Company Registration No. 03997854 (England and Wales)	
VERDOSO HOLDINGS LIMITED  Financial statements  For the year ended 31 December 2019	
Pages for filing with registrar	

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#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2019

		20	2019		2018	
	Notes	€	€	€	$\epsilon$	
Non-current assets						
Investments	4		155,238,023		100,036,899	
Current assets						
Trade and other receivables	5	4,284,280		3,509,276		
Cash and cash equivalents		43,769,939		84,539,513		
		48,054,219		88,048,789		
Current liabilities	6	(316,633)		(127,905)		
Net current assets			47,737,586		87,920,884	
Total assets less current liabilities			202,975,609		187,957,783	
Non-current liabilities	7		(118,350,595)		(108,697,070	
Net assets			84,625,014		79,260,713	
			<del></del>			
Equity						
Called up share capital	8		53,145,252		53,145,252	
Retained earnings			31,479,762		26,115,461	
Total equity			84,625,014		79,260,713	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 July 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

F Ullmann-Hamon

Director

Company Registration No. 03997854

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Verdoso Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Connect House, 133-137 Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, London, SW19 7JY.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in Euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\epsilon$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Listed investments held are initially measured at purchase cost and subsequently measured at fair value at year end. Any movement in fair value are included directly in the income statement.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

#### I Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and eash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

#### 1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.7 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

The tax charge is based on the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Income Statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred taxation is provided under the liability method in respect of all material timing differences between profits as computed for taxation purposes and the profits as stated in the financial statements.

The company is subject to Swiss tax jurisdiction and is liable to pay tax in that country.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or non-current assets.

## 1.10 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non monetary balances are translated at the rate ruling when they are brought into the accounts and are then carried in local currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the rate of exchange at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

# 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Total	-	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

4	Fixed asset investments		
		2019	2018
		$\epsilon$	$\epsilon$
	Investment includes the following:		
	Investments in subsidiaries	13	13
	Listed investments	121,608,362	72,253,440
	Unlisted investments	25,586,659	20,973,089
	Loans	7,042,989	5,610,357
	Other investments	1,000,000	1,200,000
		155,238,023	100,036,899

#### Financial assets for which fair value cannot be measured reliably

The unlisted investments are stated at cost less impairment because their fair values cannot be reliably measured. The investments are private undertakings and as such there is no open market in which they could be readily bought or sold.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		Movements in non-current investments	4 Fixed asset investments
	Shares in group Loans to group undertakings undertakings		
'n	Listed investments		
'n	Other investments		
Ď	Unlisted investments		
b	Total		(Continued)

At 31 December 2018 13 5.610,357 72,255	Carrying amount       13       7,042,989       121,608         At 31 December 2019       13       7,042,989       121,608	At 31 December 2019 - 3,018,423	Impairment       - 2,404,440         At 1 January 2019       - 613,983         Impairment losses       - 613,983         Impairment reversals	At 31 December 2019 13 10,061,412 121,608	At 1 January 2019  At 1 January 2019  Additions  Valuation changes  Valuation exchange differences  Foreign exchange differences  Reclassification  Disposals  13 8,014,797 72,251  - 1,932,984 89,651  - 10  - 117,807 87  - 12,966	Shares in group Loans to group undertakings undertakings invest $\epsilon$
						Shares i under
13	13			13		in group I rtakings €
5.610,357	7,042,989	3,018,423	2,404,440 613,983	10,061,412	8,014,797 1,932,984 - 117,807 - (4,176)	undertakings
72,253,440	121,608,362			121,608,362	72,253,440 89,651,293 101,197 871,351 12,969,874 (54,238,793)	Listed investments $\epsilon$
1,200,000	1,000,000	1,400,000	1,200,000 200,000 -	2,400,000	2,400,000	Other investments $\epsilon$
20,973,089	25,586,659	3,322,071	13,252,873 660,893 (10,192,938) (398,757)	28,908,730	34,225,962 12,362,704 - 287,984 (12,969,874) (4,998,046)	Unlisted investments $\epsilon$
100,036,899	155,238,023	7,740,494	16,857,313 1,474,876 (10,192,938) (398,757)	162,978,517	116,894,212 103,946,981 101,197 1,277,142 - (59,241,015)	Total

Reclassifications relate to investments that previously were unlisted and subsequently traded on a listed stock exchange.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Trade and other receivables	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	$\epsilon$	$\epsilon$
	Trade receivables	17,957	-
	Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	3,244,001	2,441,321
	Other receivables	25,000	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	997,322	1,067,955
		4,284,280	3,509,276
6	Current liabilities		
		2019 €	2018 €
	Trade payables	96,067	5,572
	Foreign tax payable	109,074	17,059
	Accruals and deferred income	111,492	105,274
		316,633	127,905
7	Non-current liabilities		
		2019 €	2018 €
	Amounts due to group undertakings	118,350,595	108,697,070
8	Called up share capital		
		2019 €	2018 €
	Ordinary share capital		C
	Issued and fully paid	-2 - 1 - 2 - 2	-2 11- 2-2
	33,756,782 Ordinary shares of €1.57 each	53,145,252	53,145,252
9	Capital commitments		
		2019 €	2018 €
	Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:	C	C
	Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

#### 10 Related party transactions

During the year a total of  $\in$ 34,000 was paid to a director in respect of secretarial services provided ( $\in$ 30,000) and reimbursing rental costs ( $\in$ 4,000) incurred during the year.

#### 11 Parent company

The Company is consolidated into the accounts of Verdoso Investments SA, which is both the parent entity and the ultimate controlling party. The parent is registered in Luxembourg at 26 rue Glesener, L 1630.

# 12 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Andrew Bithray.

The auditor was WSM Advisors Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.