

Registration number: 08673493

**ANATWINE LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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Anatwine Limited  
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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Anatwine Limited  
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	J Dodds M Schulte D Thomas
<b>Registered office</b>	Studio 8 Montpellier Street Cheltenham GL50 1SS
<b>Auditors</b>	Ernst & Young LLP No. 1 Colmore Square Birmingham B4 6HQ

## **STRATEGIC REPORT**

The directors present their strategic report in respect of Anatwine Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is the integration of branded products onto the website of online retailers.

### **Business Review**

#### **Strategy**

Anatwine aims to revolutionise the way online retailers work with brands. Current merchandising methods are prone to error, relying on historic information, mixed with forward planning. When coupled with the constraints of the buy size and warehouse capacity, this can result in online retailers carrying a sub-optimal stock mix with a small percentage of a brand's top selling products represented.

Anatwine's technology enables the retailer to supplement the wholesale model by selecting an increased offering of a brands best-selling products, thereby empowering buyers and merchandisers to supplement ranges in a live environment using up to the minute sales data regarding brand best sellers. This facilitates the creation of an optimal stock mix that can be instantly launched and edited on to the retailers' website.

As part of the Zalando group it is now also Anatwine's strategy to work in cooperation with another Zalando company, TradeByte, to enable the offer of an extended European retailer network to both new and existing brands.

### **Financial Performance**

The company has continued to invest heavily in the development of its product and its route to market. The results for the year, which are set out in the profit and loss account, show turnover for the year of £5,686,741 (2018: £4,496,136) and a pre-tax loss of £2,492,589 (2018: £8,013,403).

The company has continued to sign up a number of new brands and retailers which has resulted in reasonable growth to its income streams.

### **Balance Sheet**

At 31 December 2019, the company's balance sheet total net liabilities increased to £13,400,794 (2018: net liabilities £9,806,828) and net current assets of £3,124,981 (2018: net current liabilities £2,387,780).

### **Key performance indicators**

Due to the relatively straightforward nature of the business, the Company's directors are of the opinion that an analysis of further KPI's is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the business.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The management of the company and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risk and uncertainties affecting the group is considered to relate to:

**STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**

- the general economic climate, specifically in retail which is a tough environment with narrow margins;
- the impact of Brexit on trading activities with other EU countries;
- the impact of currency exchange rate movements;
- the increased number of competitors offering similar services;
- the ability of the company to secure sufficient brands and retailers to generate an appropriate return on the ongoing investment in the platform.
- the ongoing impact of Covid-19 on the economy and on the activities of the brands and retailers the company transacts with

The company seeks to mitigate the above risks, where possible, by seeking to ensure that sufficient resource is directed towards the continued development of the company's technology.

In addition to the above, the group has IT risk management processes, covering security, back up and effective insurance coverage.

**Section 172 Statement**

The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 (the "Regulations") have been in force with effect from 1 January 2019. The Regulations aim to extend sustainable and responsible governance practice beyond listed companies to private limited companies. Amongst other things, the Regulations require the Company to report how the directors of the Company have considered their duties under section 172 (of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act")) ("Section 172"), to promote the success of the Company, during the reporting period.

The Directors have ensured compliance with their duties under s.172 in relation to the Company and its various stakeholders, including its investors, customers and employees. Engagement with the Company's stakeholders has informed the way in which the Directors have discharged their duties as detailed below. Where individual Directors are not directly involved in the processes described below, regular feedback and discussions are held with the relevant management teams, including Board meetings and operational review meetings. The Directors have oversight of the running of the Company, including through regular reviews of the contract performance and consideration of potential risks and opportunities.

The board of directors of Anatwine consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in the way that they consider in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172(1)(a-f) of the Act) in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2019.

**Culture**

As part of the 2018 Board evaluation we identified the need to have UK based directors and these are now in place. While we have also refreshed our Anatwine Values by the creation of a values team made up by employees to further define what it means to work for Anatwine.

**Shareholder**

The board are committed to openly engaging with our shareholders and we recognise the importance of continuing our open and effective dialogue. It is important to us that our shareholders understand our vision, strategy and objectives so these are clearly explained, and feedback given with any issues or questions raised and discussed at the regular quarterly meetings.

