

DOUGHTY HANSON & CO. INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

31 DECEMBER 2018



Registered in England & Wales No. 06674290
Registered address 45 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JG

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Contents

	<u>Page(s)</u>
Directors' Report	3 – 5
Independent Auditors' Report	6 - 8
Profit and Loss Account	9
Balance Sheet	10
Cash Flow Statement	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 - 21

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Directors' Report

The Directors present their Annual Report to the member together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Business review

The principal activity of Doughty Hanson & Co Investments Limited (the "Company") is and will continue to be to hold investments 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 (Key Performance Indicators) is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Strategic 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 9. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2017: £nil). Given the nature of the Company's business the Directors are satisfied with the financial position of the Company.

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. This was in place throughout the year and at the date the Financial Statements were approved.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who served during the year and up to the date of signing the Financial Statements were as follows:

R. P. Hanson	
R. N. Lund	(resigned 9 November 2018)
G. D. Stening	
J. M. Bradshaw	(appointed 9 November 2018)
B. M. Dooley	(appointed 9 November 2018)

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

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 within the DHC Limited Group.

Exchange risk arises due to currency differences between the income and expense base. 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 DHC Limited Group operates in the UK. The regulatory environment is 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.

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 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 102, 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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for 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.

On behalf of the Board:



B. M. Dooley
Director
23 April 2019

Registered Office:
45 Pall Mall
London
SW1Y 5JG

Independent auditors' report to the member of Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018; the Profit and Loss Account, the Cash Flow Statement, and the 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

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

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. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

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.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

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

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 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 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 set out on page 5, 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.

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.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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 received 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.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.


Andrew Hill (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
23 April 2019

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited
Registered in England & Wales No. 06674290

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Turnover			
Other income	2	-	71
Fair value adjustments on fixed asset investments	3	(1,104)	(411)
Administrative expenses		(36)	43
(Loss) / profit on disposal of fixed asset investments	3	<u>(314)</u>	<u>137</u>
Operating loss		(1,454)	(160)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	(1,383)	2,417
Interest payable and similar charges	6	<u>(3,501)</u>	<u>(3,718)</u>
Loss before taxation	3	(6,338)	(1,461)
Taxation	7	—	—
Loss for the financial year		<u>(6,338)</u>	<u>(1,461)</u>

The Company has no recognised comprehensive income other than the results as stated above. All comprehensive income is attributable to the parent.

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited
Registered in England & Wales No. 06674290

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	<u>1,907</u>	<u>9,857</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	9	50,150	45,520
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		50,150	45,520
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(37,483)	(37,354)
Net current assets		<u>12,667</u>	<u>8,166</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>14,574</u>	<u>18,023</u>
Net assets		<u>14,574</u>	<u>18,023</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Financing loan		23,482	20,593
Profit and loss account		<u>(8,908)</u>	<u>(2,570)</u>
Total shareholder's funds		<u>14,574</u>	<u>18,023</u>

The Financial Statements on pages 9 to 21 were approved by the board of Directors on 23 April 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



B. M. Dooley
Director

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited
Registered in England & Wales No. 06674290

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Loss for the financial year		(6,338)	(1,461)
Taxation		-	-
Interest receivable and similar income		1,383	(2,417)
Interest payable and similar charges		<u>3,501</u>	<u>3,718</u>
Operating loss for the financial year		(1,454)	(160)
Adjustments for:			
Loss / (profit) on disposal of fixed asset investments		314	(137)
Increase in debtors		(6,012)	(5,414)
Increase in creditors, accruals and deferred income		6,048	5,300
Increase in fair value of fixed asset investments		<u>1,104</u>	<u>411</u>
Net cash flow from operating activities		-	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		-	-

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.

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited
Registered in England & Wales No. 06674290

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Financing loan £'000	Total shareholder's funds £'000
As at 1 January 2017	-	<u>(1,109)</u>	<u>14,592</u>	<u>13,483</u>
Reclassification of parent company loan	-	-	6,001	6,001
Profit for the financial year	-	(1,461)	-	(1,461)
As at 31 December 2017	-	<u>(2,570)</u>	<u>20,593</u>	<u>18,023</u>
Reclassification of parent company loan	-	-	2,889	2,889
Loss for the financial year	-	(6,338)	-	(6,338)
As at 31 December 2018	-	<u>(8,908)</u>	<u>23,482</u>	<u>14,574</u>

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

1 Accounting policies

General information

The principal activity of the Company is to hold investments on behalf of the DHC Limited Group for a variety of short and long term investment purposes.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England & Wales, registration number 06674290.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of accounting

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.

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 a letter of support from its parent company, DHC Limited, stating that it will provide financial support to the Company and not call the amounts owed by the Company for over 12 months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements unless arrangements are put in place within the Group that DHC Limited controls in order that the Company is able to meet its obligations. Accordingly the Directors have prepared the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

Fixed asset investments

Investments comprise investments in unquoted equity and debt instruments which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated with reference to the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines. This valuation methodology is consistent with that which is used by the respective Doughty Hanson & Co Funds and is presented to investors.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Deferred tax is measured at the enacted tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2018. This is due to uncertainty over when timing differences will reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Financial instruments

The Group has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle to liability simultaneously.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Fair value of investments

The fair value of investments is estimated with reference to the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines. This valuation methodology is consistent with that which is used by the respective Doughty Hanson & Co Funds and is presented to investors.

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. All turnover is generated in Europe.

