# DOUGHTY HANSON & CO. INVESTMENTS LIMITED

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

# **31 DECEMBER 2013**



# Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

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## **Directors' Report**

The Directors present their Annual Report to the member together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

#### **Business review**

The principal activity of the Company is to hold investments in Doughty Hanson & Co Funds' portfolio companies on behalf of the DHC Limited Group for a variety of short and long term investment purposes.

Despite the challenges presented by the current financial and economic outlook, the Directors expect the performance of the Company to remain resilient.

Given the nature of the business, the Company's Directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

## Strategic Report

In August 2013 the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills published new narrative reporting regulations amending the Companies Act 2006 requiring entities that do not qualify as small, to include a 'Strategic Report' to replace the Business Review element of the Directors' Report. The Company qualifies as a small company in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and as such a 'Strategic Report' has not been included within these Financial Statements.

### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 8. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2012: £nil).

## Liability insurance

The Company has professional indemnity insurance, in the form of a qualifying third party indemnity provision in place in respect of the duties of the Directors and Officers.

#### **Directors**

The Directors of the Company who served during the year were as follows:

- R. P. Hanson
- S. C. Marquardt
- R. N. Lund
- G. D. Stening

## Directors' Report (continued)

## Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of risks, the most significant are considered to be financial risk, legal and regulatory risk and operational risk.

#### Financial risk

The significant financial risks are cash flow risk and exchange risk. Cash flow risk occurs due to the unmatched timings of income and expenses. These timings are also subject to change. This risk is mitigated through the use of both long term and short term cash flow modelling which are used to identify where cash flow issues may occur. Strong relationships are maintained with banks in case cash flow can not be managed internally to the DHC Limited Group.

Exchange risk arises due to currency differences between the income and expense base. Forward foreign exchange contracts are used to gain medium term certainty over the majority of the amounts that are forecast to be received as income in order to mitigate the exchange risk. The level of this risk has been considered to fall within acceptable parameters to date, but the Company continues to review its exchange rate management policy to ensure it is appropriate.

## Legal and regulatory risk

The Company operates in the UK. The regulatory environment is becoming more complex and demanding and in response to this the Company has maintained its arrangements for regulatory compliance through the retention of recognised professional advisers who advise on the compliance function. Regular internal compliance reviews are undertaken and recommendations are approved and implemented by the Board where appropriate.

#### Operational risk

This includes personnel risk, IT risk, and business disruption. These risks are mitigated by the recruitment and retention of suitably qualified staff with remuneration set at an appropriate level, use of appropriate Directors and Officers insurance and business continuity provisions.

## **Directors' Report** (continued)

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have prepared the Financial Statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law, the Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements; 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 confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the Financial Statements.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware. Each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information. .. . . ... . 

By order of the Board:

. ...

R. N. Lund Director

3 April 2014

Registered Office:

45 Pall Mall London

SW1Y 5JG

# Independent Auditors' Report to the member of Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

## Report on the Financial Statements

### Our opinion

In our opinion the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its profit and cash flows 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.

This opinion is to be read in the context of what we say below.

#### What we have audited

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, which are prepared by Doughty Hanson & Co Investments Limited, comprise:

- the Profit and Loss Account;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Cashflow; and
- related notes.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation comprises applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the Directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

### What an audit of Financial Statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) (ISAs (UK & Ireland)). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and
- the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited Financial Statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

## Opinion on matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Financial Statements.

# Independent Auditors' Report to the member of Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited (continued)

## Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

### Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### Responsibilities for the Financial Statements and the audit

### Our responsibilities and those of the Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 3 - 5, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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.

Graham Phillips (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

3 April 2014

Registered in England & Wales No. 06674290

## **Profit and Loss Account**

## For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Turnover			
Other income	2	2,339	2,435
Administrative expenses		(32)	_(21)
Operating profit		2,307	2,414
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges Profit on disposal of assets	6	890 (853) <u>3,014</u>	5,298 (933) <u>136</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3	5,358	6,915
Taxation	7	<u>(179</u> )	<u>(548</u> )
Profit for the financial year	14	<u>5,179</u>	<u>6,367</u>

The Company has no recognised gains and losses other than that shown above and therefore no separate statement of recognised gains and losses has been prepared.