Anatwine Limited  
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**Customers**

Our plan around the ATB initiative with our sister company is designed to provide a long-term beneficial impact on the company and to contribute to its success in delivering a better quality and wider reaching service to our customers. While with our plan is designed to create a more sustainable and ultimately profitable business as we continue to operate within tight budgetary controls but expand our customer reach.

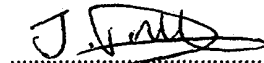
**Employees**

Being a relatively small company of under 100 employees our employees are fundamental to the delivery of our plan. We aim to be a responsible employer in our approach to the pay & benefits that our employees receive and the health, safety & wellbeing of our employees is of course one of primary considerations. Our people are at the heart of the specialist service that we provide and therefore for us to succeed we need to manage our people's performance and develop & bring through talent while operating as efficiently as possible. We also run regular company 'health check' surveys to identify any employee issues.

**Board of directors**

As the Board of Directors, it is our intention to behave responsibly and ensure that management operate the business in a responsible manner operating with high standard of business conduct.

Approved by the Board on 22/10/20 and signed on its behalf by:



J. Dodds  
Director

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Anatwine Limited "the company" for the year ended 31 December 2019.

As a subsidiary of Zalando SE, the company is able to avail itself of exemptions in respect of the preparation of consolidated financial statements such that these financial statements are prepared on a company only basis.

### **Directors**

The directors who held office through part of the 12-month period of accounting and resigned on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020:

K Claus  
D Roberts

The following directors were appointed on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020:

J Dodds  
M Schulte  
D Thomas

### **Research and development**

The company invests heavily in the continued development of its products in order to maintain its current income streams and establish new ones.

### **Going concern**

Zalando SE have confirmed that they will, if required, be providing financial support at a level which exceeds the company's forecast funding requirements, even in a downside stress test scenario, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the balance sheet. Given the strength of the Zalando Group balance sheet, which at 30 June 2020 indicated €1.377.5m of cash and cash equivalents and total borrowings of €379.1m, the directors are confident in the Group's ability to provide the level of support which has been confirmed. As a result of which the directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements.

### **Post balance sheet events - Implications of COVID-19**

The Covid-19 situation within the UK started in March 2020 and its impact on our operations has been increased home working while the circumstances have led to a surge in online shopping creating favourable results for Anatwine. As a result of this strong performance during Covid-19 we have not taken advantage of any support packages offered by the government.

With the worldwide COVID-19 situation the company as a business have seen an increase in online purchases and the drive for brands to make their products available online, this has led to an increase in use of the Anatwine platform and interest from new customers. While the company has seen some slowdown for a couple of weeks in the most effected countries the overall impact is not expected to negatively impact the 2020 result.

The measures that the company have taken as a business include all employees working from home, additional office cleaning and the addition of more online business applications such as online signature software. As described above it is the board's conclusion that there is not a material

Anatwine Limited  
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uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and whilst uncertain, we do not believe, that the impact of the COVID-19 virus would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity.

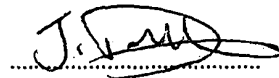
The extent to which Covid-19 will continue to impact the business for the remainder of 2020 and beyond will depend initially on whether a second infection wave occurs and/or how quickly economic recovery takes place. There remains a possibility that a wider economic downturn might result in a general decline in consumer demand and could ultimately lead to the potential insolvencies on the part of the Company's customers and brands. In addition to that, further supply shortages or delays due to lockdown related production losses and supply chain disruptions could occur going forward which could also impact the activities of the Company's customers and brands.

Whilst the initial impact of Covid-19 has been favourable, given the nature of the Company's activities, any of the above could adversely impact the Company's operations whilst the COVID-19 pandemic continues.

**Disclosure of information to the auditor**

Each director, who is a director at the time of the approval of the financial statements, has taken 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 auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on 02/10/20 and signed on its behalf by:



J Dodds  
Director



## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report, Strategic 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 elected to prepare 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 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 are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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.

## REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ANATWINE LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anatwine Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31st December 2019 which comprise Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 20 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2019 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 below. 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.