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Dividends from other investments	=	<u>71</u>

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

3 Loss before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Services provided by the Company's auditors:		
Fees payable for the audit of the company's Financial Statements	15	15
Fees payable for other services – tax advisory	1	1
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit & loss		
Loss / (profit) on disposal of fixed asset investments	314	(137)
Changes in fair value of fixed asset investments	1,104	411

4 Employee information

There were no employees of the Company during the year (2017: nil).

5 Directors' emoluments

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Directors' emoluments (excluding pension contributions)	9	10
Pension contributions	—	—
	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

As at 31 December 2018 retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes for 1 Director (2017: 1 Director).

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.

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

6 Interest receivable and similar income and interest payable and similar charges

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Interest receivable and similar income		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest on intercompany loans	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit & loss		
Interest on other investments	(1,335)	1,690
Change in value of interest on other investments	<u>(48)</u>	<u>727</u>
Total interest receivable and similar income	<u>(1,383)</u>	<u>2,417</u>
Interest payable and similar charges		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest on intercompany loans – uplift based on effective interest rate method	2,903	3,237
Interest on intercompany loans (nominal value)	<u>598</u>	<u>481</u>
Total interest expense on financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>3,501</u>	<u>3,718</u>
Total interest payable and similar charges	<u>3,501</u>	<u>3,718</u>

7 Taxation

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax:		
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax credit for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

7 Taxation (continued)

Reconciliation of tax charge

Tax assessed for the year is the same as (2017: differs from) the standard rate of United Kingdom corporation tax of 19% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below.

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Loss before taxation	(6,338)	(1,461)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	(1,204)	(281)
Timing differences	38	38
Permanent differences	552	623
Group relief receivable	-	(247)
Net unutilised tax losses – not recognised	614	-
Unrecognised brought forward losses utilised	<u>-</u>	<u>(133)</u>
Tax credit for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with effect from 6 April 2017.

The Company's profits for the year are taxed at a rate of 19.00% (2017: an effective rate of 19.25%). The relevant deferred tax balances have been measured at a rate of 19%, being the effective rate for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Company has experienced tax timing differences that would result in a deferred tax asset of £887,906 (2017 restated: £633,126) 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 are not forecast.

8 Investments

Other investments

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Investments at cost		
1 January	15,015	21,548
Additions	944	195
Disposals	<u>(10,248)</u>	<u>(6,728)</u>
31 December	5,711	15,015
Adjustment to fair value	<u>(3,804)</u>	<u>(5,158)</u>
Fair value		
31 December	<u>1,907</u>	<u>9,857</u>

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

8 Investments (continued)

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Adjustment to fair value		
1 January	(5,158)	(6,326)
Net adjustments	(1,104)	(411)
On disposals	<u>2,458</u>	<u>1,579</u>
31 December	<u>(3,804)</u>	<u>(5,158)</u>

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

9 Debtors

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	49,561	32,045
Interest receivable	<u>589</u>	<u>13,475</u>
	<u>50,150</u>	<u>45,520</u>

The Company has experienced tax timing differences that would result in a deferred tax asset of £887,906 (2017 restated: £633,126) 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 are not forecast.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Amounts owing to parent undertaking	37,466	36,853
Other creditors	-	484
Accruals and deferred income	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>37,483</u>	<u>37,354</u>

Of amounts owing to parent undertaking, a nominal value of; £37,343,541 (2017: £37,343,541) is subject to interest at 1 month LIBOR plus 1% per annum and repayable on demand, a nominal value of £8,969,987 (2017: £8,371,660) is not subject to interest and repayable on demand.

In 2018 there was a reclassification to equity (financing loan) of £2,889,000 (2017: £6,001,000 to equity (financing loan) being an amount owed to its parent company, DHC Limited.

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

11 Called up Share Capital

	2018 and 2017	
	Number	Value £
Authorised		
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Ordinary Shares confer upon the Shareholder the right to vote at any general meeting of the Company. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

12 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 and Italy. The financial statements of DHC Limited are not publically available.

The ultimate controlling party is Richard Hanson who is UK domiciled and therefore subject to UK taxation.

13 Related parties

The Company purchased £57,158,888 of investments from another DHC Limited Group Company financed by an intercompany loan from DHC Limited on 8 October 2008. The amount owed at 31 December 2018 to the parent company, DHC Limited relating to this transaction (nominal plus rolled up interest) is £46,313,527 (2017: £45,715,200). This loan is subject to 1 month LIBOR plus 1% per annum, not compounding.

Doughty Hanson & Co Managers Limited ("DHCM") has settled the Company's expenses and funded the Company's further investment activities and the company has assigned to receive proceeds due 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 DHCM to the Company at 31 December 2018 is £49,560,830 (2017: £32,045,163).

Doughty Hanson & Co. Investments Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

14 Financial instruments

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit & loss		
Investments	1,907	9,857
Interest receivable	<u>589</u>	<u>13,475</u>
	<u>2,496</u>	<u>23,332</u>
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Amounts due from group undertakings	<u>49,561</u>	<u>32,045</u>
	<u>49,561</u>	<u>32,045</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Amounts owed to group undertaking	37,466	36,853
Other creditors	-	484
Accruals and deferred income	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>37,483</u>	<u>37,354</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit & loss

Liquidity risk

The assets are illiquid. However this is not reflected in the investment valuations when compared with publically traded comparable companies as the investments can be held until a suitable buyer is identified.

Market risk

The assets are held in a limited number of investments and those investments may be concentrated in a particular industry or geographical region. A consequence of this concentration is that performance may be more favourable or unfavourably affected by the performance of individual investments, industries or regions.

Credit risk

Within the investee fund portfolio companies themselves levels of credit risk are dependent on the type and concentration of customers. This is managed by the executive management and further reviewed by the respective investment committees.