There is no difference between either profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

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Registered in England & Wales No. 06674290

## Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Fixed assets Investments	8	34,820	<u>56,329</u>
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9	29,970 ————————————————————————————————————	20,893
		29,970	20,893
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	( <u>62,838</u> )	(80,448)
Net current liabilities		(32,868)	(59,555)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,953	(3,266)
Provisions for liabilities			
Net assets / (liabilities)		<u> 1,953</u>	<u>(3,226</u> )
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital Profit and loss account	12 14	1 _1,952	1 <u>(3,227)</u>
Total shareholder's funds / (deficit)	15	<u> 1,953</u>	<u>(3,226</u> )

The Financial Statements on pages 8 to 17 were approved by the board of Directors on 3 April 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:

R. N. Lund Director

Registered in England & Wales No. 06674290

## **Cash Flow Statement**

## For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Net cash inflow from continuing operating activities	16	-	-
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid		- 	<u>-</u>
Net cash inflow from investments and servicing of finance		<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>
Taxation Corporation tax refunded Corporation tax paid		-	<u>.</u>
		<del></del>	<del>-</del>
Capital expenditure and financial investment Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Payments to acquire fixed asset investments Receipts from disposals of fixed assets		- - -	- - 
Net cash inflow from investing activities		<del></del>	
Equity dividends paid UK dividends paid		<del>-</del>	<del></del>
Net cash outflow before use of liquid resources and financing	Apple our Manhadata de San de V	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Management of liquid resources  Movement in short term deposits with banks		<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>
Financing Movement in short term loan	. 18	· ·	
		<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>
Movement in net cash	17		<del></del>

Payments for fixed asset investments and expenses are made by a fellow subsidiary undertaking and settled via an intercompany payable which includes both non-operating and operating items. Receipts for fixed asset investments and dividend income are also received by a fellow subsidiary undertaking and settled via an intercompany receivable.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

## Accounting policies

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#### Basis of accounting

These Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable UK Accounting Standards. The principal accounting policies which have been applied consistently are set out below.

The headings and formats adopted in the profit and loss account have been adapted from those specified in the Companies Act 2006 as, in the opinion of the Directors, those adopted more appropriately reflect the nature of the Company's business.

## Going concern

The Company has had an undertaking from its parent company, DHC Limited, that it will provide financial support to the Company for the 12 month period from the date of approval of the Financial Statements. Accordingly the Directors have prepared the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

#### Fixed asset investments

Investments are valued at cost less provision, if appropriate, for impairment.

#### **Deferred taxation**

Provision is made in full for all taxation deferred in respect of timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. No provision is made for taxation on permanent differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is measured at the enacted tax rate for the following year. This is due to uncertainty over when timing differences will reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

#### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial period. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transaction. Foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

## 2 Turnover

Turnover represents income from financial instrument investments. Income, other than dividend income, is accounted for on an accruals basis. Dividend income from investments is accounted for on an ex-dividend basis, net of any tax credit, which is not recoverable.

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Dividends from other investments	<u>439</u>	<u>308</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

## 3 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2013	2012
	£'000	£,000
Services provided by the Company's auditor:		
Fees payable for the audit	24	22
Fees payable for other services – tax advisory	1	(1)
Net provision releases on fixed asset investments	(1,900)	(2,127)

## 4 Employee information

There were no employees of the Company during the year (2012: nil).

## 5 Directors' emoluments

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Directors' emoluments (excluding pension contributions) Pension contributions	15	12
rension contributions	<del>_</del>	
	<u> 15</u>	<u>12</u>

As at 31 December 2013 retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes for 3 Directors (2012: 3 Directors).

The emoluments of the Directors are paid by the parent company or a fellow subsidiary which makes no recharge to the Company. The Directors are also directors of the parent company and/or a number of fellow subsidiaries and for disclosure purposes an apportionment of Directors' emoluments is made to the Company based on services provided.

## 6 Interest payable

	·		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
•	• •	•		
Interest on amounts owing to p	arent undertaking		<u>853</u>	<u>933</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

#### 7 Taxation

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax		
Total current tax	=	
Deferred tax (note 11):		
Unutilised tax losses	113	-
Adjustment relating to prior years	(2)	(16)
Short term timing differences	59	232
Effect of change in tax rate	9	31
Brought forward losses utilised		<u>301</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>179</u>	<u>548</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>179</u>	<u>548</u>

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of United Kingdom corporation tax of 23.25% (2012 – 24.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of	<u>5,358</u>	<u>6,915</u>
corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 23.25% (2012: 24.5%)	1,246	1,694
Brought forward losses utilised		(301)
Permanent differences	205	99
Group relief claimed	(1,392)	(1,260)
Short term timing differences	(59)	(232)
Current tax charge for the year	<del>-</del>	

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK changed from 24% to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013. Accordingly the Company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 23.25%.

The Company has experienced tax timing differences that would result in a deferred tax asset of £113,366 at the balance sheet date. However this deferred tax asset has not been recognised as due to the nature of the investments held by the Company, future taxable profits cannot be assured.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

## 8 Fixed asset investments

Other investments	2013	2012
Investments at cost 1 January Additions Disposals	£'000 68,676 1,043 (24,613)	£'000 66,127 6,072 (3,523)
31 December	45,106	68,676
Provision for impairment in value (see below)	(10,286)	(12,347)
Net Book Value 31 December	<u>34,820</u>	<u>56,329</u>
Provision for impairment	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
1 January Additions	12,347	14,474
Releases Disposals	(1,900) <u>(161</u> )	(2,127) ——-
31 December	<u>10,286</u>	<u>12,347</u>

