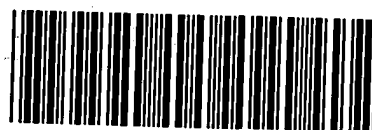


Global Blue Service Company UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

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Company Information

Directors

Jeremy Henderson-Ross
Pier Francesco Nervini
Roxane Dufour
Derrick Philip Hardman

Company Secretary

Jeremy Henderson-Ross

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
1 Kingsway
Cardiff
CF10 3PW

Registered Office

7th Floor, 52 Grosvenor Gardens
London
England, SW1W 0AU

Strategic Report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities and review of the business

The company's principal activity during the year was that of an intermediary holding company. The company also employs a number of UK based staff which provide services to the wider group. Staff and other operating costs are re-charged to affiliated companies.

Results

The loss for the financial year amounted to £9,431,066 (2021: loss £38,614,127). The net liabilities of the Company as at 31 March 2022 are (£39,774,306), (2021: (£30,343,240)).

Future developments

The directors aim to continue the principal activity of the company to be that of a service company which performs activities for the following groups within the wider group - HR, Legal, Regional Sales Manager, Controlling.

Principal risk and uncertainties

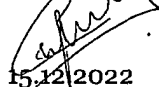
The Group's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks such as market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

To minimize the impact of potential adverse effects of market volatility on financial performance, the Company hedges certain market risks via derivative contracts with banks. The Company manages financial risks through its central treasury department in compliance with policies approved by the board of directors.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The Directors Global Blue Group Holding AG manage the Group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that analysis using KPIs for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company. The development, performance and position of the Group, which includes the Company, are discussed in the Group's Annual Report and Accounts, which does not form part of this report.

On behalf of the board



15.12.2022

Roxane Dufour

Director

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 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 also 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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors

The directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Jeremy Henderson-Ross

Pier Francesco Nervini

Roxane Dufour – appointed 31 January 2022

Loïc Jenouvrier - terminated 31 January 2022

Derrick Philip Hardman

Directors' Report (continued)

Dividends

No dividends paid for the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: No dividends paid).

Future developments

A review of the future developments of the business can be found in the Strategic Report.

Financial Risk Management

Liquidity risk

The company is funded through its retained profits and intercompany balances. The directors actively consider other sources of funding to ensure that the company has sufficient available funds for its operations.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate as the company is in a net assets position and has signed a cash pool agreement with the parent undertaking, Global Blue Holland BV according to which funds will be available to the company as are needed by the company. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due for payment.

Global Blue Group Holding AG, has indicated that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements it will not seek repayment of the amounts owed at the balance sheet date by the Company. The Company's ultimate parent Global Blue Group Holding AG has also indicated that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements it will continue to provide financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Independent Auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution that they be reappointed will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Roxane Dufour
Director

15 December 2022

Independent auditors' report to the members of Global Blue Service Company UK Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Global Blue Service Company UK Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022; Income Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the requirements of UK tax law, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to revenue. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- enquiries of management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- reviewing relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Board; and
- identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and entries posted by unexpected users, where any such journal entries were identified.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, 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 or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Jason Clarke (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Cardiff

15 December 2022

Income Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue		2,767,913	1,896,159
Other income	4	13,438	96,222
Administrative expenses		(2,627,309)	(1,853,201)
Operating profit	4	154,042	139,180
Finance income	6	6,712	136,365
Finance costs	7	(2,287,767)	(3,141,276)
Exceptional items	4	(7,304,052)	(35,747,567)
Loss before taxation		(9,431,065)	(38,613,298)
Tax on Loss	8	-	(829)
Loss for financial year		(9,431,066)	(38,614,127)

A statement of comprehensive income has not been prepared as there was no comprehensive income/(expense) for the year other than that included in the results above.

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,593	6,068
Investments	10	2,699,994	10,004,046
		<u>2,701,587</u>	<u>10,010,114</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	8,285,676	10,821,758
Cash and cash equivalents		110,118	277,945
		<u>8,395,794</u>	<u>11,099,703</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,708,174)	(3,289,545)
Net current assets		<u>5,687,620</u>	<u>7,810,158</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>8,389,207</u>	<u>17,820,272</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(48,163,512)	(48,163,512)
Net liabilities		<u>(39,774,306)</u>	<u>(30,343,240)</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	14	8,405,446	8,405,446
Accumulated losses		(48,179,752)	(38,748,686)
Total shareholders' deficit		<u>(39,774,306)</u>	<u>(30,343,240)</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 21 were approved by the Board of Directors on 15.12.2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Roxane Dufour
Director