#### Emphasis of matter – Effects of COVID-19

We draw attention to Note 20 of the financial statements, which describes the economic and operational consequences the company is experiencing as a result of COVID-19. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- 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.

#### Other information

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

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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ANATWINE LIMITED (continued)**

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**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.
- The directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemptions in preparing the director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 7 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.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ANATWINE LIMITED (continued)**

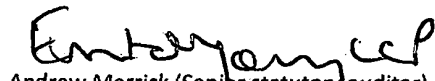
**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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.

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.



Andrew Merrick (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP  
Statutory Auditor Birmingham

5/10/20.

Anatwine Limited  
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

		<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 £</b>	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 £</b>
	<b>Note</b>		
Turnover	3	5,686,741	4,496,136
Cost of Sales		<u>(1,461,141)</u>	<u>(3,492,944)</u>
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>4,225,600</b>	<b>1,003,192</b>
Administrative expenses		<u>(6,455,424)</u>	<u>(8,395,768)</u>
<b>Operating Loss</b>		<b>(2,229,824)</b>	<b>(7,392,576)</b>
Finance Cost	6	(471,860)	(620,827)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(2,701,684)</b>	<b>(8,013,403)</b>
Taxation	9	-	-
<b>Loss for the Financial period</b>		<b>(2,701,684)</b>	<b>(8,013,403)</b>

**Statement of Comprehensive Income**

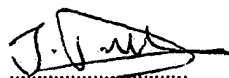
The company has no other comprehensive income for the current or previous period, such that the total comprehensive income equals the loss for the financial period.

Anatwine Limited  
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019 £	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018 £
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Intangible assets	10	1,363,001	1,386,355
Tangible assets	11	119,927	45,110
Right of use assets	12	<u>894,809</u>	<u>-</u>
		2,377,737	1,431,465
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Debtors	13	1,569,666	2,140,061
Cash at Bank		<u>3,488,486</u>	<u>2,259,402</u>
		5,058,152	4,399,463
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(2,111,811)</u>	<u>(6,787,243)</u>
Net Current Liabilities		<u>2,946,341</u>	<u>(2,387,780)</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		5,324,078	(956,315)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(18,724,872)</u>	<u>(8,850,513)</u>
Net Liabilities		<u>(13,400,794)</u>	<u>(9,806,828)</u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Called up Share Capital	17	1,477	1,477
Share Premium Reserve		31,867,545	31,867,545
Capital Contribution	15	-	1,111,424
Retained Earnings		<u>(45,270,342)</u>	<u>(42,787,274)</u>
		<u>(13,400,794)</u>	<u>(9,806,828)</u>

Approved and authorised by the Board on 02/10/20 and signed on its behalf by:



J Dodds  
Director

Anatwine Limited  
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share Capital £	Share Premium £	Capital Contribution £	Retained Earnings £	Total £
At 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018	1,286	26,867,359	613,603	(34,773,871)	(7,291,623)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(8,013,403)	(8,013,403)
New Share Capital Subscribed	191	5,000,186	-	-	5,000,377
Capital Contribution by owners	-	-	497,821	-	497,821
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	1,477	31,867,545	1,111,424	(42,787,274)	(9,806,828)
	Share Capital £	Share Premium £	Capital Contribution £	Retained Earnings £	Total £
At 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019	1,477	31,867,545	1,111,424	(42,787,274)	(9,806,828)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,701,684)	(2,701,684)
New Share Capital Subscribed	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Capital	-	-	(892,282)	-	(892,282)
Discount Unwind	-	-	(219,142)	219,142	-
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	1,477	31,867,545	-	(45,269,816)	(13,400,794)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the companies act.

The address of its registered office is:

Studio 8  
Montpellier Street  
Cheltenham  
GL50 1SS

**Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

These accounts are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values within the financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound except where otherwise indicated.

