

Company number 08745318

BHL Eurasia Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2023



BHL Eurasia Limited

Year ended 30 June 2023

Annual Report and financial statements

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Directors	S James S Klinkert I R Leech M Raisbeck
Company secretary	L Sinfield
Registered office	Bath House 16 Bath Row Stamford Lincolnshire PE9 2QU

BHL Eurasia Limited

Year ended 30 June 2023

Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Results and dividends

The results of BHL Eurasia Limited, company number 08745318, (the "Company" or "BHL Eurasia") are set out on page 9 and show a loss before taxation of £9,251k (2022: profit before taxation of £4,683k).

No dividends have been paid during the year (2022: £0).

Principal activities, trading review and future developments

The Company's main activity is as a holding company for investment into Turkish subsidiaries.

There have been no events since the reporting date that materially affect the position of the Company.

Key performance indicators

BHL Eurasia is a holding company and therefore its main key performance indicator is the performance of the investment in the Turkish businesses. During the year further investment was made in the Turkish subsidiaries and, given the inherent uncertainty of estimating cash flows in the medium to long-term, at the year end it was decided to fully impair this investment. The Turkish business is expected to reach breakeven in the short term and the Group remains confident in its future. The value of the investment is £nil (2022: £nil).

Risks and uncertainties

Risks of the Company are managed by the board of directors of the Company (the "Board"). Risks of the Company are managed within the framework set by the BHL Group.

Financial risks

The Board reviews its risk appetite annually and deems the risk to be minimal.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has subsidiaries in Turkey and a funding loan from its parent company (BHL (UK) Holdings Limited) denominated in Turkish Lira. It is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk with respect to the Turkish Lira. This risk is mitigated by the investment in the Turkish subsidiary being hedged with this loan.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a loss for the Company by failing to pay its obligation.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will have difficulties in paying its financial liabilities. The Company receives funding from BHL (UK) Holdings Limited, its parent company, which is adequate to support the business. See going concern section of Report of the directors.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk reflects interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks.

BHL Eurasia Limited
Year ended 30 June 2023
Strategic Report (continued)

Financial risks (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to minimal interest rate risk.

Non-financial risks

The Board has identified that in addition to the above, there are a number of non-financial risks to be considered.

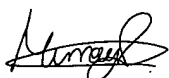
Capital management

This is the risk that the Company will not maintain sufficient capital to meet its legal obligations, but also to take advantage of opportunities as they arise. Capital consists of retained earnings and share capital. The Company is in a retained losses position due to the write down of its investments in subsidiaries. The directors are comfortable with this position given that the subsidiaries are still at the loss making stage of their establishment. The Company remains confident in the longer term future of this investment.

Operational risk

The Company recognises the need to maintain people, organisational structures, systems and infrastructure to support current operations and the on-going growth of the business. The Company's operations are simple and the Board considers that operational risk is minimal.

On behalf of the board



M Raisbeck
Director
Date: 16 November 2023

BHL Eurasia Limited

Year ended 30 June 2023

Report of the directors

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Results, dividends and future developments

Details of the Company's results, dividends and future developments are set out in the Strategic report.

Going concern

Notwithstanding net liabilities of £16,353k as at 30 June 2023 (2022: £7,102k) the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for the period to 31 November 2024 which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its immediate parent company, BHL (UK) Holdings Limited, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on BHL (UK) Holdings Limited not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to it, which at 30 June 2023 amounted to £16,367k, and providing additional financial support during that period. BHL (UK) Holdings Limited has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, and that it does not intend to seek repayment of the amounts due at the balance sheet date, for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due to 30 November 2024 and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

S James

S Klinkert (resigned on 1 July 2020 and reappointed as alternate director to I R Leech on the same date)

I R Leech

M Raisbeck

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this report is approved have confirmed that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing their report and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' indemnity provision

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Company has indemnified the directors of the Company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the year and is still in place as at the date of this report.

Auditor

In accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst & Young LLP has been reappointed as the auditor.

BHL Eurasia Limited

Year ended 30 June 2023

Report of the directors (continued)

Events after the reporting date

The board of Directors are not aware of any events after the reporting date requiring disclosure in these financial statements.