Registered number: 06291473



Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses)	Total shareholders' funds/(deficits)
	£	£	£
Balance as at 01 April 2020	8,405,446	(134,559)	8,270,887
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive expense	-	(38,614,127)	(38,614,127)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	8,405,446	(38,748,686)	(30,343,240)
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive expense	-	(9,431,066)	(9,431,067)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	8,405,446	(48,179,752)	(39,774,306)

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. General Information

The company Global Blue Service Company UK Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office 7th Floor, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1W 0AU, London, England.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and derivative financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

2.2 Exemption for qualifying entities under FRS 101

The following exemption from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with;

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities)
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in' accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

2.3 Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate as the company has signed a cash pool agreement with the parent undertaking, Global Blue Holland BV according to which funds will be available to the company as are needed by the company. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due for payment.

Additionally, Global Blue Group Holding AG has indicated that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements it will not seek repayment of the amounts owed at the balance sheet date by the Company. The Company's ultimate parent Global Blue Group Holding AG has also indicated that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements it will continue to provide financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Consolidation

The company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of Global Blue Group Holding AG, incorporated in Switzerland. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the company's functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

2.6 Revenue recognition

The company provides services to affiliated companies within the wider group. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. Efforts to satisfy the performance obligation are expended evenly throughout the performance period and so the performance obligation is considered to be satisfied evenly over time.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to

- the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:
- Computer equipment – 33% per annum
- The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.10 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.11 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Other changes in accounting standards

New and revised standards will be applied in the financial years 2021/22 and beyond. Global Blue's assessment is that the standards, amendments and interpretation issued and not yet effective for the financial year 2021/22 will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(a) Impairment of trade, intercompany and other receivables

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade, intercompany and other receivables. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivables and historical experience.

(b) Impairment of investments in subsidiary undertakings

The company periodically assess the impairment of investments in subsidiary undertakings. When assessing impairment of investment of subsidiaries, management considers factors including the future profitability, their underlying net asset and historical experience.

4. Operating profit

This is stated after (crediting)/charging

	2022 £	2021 £
Government grants	(13,438)	(96,222)
Auditors' remuneration – audit of financial statements	20,960	20,266
Other consulting services relating to tax computations	8,304	6,042
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	4,475	6,640
Exceptional items - impairment of shares:		
• In Global Blue (UK) Ltd –impaired amount	7,304,052	27,718,640
• In Global Blue Singapore Pte. Ltd –impaired amount	-	8,028,590
	<u>7,304,052</u>	<u>8,028,590</u>

Management performs an impairment test annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate potential impairment. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

5. Employees and directors**Staff costs**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,186,257	1,518,682
Social security costs	267,347	205,026
Other pension costs	58,278	54,927
	<u>2,511,882</u>	<u>1,778,635</u>

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

	2022	2021
By activity	No.	No.
Administration	24	22

The four Directors (2021: four) of Global Blue Service Company UK Limited were not remunerated for their services provided to the Company in both 2022 and 2021. The services were of negligible value.

The directors are also directors of a number of other subsidiaries for which they carry on work. They are paid by the fellow subsidiary that makes no recharge to the subsidiaries. Their role is that of an executive director of each of the subsidiaries.

6. Finance income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest receivable from group undertakings	<u>6,712</u>	<u>136,365</u>
	<u>6,712</u>	<u>136,365</u>

As of 31 March 2022, cash pool debit interest in GBP is 4.75% (2021: 3.65%); credit interest: 1.15% (2021: 0.05%)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**For the year ended 31 March 2022****7. Finance costs**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest payable on intercompany loans	2,287,767	3,141,276
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

As of 31 March 2022, the applied interest rate is 4.75% (2021: 4.75%)

8. Tax on loss

Tax expense included in income statement

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax on loss before taxation	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(829)
Impact of change in tax rate	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	(829)
Tax on loss	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	2022	2021
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(9,431,066)	(38,613,298)
Loss before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19% (2021:19%)	(1,791,907)	(7,336,527)
Effects of:		
-Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(1,754)	(53,615)
-Group relief received	-	-
-Deferred tax release	-	(829)
-Disallowable expenses	1,793,661	7,390,142
Total Tax charge	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Act 2021 (published on 24 May 2021, with royal assent received on 10 June 2021). This confirmed an increase to the corporation tax rate to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. Deferred taxes at the Balance Sheet date have been calculated based on the corporation tax rate of 25% that is enacted at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

8. Tax on loss (continued)

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position as at 31 March is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Included in trade and other receivables (note 11)	-	-