**Summary of disclosure exemptions**

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The Company is exempt from the preparation of consolidated financial statements under s400 of the Companies Act, because it is included in the group financial statements of Zalando SE as set out in note 18. As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard including:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures,
- the requirements of paragraph 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 and (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets.
- the requirements of paragraph 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
- the requirements of paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases.
- the requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details of indebtedness required by paragraph 61(1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulations is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**Going concern**

Zalando SE have confirmed that they will, if required, be providing financial support at a level which exceeds the company's forecast funding requirements, even in a downside stress test scenario, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the balance sheet. Given the strength of the Zalando Group balance sheet, which at 30 June 2020 indicated €1.377.5m of cash and cash equivalents and total borrowings of €379.1m, the directors are confident in the Group's ability to provide the level of support which has been confirmed. As a result of which the directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements.

**Changes in accounting policy**

**New standards, interpretations and amendments effective**

The following have been applied for the first time from 1 January 2019 and have had an effect on the financial statements:

*IFRS 16 Leases*

None of the other standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2019 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

**Changes resulting from adoption of IFRS 16**

IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 Leases. The Company adopted IFRS 16 by applying the modified retrospective approach on the transition date of 1 January 2019 and applied the recognition exemption for both short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company did not avail of the practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease components or the practical expedient allowing leases previously classified as operating leases and ending within 12 months of the date of transition, to be accounted for as short-term leases. The right-of-use asset has been calculated as the lease liability at 1 January 2019 adjusted for any prepayments, accruals and onerous lease provisions with no adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous applying IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review.

The adoption of IFRS 16 had a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements and certain key financial metrics, which is quantified and further explained in the table below.

	<b>As at 1 January 2019 £</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	
Right of use assets	183,446
Lease liabilities; net debt	183,446
	<b>For the year ended 31 December 2019 £</b>
<b>Profit and Loss Account</b>	
Finance costs	9,431
Depreciation costs	269,548

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**Profit and Loss Account**

Cost of sales and operating costs (excluding depreciation) have decreased, as the Company previously recognised operating lease expenses in administrative costs. The Company's operating lease expense for the year ended 31 December 2018 was £149,400.

Payments for leases which meet the recognition exemption criteria and certain other lease payments which do not meet the criteria for capitalisation (excluding depreciation) have been recorded as an expense within administrative costs. Depreciation and finance costs have increased due to the capitalisation of a right-of-use asset under IFRS 16 which is depreciated over the term of the lease with an associated finance cost applied annually to the lease liability.

**Balance sheet**

The Company has identified the minimum lease payments outstanding (including payments for renewal options which are reasonably certain to be exercised) and has applied the appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the lease liability and right-of-use asset recognised on the Balance Sheet. The incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities on the balance sheet was 1.5%.

A reconciliation of the operating lease commitment previously reported under IAS 17 to the discounted lease liability as at 1 January 2019 under IFRS 16 is as follows:

	As at 1 January 2019
	£
Undiscounted lease liability under IFRS 16	186,750
Less impact of discounting	3,304
Discounted lease liability under IFRS 16	<u>183,446</u>

**2. Significant Accounting policies**

**Summary**

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.

**Statement of compliance**

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

**Judgements and estimation uncertainty**

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

Turnover is recognised as follows:

1. Commission revenue is recognised when the corresponding performance obligation is satisfied, and this is when a good or service has been transferred to the end customer (i.e. when the customer obtains control of that service). A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time (typically for promises to transfer goods to a customer) or over time (typically for promises to transfer services to a customer). For a performance obligation satisfied over time, an appropriate measure of progress is used to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied.
2. Up-Front fees paid by the customer are contractually non-refundable but are deferred until the customer is live on the network. Set up revenue is recognised in the period that the set up services are completed, unless the term of the contract is greater than 12 months. If this condition is met, then the corresponding set up revenue is recognised over the term of the contract in accordance with IFRS 15 revenue recognition.
3. Periodic fees received are recognised as the period to which they relate elapses.

**Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

**Tax**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the group. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the group operates and generates taxable income.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Computer equipment	33% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% straight line
Leasehold improvements	Straight line to first break point in the lease

**Intangible assets**

Intangible fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The cost of intangible fixed assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition. The company capitalises salaries and directly attributable costs of developers who have worked on projects that improve the platform and associated connections required to deploy customers.

**Amortisation**

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Development costs	3 years straight line basis

**Leases**

The Company enters into leases relating to property.