The Company makes investments through the Doughty Hanson & Co Co-investment schemes which operate alongside the Doughty Hanson & Co Funds. The Company has also made investments in portfolio companies invested in by Doughty Hanson & Co Technology. In addition to this regular investment activity the Company has also made investments in other instruments during the year.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

### 9 Debtors

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by parent undertaking	6,345	5,939
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	12,492	-
Interest receivable	10,968	14,697
Deferred tax asset (note 11)	-	179
Other debtors	<u> 165</u>	<u>78</u>
	<u>29,970</u>	<u>20,893</u>

Of amounts owed by parent undertaking; £6,065,976 (2012: £5,747,108) is subject to interest at 1 month LIBOR plus 1% per annum and is repayable on demand, £279,024 (2012: £192,313) is not subject to interest and repayable on demand. Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings are repayable on demand and are interest free.

## 10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Amounts owing to parent undertaking	62,811	61,958
Amounts owing to fellow subsidiary undertakings Accruals and deferred income	<u> 27</u>	18,488
	<u>62,838</u>	<u>80,488</u>

Of amounts owing to parent undertaking; £57,158,888 (2012: £57,158,888) is subject to interest at 1 month LIBOR plus 1% per annum and repayable on demand, £5,651,907 (2012: £4,799,340) is not subject to interest and repayable on demand.

## Deferred tax asset

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
1 January Profit and loss account	179 ( <u>179</u> )	727 ( <u>548</u> )
31 December (note 9)	` <u>—</u>	<u>179</u>
Deferred tax provided in the Financial Statements is as follows:	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Short term timing differences	<u> </u>	<u>179</u>

The Company has experienced tax timing differences that would result in a deferred tax asset of £113,366 at the balance sheet date. However this deferred tax asset has not been recognised as due to the nature of the investments held by the Company, future taxable profits cannot be assured.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

## 12 Share Capital

	2013 a	2013 and 2012	
	Number	Value £	
Authorised Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1	1	
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	
	1,000	1,000	

Ordinary Shares confer upon the Shareholder the right to vote at any general meeting of the Company.

## 13 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking is DHC Limited, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these Financial Statements. DHC Limited is registered in the Cayman Islands and trades from 45 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JG. DHC Limited and all of its subsidiary companies, other than overseas operating companies, are subject to UK Corporation Tax. Overseas operating companies are subject to taxation in Germany, USA, Sweden and Italy. The ultimate controlling parties are Richard Hanson and the Executors of the estate of the late Nigel Doughty. The ultimate controlling parties are UK domiciled and therefore subject to UK taxation.

## 14 Profit and loss account

		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Opening profit and loss account Profit for the financial year	(3,227) <u>5,179</u>	(9,594) <u>6,367</u>
	Closing profit and loss account	<u>1,952</u>	( <u>3,227</u> )
15	Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's deficit		
		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Opening shareholder's deficit Profit for the financial year	(3,226) <u>5,179</u>	(9,593) <u>6,367</u>
	Closing shareholder's funds / (deficit)	<u>1,953</u>	( <u>3,226</u> )

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

## 16 Reconciliation of operating proft to net cash inflow from operating activities

			2013 £'000	;	2012 £'000
	Operating profit		2,307		2,413
	Net decrease in provisions against investments		(2,061)		2,127)
	Increase in debtors		(12,580)		(18)
	Increase / (decrease) in creditors, accruals and deferred income		12,334	-	(268)
	Net cash inflow from operating activities			=	<u>-</u>
17	Reconciliation to net cash				
			2013		2012
			£,000		ε'000
	Net cash at start of period Movement in net cash		- 		<u>.</u>
	Net cash at 31 December				-
18	Reconciliation of movement in net debt				
	At 1				At 31
	January	Non-cash		Cash	December
	2013	Movements		Flow	2013 £'000
	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
	Cash at bank and in hand	-		-	-
	Debt due within one year	·			<u>-</u>

### 19 Related parties

The Company purchased £57,158,888 of investments from another DHC Limited Group Company in an exchange for an intercompany loan on 8 October 2008. The amount owed at 31 December 2013 to the parent company, DHC Limited relating to this transaction (including rolled up interest) is £62,810,795 (2012: £61,958,228). This loan is subject to 1 month LIBOR plus 1% per annum, not compounding.

The Company has an intercompany loan outstanding due from DHC Limited which is subject to LIBOR plus 1% per annum on a 1 month interest period, not compounding. The balance at 31 December 2013 (including rolled up interest) was £6,345,000 (2012: £5,939,421).

Doughty Hanson & Co Managers Limited has settled the Company's expenses and funded the Company's further investment activities during the year and has also received proceeds on investments disposed during the year. The balance is not specifically settled and becomes part of the ongoing intercompany trading balance between the two group entities on which no interest is payable. The amount owed by Doughty Hanson & Co Managers Limited to the Company at 31 December 2013 is £12,491,563 (2012: amount owing to Doughty Hanson & Co Managers Limited £18,488,292).