction costs for financial instruments not subsequently measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as set out below.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 September 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Classification

Financial instruments are classified as either 'basic' or 'other' in accordance with Chapter 11 of FRS 102. All of the company's financial instruments are classified as basic.

At the end of each reporting period, debt instruments classified as basic are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised only once the liability has been extinguished through discharge, cancellation or expiry.

2. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	<i>Year ended 30 September 2021</i>	<i>8 months ended 30 September 2020</i>
	£	£
Profit allocation	-	267,079
Dividends	727,898	1,159,132
	<u>727,898</u>	<u>1,426,211</u>

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	<i>Year ended 30 September 2021</i>	<i>8 months ended 30 September 2020</i>
	£	£
UK	-	267,079
Switzerland	727,898	1,159,132
	<u>727,898</u>	<u>1,426,211</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 September 2021

3. Operating profit

The directors of the company did not receive any remuneration for the services provided to the company during the year. Certain Directors each receive remuneration from an affiliated entity. It is not considered possible to allocate a portion of the overall remuneration received by individuals to services provided to the company.

The company has no employees, all administrative support services are provided by an affiliate of the company and the costs associated to these services are not recharged.

The audit fee for the company for the year was £5,820 (period ended 30 September 2020: £4,628). The auditors received £4,079 in respect of taxation services during the period (period ended 30 September 2020: £3,150).

4. Interest receivable and similar income

	<i>Year ended 30 September 2021</i>	<i>8 months ended 30 September 2020</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Bank interest receivable	-	627

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	<i>Year ended 30 September 2021</i>	<i>8 months ended 30 September 2020</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Bank interest payable	508	85

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 September 2021

6. Tax

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2021	8 months ended 30 September 2020
	£	£.
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	-	4,498
Under/(Over) provision in prior years	50,176	(6,990)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities (note 6(b))	50,176	(2,492)

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the period differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (September 2020 – 19%). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 30 September 2021	8 months ended 30 September 2020
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	704,429	1,417,135
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (September 2020 – 19%)	133,842	269,256
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Non-taxable expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,459	344
Non-taxable foreign income	(138,301)	(220,235)
Loss surrendered by Veritas Investment Partnership Limited	-	(44,867)
Under/(Over) provision in prior years	50,176	(6,990)
Total tax for the period (note 6(a))	50,176	(2,492)

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 September 2021

7. Dividends

	<i>Year ended 30 September 2021</i>	<i>8 months ended 30 September 2020</i>
	£	£
Interim and final [0p (September 2020: 1.6p) per share]	-	3,300,000
	-	3,300,000

8. Investments

	<i>Investment in subsidiaries 30 September 2021</i>	<i>Investment in subsidiaries 30 September 2020</i>
	£	£
Investments held	3,311,426	3,311,426

As at 30 September 2021 the company held the following investments:

	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Nature of business:</i>	<i>Class of shares:</i>	<i>% holding</i>	<i>Net assets at 30 September 2021</i>	<i>Profit/(Loss) at 30 September 2021</i>
Veritas Investment Management AG	Switzerland	Asset management	Ordinary	100	1,827,187	633,398
Veritas Investment Management LLP	UK	Asset management	Member's capital	100	1	-
Veritas Investment Partners (UK) Ltd	UK	Asset management	Ordinary	100	9,568,321	6,555,951

The registered address of Veritas Investment Management AG is Genferstrasse 21, 8002 Zürich, Switzerland and the registered address of Veritas Investment Management LLP and Veritas Investment Partners (UK) Ltd is Riverside House, 2a Southwark Bridge Road, London. SE1 9HA.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 September 2021

9. Debtors

	30 September 2021	30 September 2020
	£	£
Other debtors	-	4,798
Amounts owed by group undertakings	73,331	32,203
	<u>73,331</u>	<u>37,001</u>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 September 2021	30 September 2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	65,851	34,304
Accruals	10,000	7,330
	<u>75,851</u>	<u>41,634</u>

11. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of the company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

Financial assets

	30 September 2021	30 September 2020
	£	£
Financial assets measured that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	73,331	32,203
Cash	1,558,549	906,409
	<u>1,631,880</u>	<u>938,612</u>

Financial liabilities

	30 September 2021	30 September 2020
	£	£
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors	65,851	34,304
Accruals	10,000	7,330
	<u>75,851</u>	<u>41,634</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 September 2021

12. Issued share capital

<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>30 September</i>		<i>30 September</i>
		<i>2021</i>		<i>2020</i>
		<i>£</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>
A ordinary share capital £1 each	262,500	262,500	262,500	262,500
B ordinary share capital £1 each	1,837,500	1,837,500	1,837,500	1,837,500
		<u>2,100,000</u>		<u>2,100,000</u>

Both share classes carry the same voting capital and income rights.

13. Profit and loss account

	<i>30 September</i>	<i>30 September</i>
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Profit and loss brought forward	2,113,202	3,993,575
Profit for the year	654,253	1,419,627
Dividends paid	-	(3,300,000)
Profit and loss carried forward	<u>2,767,455</u>	<u>2,113,202</u>

14. Financial commitments

At 30 September 2021 the company had no financial commitments or other contingent liabilities.

15. Related party transactions

The company was the only member of Veritas Investment Management LLP (LLP). As part of the group reorganisation, on 1 October 2020, the LLP transferred £2,012,370 loan notes to the company, and in return, the corporate contribution in the LLP, initially introduced by the company was reduced by £2,012,370. During the year, the company receives third party expenses which it recharges onto the LLP. At the year end, there was a balance due to VIP UK of £nil (period ended 30 September 2020: £18,953).

Certain directors of the company are also directors of Veritas Investment Partners (UK) Limited (VIP UK). On 1 October 2020, VIP UK issued a further two million and twelve thousand, three hundred and seventy shares of £1 each which was taken up by the company, in return for the settlement of £2,012,370 loan notes. The company has a group VAT arrangement in which VIP UK settles any VAT due for the group. At the year end, £8,753 (period ended 30 September 2020: £nil) was owed by VIP UK. During the year, the company receives third party expenses which it recharges onto VIP UK. At the year end, there was a balance due from VIP UK of £36,627 (period ended 30 September 2020: £nil).

Certain directors of the company are also directors of Veritas Investment Management AG (VAG). On 16 February 2021, the company received dividends of £727,898 (period ended 30 September 2020: £1,159,132) from VAG. During the year, the company receives third party expenses which it recharges onto VAG. At the year end, there was a balance due from VAG of £27,951 (period ended 30 September 2020: £13,250).

Certain directors of the company are also directors of Veritas Investment Partners Limited (VIPL). During the year to 30 September 2021, the company did not trade with VIPL.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 September 2021

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

Veritas Investment Partners Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, is the ultimate parent undertaking of the company. Copies of its consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Riverside House, 2a Southwark Bridge Road, London. SE1 9HA.

17. Post balance sheet events

Veritas Investment Management AG (VAG) will cease to trade from 1 January 2022, and its business will be transferred to Veritas Investment Partners (UK) Limited on 1 January 2022, and VAG will remain dormant until the directors decide what to do with VAG.

The above event is the only non-adjusting event after the end of the reporting period.