On behalf of the board



M Raisbeck
Director
Bath House,
16 Bath Row,
Stamford,
Lincolnshire,
PE9 2QU
Date: 16 November 2023

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS' AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BHL Eurasia Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BHL Eurasia Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes¹ to 14, 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice – 'UK GAAP').

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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 30 November 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the strategic report, report of the directors and statement of directors responsibilities other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BHL Eurasia Limited (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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.

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered 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 irregularities, including fraud. 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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of BHL Eurasia Limited (continued)

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are the direct laws and regulations related to the UK Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation, and the financial reporting framework (UK GAAP).
- We understood how BHL Eurasia Limited is complying with those frameworks by frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. We also reviewed the minutes of the Board of Directors and gained an understanding of the company's approach to governance, demonstrated by the Board's approval of the governance framework.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls the company has established to address risks identified by the entity, or that otherwise seek to prevent, detect or deter fraud.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved making enquiries of those charged with governance and senior management for their awareness of any non-compliance with laws and regulations, inquiries about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees and enquiring about the company's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies. Furthermore, we performed audit procedures which included testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger, with a focus on manual journals and evaluating the business rationale for significant and/or unusual transactions.

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

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:

Ernst & Young LLP

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Jonathan Bell (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
Date: 16 November 2023

BHL Eurasia Limited
Year ended 30 June 2023
Profit and loss account

	Note	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Impairment of subsidiaries	2	(15,245)	-
Foreign exchange gain	2	6,465	4,649
Other operating expenses	2	(471)	(34)
Operating (loss)/ profit		(9,251)	4,615
Finance income	3	-	68
(Loss)/ profit before tax		(9,251)	4,683
Tax	4	-	-
(Loss)/ profit before tax		(9,251)	4,683

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

There are no other items of comprehensive income other than those included above in the profit and loss account; accordingly loss for the year is also total comprehensive income for the year.

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

BHL Eurasia Limited**Year ended 30 June 2023****Statement of changes in equity**

	Share capital	Retained profits/ (losses)	Shareholder's equity
	£000s	£000s	£000s
At 1 July 2021	-	(11,785)	(11,785)
Profit for the year	-	4,683	4,683
At 30 June 2022	-	(7,102)	(7,102)
(Loss)/ profit for the year	-	(9,251)	(9,251)
At 30 June 2023	-	(16,353)	(16,353)

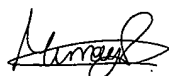
The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

BHL Eurasia Limited**Year ended 30 June 2023****Balance sheet**

Company Registered Number 08745318

	Note	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Fixed assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	6	-	-
Investment in associates		11	11
Current assets			
Loans receivable short term	7	25	1,413
Cash at bank		1	2
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	8	(23)	(15)
Net current assets		<u>3</u>	<u>1,400</u>
Creditors: amount falling due after more than one year	8, 12	(16,367)	(8,513)
Total net liabilities		<u>(16,353)</u>	<u>(7,102)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	9	-	-
Retained losses		(16,353)	(7,102)
Total equity		<u>(16,353)</u>	<u>(7,102)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 16 November 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



M Raisbeck
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

BHL Eurasia Limited

Year ended 30 June 2023

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

BHL Eurasia Limited's (the "Company") significant accounting policies relating to specific financial statement items, together with a description of the accounting estimates and judgements that were critical to preparing them, are set out below. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The Company, a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales, has elected to prepare its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a cash flow statement and related notes;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel

The Company's parent undertaking BHL (UK) Holdings includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of BHL (UK) Holdings Ltd are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and, as they include equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following:

- certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The financial statements are stated in sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

BHL Eurasia Limited

Year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the accounts (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the strategic report. The financial position of the Company is disclosed on the balance sheet on page 11.

Notwithstanding net liabilities of £16,353k as at 30 June 2023 (2022: £7,102k) the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for the period to 30 November 2024 which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its immediate parent company, BHL (UK) Holdings Limited, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on BHL (UK) Holdings Limited not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to it, which at 30 June 2023 amounted to £16,367k, and providing additional financial support during that period. BHL (UK) Holdings Limited has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, and that it does not intend to seek repayment of the amounts due at the balance sheet date, for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due to 30 November 2024 and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are translated at the year end exchange rate, with all gains and losses being recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Taxation

Current tax

The current tax expense is the expected tax payable based on the taxable profits for the year. The rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date are used to determine the current tax.