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences as at 31 March in respect of:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other timing differences	-	-

The movement in the deferred tax provision during the year was:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax on tangible fixed assets	-	829
	-----	-----
	-	829

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Computer/ IT Equipment
	£
Cost	
At 01 April 2021	17,388
Additions	-
Disposals	(3,006)
At 31 March 2022	14,382
Accumulated Depreciation	
At 01 April 2021	11,320
Charge for the year	4,475
Disposal	(3,006)
At 31 March 2022	12,789
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	1,593
At 31 March 2021	6,068

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**For the year ended 31 March 2022****10 . Investments**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Shares in subsidiary undertaking		
- Global Blue (UK) Limited	-	7,304,052
- Global Blue Singapore Pte Ltd	2,699,994	2,699,994
	<u>2,699,994</u>	<u>10,004,046</u>

Management performs an impairment test annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate potential impairment. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The directors consider the value of the investments to be supported by their underlying assets. In Mar'22 Management impaired the shares in its subsidiaries as follows:

In Global Blue (UK) Limited – 7,304,052 GBP impaired amount

The related undertakings of the Group are shown below together with details of their main activities and place of business:

Subsidiary undertakings	Address	Effective	Principal activity	Direct/Indirect
Global Blue (UK) Limited	7th Floor, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1W 0AU London, UK	100%	VAT refund service	Direct
Global Blue Singapore Pte Ltd	6 Shenton Way, OUE Downtown 2 #11-08, Singapore 068809	100%	VAT refund service	Direct
Global Blue India Holding Company Pte Ltd	50 Raffles Place # 27-01 Singapore Land Tower 048623 Singapore	51%	Holding company	Indirect
Global Blue Tax Free Ireland Ltd	76 Baggot Street Lower, 4th Floor Dublin 2, Ireland	100%	VAT refund service	Indirect
GB New Holdings Germany GmbH	Vogelsanger Weg 38, D-40470 Düsseldorf, Germany	100%	Holding company	Indirect
GB Currency Choice Schweiz AG	Zürichstrasse 38, 8306 Brüttisellen, Switzerland	100%	Currency Choice	Indirect
GB Schweiz AG	Zürichstrasse 38, 8306 Brüttisellen, Switzerland	100%	VAT refund service	Indirect
GB Deutschland GmbH	Vogelsanger Weg 38, D-40470 Düsseldorf, Germany	100%	VAT refund service	Indirect
GB Luxembourg SA	59, rue de Rollingergrund, L-2440 Luxembourg	96.8%	VAT refund service	Indirect

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**For the year ended 31 March 2022****11. Trade and other receivables**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,277,571	10,806,408
Other receivables	8,105	15,351
	<u>8,285,676</u>	<u>10,821,759</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand. As of 31 March 2022, cash pool debit interest in GBP is 4.75% (2021: 3.65%); credit interest: 1.15% (2021: 0.05%)

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amount owed to group undertakings	2,288,859	3,141,748
Other creditors	-	858
Taxation and social security	84,901	61,294
Accruals and deferred income	334,414	85,645
	<u>2,708,174</u>	<u>3,289,545</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	48,163,512	48,163,512

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and repayable after more than one year. As of 31 March 2022, the applied interest rate is 4.75% (2021: 4.75%).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

14. Called up share capital

	2022	2022	2021	2021
<i>Allotted and fully paid up</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>
Ordinary shares of £1 each	8,405,446	8,405,446	8,405,446	8,405,446
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

15. Pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £58,278 (2021: £54,927). There were no unpaid contributions at 31 March 2022.

16. Contingent liabilities

The company is a member of a group. Certain material companies in the group is subject to a cross-guarantee over the borrowings of the group as a whole. The total borrowings within the group at 31 March 2022, subject to the cross-guarantee, were €630,000,000; £532,747,000 (2021: €630,000,000; £560,070,000). There is a facility in place to borrow up to an additional €199,000,000 (£83,717,000), (2021: €100,000,000 (£78,378,000) which will be subject to the same cross-guarantee.

17. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions during the year (excluding wholly owned subsidiaries and the ultimate parent company of the Global Blue Group).

18. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Global Blue Group Holding AG, incorporated in Switzerland. The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Global Blue Group Holding AG, incorporated in Switzerland. The consolidated financial statements of the group are available to the public. The consolidated financial statements of the group are available to the public at the registered office of Global Blue Group Holding AG in Zürichstrasse 38, 8306 Brütisellen, Switzerland.

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Global Blue New Holdings UK Limited.