A contract contains a lease if it is enforceable and conveys the right to control the use of a specified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, which is assessed at inception. A right-of-use asset and lease liability are recognised at the commencement date for contracts containing a lease, with the exception of leases with a term of 12 months or less which do not contain a purchase option, leases where the underlying asset is of low value and leases with associated payments that vary directly in line with usage or sales. The commencement date is the date at which the asset is made available for use by the Company.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future minimum lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate or the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this is readily determinable, over the remaining lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments less any

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

lease incentives receivable, variable payments that are dependent on a rate or index known at the commencement date, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees and any payments for an optional renewal period and purchase and termination option payments, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise those options. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease adjusted for any renewal or termination options which are reasonably certain to be exercised. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate and rentals relating to low value or short-term leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Management applies judgement in determining whether it is reasonably certain that a renewal, termination or purchase option will be exercised.

Incremental borrowing rates are calculated using a blended approach, based on the risk profile of the group borrowing rate, the entity holding the lease and the term of the lease.

After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future minimum lease payments or when the Company changes its assessment of whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an option within the contract. A corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the lease liability adjusted for any payments made at or before the commencement date, initial direct costs incurred, lease incentives received and an estimate of the cost to dismantle or restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located at the end of the lease term. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term or, where a purchase option is reasonably certain to be exercised, over the useful economic life of the asset in line with depreciation rates for owned property, plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is tested for impairment if an impairment indicator is considered to exist.

Non-lease components in a contract such as maintenance and other service charges are separated from minimum lease payments and are expensed as incurred.

Regarding the comparatives, leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease rentals are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

**Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers in the form of commissions for merchandise sold through the platform or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. Whilst some of our contracts do stipulate minimum payments (they do not give rise to specified dates in relation to cashflows that are solely payments of principal and interest over the life of the contract) these contracts are not held on the Balance Sheet.

A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established based on an expected credit loss assessment performed by the Company which has resulted in no material impact in the year.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the initial fair value, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

**Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

**Financial instruments**

**Classification**

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet, the corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

**Recognition and measurement**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when, there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**3. Turnover**

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019 £	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018 £
Commissions and Other Fees	5,686,741	4,496,136

**4. Operating loss**

Arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019 £	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018 £
Depreciation expense	22,581	17,834
Amortisation expense	484,040	407,894
Impairment charge – Intangibles	120,498	-
Impairment charge – Eagle Tower	36,254	-
Short term lease expense – property	10,350	149,400
RDEC Grant	(296,288)	(367,999)

**5. Staff costs**

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019 £	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018 £
Wages and salaries	3,627,185	6,121,407
Pension costs	101,633	150,900
Social security costs	494,528	940,902
Total	4,223,346	7,213,209
Wages capitalised as development costs (note 10)	755,787	1,244,765
Total Staff Costs	4,979,133	8,457,974

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

The average number of persons employed by the group (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 No.</b>	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 No.</b>
Administration and Support	38	66
Research and Development	26	37
	<u>64</u>	<u>103</u>

**6. Finance cost.**

The finance cost for the year was as follows:

	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 £</b>	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 £</b>
Interest on Intercompany loans	431,318	427,550
Unwind discount on Intercompany loans	-	193,277
Interest on Lease Liability	9,431	-
Foreign Exchange Losses/Gains	31,111	-
Total Finance cost	<u>471,860</u>	<u>620,827</u>

**7. Directors' remuneration**

The two directors of the company (during the financial year) were remunerated by Zalando SE and their services to the company are considered incidental to their services provided to Zalando SE.

**8. Auditors' remuneration**

	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 £</b>	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 £</b>
Audit of these financial statements	<u>35,000</u>	<u>29,750</u>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**9. Income tax**

**(a) Tax on loss on ordinary activities**

	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2019</b>	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current taxation</b>		
UK Corporation tax	-	-
<b>Deferred taxation</b>		
Total deferred taxation	-	-
<b>Tax expense in the income statement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%.