Deferred tax

Provision is made for deferred tax liabilities, or credit taken for deferred tax assets, using the liability method on all material temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date are used to determine the deferred tax.

BHL Eurasia Limited

Year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the accounts (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost less provision for impairment.

Impairment is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows of the subsidiary. When a subsidiary is considered to be impaired, the profit and loss account is charged with the difference between the carrying value and the estimated recoverable amount. Reversals of impairments are only recognised where the decrease in the impairment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the write down.

Non derivative financial instruments

Non derivative financial instruments comprise other debtors and other creditors.

Other debtors

Other debtors are recognised initially at cost then, if a non-Sterling debtor, retranslated at year end.

Loss allowances for expected credit losses ('ECLs') are recognised on financial assets measured at amortised cost. Loss allowances for trade receivables and other receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The credit risk of financial instruments is assessed by comparing the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. To assess whether there is an indication of a significant increase of credit risk since initial recognition the Company considers all reasonable and supportable information which is available without undue cost or effort. The Company assumes that the credit risk on instalment receivables has increased significantly if it is more than 45 days past due. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Other creditors

Other creditors are recognised initially at cost then, if a non-Sterling creditor, retranslated at year end. Gains or losses on retranslation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is based on whether the contractual cash flows of the instrument are solely payments of principal and interest, and whether the business model is to collect those contractual cash flows and/or sell the financial assets. All the Company's financial assets are classified as assets at amortised cost under IFRS 9.

2. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after (charging) / crediting the following:

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Impairment of subsidiaries	(15,245)	-
Foreign exchange gain	6,465	4,649
Other operating charges	(443)	(21)
Auditor fees – fees for the audit of the company	(28)	(13)
	(9,251)	4,615

BHL Eurasia Limited**Year ended 30 June 2023****Notes to the accounts (continued)****3. Finance income**

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Loan measured at amortised cost – unwinding of discount	-	68
	<u>-</u>	<u>68</u>

4. Taxation

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Group relief is used throughout the group to set off tax assets and tax liabilities where possible.

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK rate of corporation tax, is 20.5% (2022: 19%). The reconciling items between actual tax charge and the tax charge at the standard rate are shown in the table below.

Factors affecting total tax credit for the current period	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
(Loss)/ profit for the year before tax	(9,251)	4,683
Tax at the domestic rate of 20.5% (2022: 19%)	1,897	(890)
(Expenses not deductible)/ Income not taxable	(1,805)	967
Current year deferred tax not recognised	(92)	(77)
Total tax credit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was enacted on 24 May 2021. No deferred tax has been provided.

5. Employees

The Company did not directly employ any staff during the year (2022: 0).

BHL Eurasia Limited**Year ended 30 June 2023****Notes to the accounts (continued)****6. Investment in subsidiaries**

	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
Cost:		
At start of the year	27,880	27,880
Additions	15,245	-
At end of the year	43,125	27,880
Accumulated impairment		
At start of the year	27,880	27,880
Charge for the year – at year end	15,245	-
At end of the year	43,125	27,880
Net book value:		
At end of the year	-	-
At start of the year	-	-

At 1 July 2018, BHL Eurasia's investment in subsidiaries was a 85% shareholding in Telesure Sigorta ve Reasurans Brokerliği A.Ş (Telesure Sigorta), a Turkish insurance broker incorporated in Turkey.

In February 2019, a restructuring and merger was completed: a holding company was incorporated (Koalay Bilisim A.S.); which then invested in Konut Kredisi Com Tr Danismankik A.S. ('Konut Kredisi'), the owner of a price comparison company (Hesap Kurdu Sigorta Aracnik Hizmetleri A.S.); and lastly Konut Kredisi acquired Telesure Sigorta. Telesure Sigorta was renamed Koalay Com Sigorta ve Reasurans Brokerliği A.S. Prior to the merger, the corporate business of Telesure Sigorta was separated into a new company City Sigorta ve Reasurans Brokerliği A.S. (later renamed Telesure Kurumsal Sigorta ve Reasurans Brokerliği A.S, 'Telesure Kurumsal'). BHL Eurasia owns 25% of Telesure Kurumsal's share capital. At the time of the restructuring and merger the carrying value of Telesure Sigorta was revalued to market value, which resulted in a write down of £1,332k.