**(b) Factors effecting total tax charge for the year**

	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2019</b>	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(2,701,684)	(8,013,403)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of UK tax of 19% (2018: 19%)	(513,320)	(1,522,547)
Non taxable income	(56,295)	(69,920)
Non deductible expenses	164,734	228,042
Movement in unrecognised deferred tax	(404,881)	(1,364,425)
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The Company has gross tax losses arising and carried forward in the UK of £44.0m (2018: £41.3m) which are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits of the business in which the losses originally arose. A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of the above noted capital losses due to uncertainty of future profitability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

10. Intangible fixed assets

	Software development costs £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019	7,345,644
Additions	755,787
Impairment	(383,705)
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	<u>7,717,726</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019	5,959,289
Charge for the year	484,040
Impairment	(88,604)
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	<u>6,354,725</u>
<b>Carrying Amount</b>	
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	<u>1,386,355</u>
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	<u>1,363,001</u>

Research & Development costs of £754,829 were expensed during the year (2018: £1,217,317). The impairment charge followed a review of capitalised development costs and the derecognition of costs and accumulated amortisation related to specific development activity for which future revenue is no longer anticipated and the asset is assessed as having no recoverable value.

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land & buildings £	Equipment £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019	-	-	61,614	61,614
Additions	69,475	19,519	8,404	97,398
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	<u>69,475</u>	<u>19,519</u>	<u>70,018</u>	<u>159,012</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019	-	-	16,504	16,504
Charge for the year	-	5,575	17,006	22,581
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>5,575</u>	<u>33,510</u>	<u>39,085</u>
<b>Carrying Amount</b>				
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	-	-	45,110	45,110
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	<u>69,475</u>	<u>13,944</u>	<u>36,508</u>	<u>119,927</u>

Anatwine Limited  
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

12. Right of use assets

	Property £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019	183,446
Additions	980,911
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	<u>1,164,357</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019	-
Charge for the year	233,294
Impairment	36,254
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	<u>269,548</u>
<b>Carrying Amount</b>	
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	-
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019	894,809

The impairment charge arises as the business has relocated to new leased premises.

13. Debtors

	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019 £	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018 £
Trade Debtors	787,185	818,772
Amounts due from group companies	177,424	906,931
Other Debtors	142,893	33,094
Prepayments	165,876	161,106
RDEC grant	296,288	220,158
	<u>1,569,666</u>	<u>2,140,061</u>

14. Creditors

	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019 £	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018 £
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Trade Creditors	23,034	13,985
Amounts due to group companies	840,782	367,994
Loans due to group companies (note 15)	-	4,844,637
Social security and other taxes	298,509	465,454
Other creditors	11,105	7,214
Current portion of lease liabilities (note 16)	191,602	-
Accruals	746,779	1,087,959
	<u>2,111,811</u>	<u>6,787,243</u>
<b>Due after one year</b>		
Loans due to group companies (note 15)	18,018,750	8,850,513
Long term lease liabilities (note 16)	706,122	-
	<u>18,724,872</u>	<u>8,850,513</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**15. Loans and borrowings**

Loans to group companies comprise the following Revolving Credit Facility for the value of £21.5m which initially bears interest at 2%. Interest is paid along with the loan principal on the redemption date of 15<sup>th</sup> December 2023. Total interest accrued at the period end amounts to £431,318 (2018 £620,827).

	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2019 £	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018 £
<b>Current loan and borrowings</b>		
Loans and borrowings	-	4,844,637
<b>Non-current loan and borrowings</b>		
Loans and borrowings	18,018,750	8,850,513
<b>Total</b>	<u>18,018,750</u>	<u>13,695,150</u>

Previous loans between the companies have been derecognised and a new loan has been recognised in respect of the revolving credit facility the Company has entered into effective from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019. An additional £3m was utilised from the RCF on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019 as presented in the below reconciliation:

	£
Opening Balance	13,695,150
Repayment Capital	892,282
Repayment Loan	(14,587,432)
New facility	14,587,432
Additional drawdown	3,000,000
Accrued Interest	<u>431,318</u>
Closing Balance	<u>18,018,750</u>

The loans are accounted for on an effective interest basis whereby over the life of the loan the carrying value is increased such that the amount recognised at the redemption date equates to the principal and interest due on that date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**16. Leases**