During the year BHL Eurasia acquired shares in its subsidiary BHL Turkey Teknoloji Anonim Sirketi from minority interests for £15,245k (2022: £nil).

This resulted in the following subsidiary undertakings at the end of the year:

Name	Proportion of ordinary share capital held		Nature of business
	2023	2022	
Hesap Kurdu Sigorta Aracnik Hizmetleri A.S.*	95.29%	64.02%	Price comparison
Koalay Bilisim A.S.	95.00%	95.00%	Holding company
Koalay Com Sigorta ve Reasurans Brokerliği A.S.*	95.29%	64.02%	Insurance broker
BHL Turkey Teknoloji Anonim Sirketi *	95.29%	64.02%	Holding company

* BHL Eurasia has a 53.79% direct shareholding and 41.50% indirect shareholding through Koalay Bilisim A.S.

These subsidiaries are all incorporated in Turkey and the registered addresses is Cad. No:37/17/2 Ataşehir, İstanbul, 34752.

BHL Eurasia Limited

Year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the accounts (continued)

6. Investments in subsidiaries and associates (continued)

Impairment testing

Although the business in Turkey is performing broadly in-line with expectations, it is at around the breakeven point. Impairment testing has been performed in the current year and given the inherent uncertainty of estimating cash flows in the medium to long-term, it has been decided to fully impair the current year investments in the Turkish subsidiaries (specifically in the holding company BHL Turkey Teknoloji Anonim Sirketi).

7. Debtors

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Loan receivable from related parties [#]	25	1,413

[#] The loans are interest free. See note 13.

8. Creditors

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Current		
Accruals and deferred income	15	15
Amounts payable to group undertakings	8	-
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 15
Non-current		
Amounts payable to group undertakings	16,367	8,513

The amounts payable to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

BHL Eurasia Limited**Year ended 30 June 2023****Notes to the accounts (continued)****9. Share Capital**

	Authorised 2023 £	Authorised 2022 £
Opening share capital	1	1
Ordinary shares of £1 each issued in year	-	-
Closing share capital	1	1

The Company has one class of ordinary shares, all of which carry equal voting rights and was issued to BHL (UK) Holdings limited on 22 November 2013.

10. Financial instruments

The directors are of the opinion that carrying value approximates to the fair value. The carrying value of financial assets at the reporting date represents the maximum credit exposure.

11. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to consider judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported revenues, expenses and assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the judgement that the carrying values of the Company's investments in subsidiaries are impaired. See note 7 for further details.

12. Related party transactions

Transactions with the following related parties have been identified with respect to the Company:

BHL (UK) Holdings Limited	Immediate parent company
Koalay Bilisim A.S.	Subsidiary company
BHL Turkey Teknoloji Anonim Sirketi	Subsidiary company
Alper Ziyal	75% shareholder of an associated company
Telesure Kurumsal Sigorta ve Reasurans Brokerligi A.S.	Associate

Related party receivables/ (payables)

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
BHL (UK) Holdings Limited long term loans payable	(16,367)	(8,513)
Koalay Sigorta loan payable	-	(2)
BHL Turkey Teknoloji Anonim Sirketi	-	1,288
Alper Ziyal loan receivable	25	107
Telesure Kurumsal Sigorta ve Reasurans Brokerligi A.S. loan receivable	-	18

Directors' emoluments and interests

None of the directors were remunerated primarily for their services to the company, and it is not possible to determine the proportion of remuneration which relates to the Company. The directors are remunerated by related parties of the Company and their remuneration is disclosed within the accounts of those companies.

BHL Eurasia Limited

Year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the accounts (continued)

13. Events after the reporting date

The board of Directors are not aware of any events after the reporting date requiring disclosure in these financial statements.

14. Ultimate and immediate parent companies

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of BHL (UK) Holdings Limited which is a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is BHL Holdings Limited.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by BHL (UK) Holdings Limited. No other group financial statements include the results of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements of BHL (UK) Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from BHL (UK) Holdings Limited, Bath House, 16 Bath Row, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 2QU.