**Leases included in creditors**

	31st December 2019	31st December 2018
	£	£
Current portion of long term lease liabilities	191,602	-
Long term lease liabilities	706,122	-

**Lease liabilities maturity analysis**

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on undiscounted gross cash flow is reported in the table below:

	31st December 2019
	£
Less than one year	203,500
1 - 2 years	203,500
2 - 3 years	203,500
3 - 4 years	203,500
4 - 5 years	114,713
Total lease liabilities (undiscounted)	<u>928,713</u>

**Lease costs charged to the Profit and Loss Account**

The Company avails of the exemption from capitalising lease costs for short-term leases and low-value assets where the relevant criteria are met. Variable lease payments directly linked to sales or usage are also expensed as incurred. There were no such lease costs in 2019.

**Total movements in lease liability**

Total movements related to lease liabilities are presented in the table below:

	31st December 2019
	£
Lease liabilities	
At 1 January 2019	183,446
Addition of right of use assets	980,911
Payments	(276,064)
Discount unwinding	9,431
At 31 December 2019	<u>897,724</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**Operating leases commitments at 31 Dec 2018**

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	31st December 2018
	£
Within one year	149,400
In two to five years	<u>37,350</u>
	<u>186,750</u>

On 1 January 2019, IFRS 16 replaced IAS 17 and these commitments are now reflected on the balance sheet (see note 16).

**17. Share capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31/12/2019		31/12/2018	
	No	£	No.	£
A Ordinary shares of £0.001 each	236,296	236.30	236,296	236.30
B Ordinary shares of £0.001 each	389,076	389.08	389,076	389.08
C Ordinary shares of £0.001 each	34,000	34.00	34,000	34.00
D Ordinary shares of £0.001 each	817,221	817.22	817,221	817.22
	<u>1,476,593</u>	<u>1,476.60</u>	<u>1,476,593</u>	<u>1,476.60</u>

**18. Related party transactions**

During the year the company the following related party transactions:

**Zalando SE**

In addition to the intercompany loans, £1,961,521 was due to Anatwine Limited from Zalando SE through commissions. As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 the outstanding balance due for payment was £177,424. The total amount due to Zalando SE from Anatwine Limited through Management Charges was £495,585 and Anatwine Inc was £8,086.

**19. Parent and ultimate parent undertaking**

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 Zalando SE owned 98.7% of Anatwine Limited share capital. The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling entity was Zalando SE, a company incorporated and registered in Germany. The smallest and largest group that publishes consolidated financial statements incorporating the results of this Company is Zalando SE. Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate parent company are available from the Zalando SE website.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**20. Post Balance Sheet event**

The Covid-19 situation within the UK started in March 2020 and its impact on our operations has been increased home working while the circumstances have led to a surge in online shopping creating *favourable results for Anatwine*. As a result of this strong performance during Covid-19 we have not taken advantage of any support packages offered by the government.

With the worldwide COVID-19 situation the company as a business have seen an increase in online purchases and the drive for brands to make their products available online, this has led to an increase in use of the Anatwine platform and interest from new customers. While the company has seen some slowdown for a couple of weeks in the most effected countries the overall impact is not expected to negatively impact the 2020 result.

The measures that the company have taken as a business include all employees working from home, additional office cleaning and the addition of more online business applications such as online signature software. As described in note 1, it is the board's conclusion that there is not a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and whilst uncertain, we do not believe, that the impact of the COVID-19 virus would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity.

The extent to which Covid-19 will continue to impact the business for the remainder of 2020 and beyond will depend initially on whether a second infection wave occurs and/or how quickly economic recovery takes place. There remains a possibility that a wider economic downturn might result in a general decline in consumer demand and could ultimately lead to the potential insolvencies on the part of the Company's customers and brands. In addition to that, further supply shortages or delays due to lockdown related production losses and supply chain disruptions could occur going forward which could also impact the activities of the Company's customers and brands.

Whilst the initial impact of Covid-19 has been favourable, given the nature of the Company's activities, any of the above could adversely impact the Company's operations whilst the COVID-19 pandemic continues.

