REGISTERED NUMBER: 09011953 (England and Wales)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
FOR

SMS INTERNATIONAL SHORE OPERATIONS (EUROPE) LIMITED

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

SMS INTERNATIONAL SHORE OPERATIONS (EUROPE) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

DIRECTORS: Samuel Mifsud

Simon Mifsud

Christopher John Blanchard

REGISTERED OFFICE: 40/42 Kenway Road

Earls Court London SW5 0RA

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09011953 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Arithma LLP Statutory Auditor

Chartered Certified Accountants

9 Mansfield Street

London W1G 9NY

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		14,660		4,160
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	2,514,130		2,127,596	
Cash at bank		34,163		108,990	
		2,548,293	•	2,236,586	
CREDITORS				, ,	
Amounts falling due within one year	6	3,132,837		2,896,497	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(584,544)		(659,911)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			(569,884)		(655,751)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			1		1
Retained earnings			(569,885)		(655,752)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(569,884)		(655,751)

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

Samuel Mifsud - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

SMS International Shore Operations (Europe) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

GOING CONCERN

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the company made a profit of €85,867 but had negative shareholders funds of €569,884 as at 31 December 2019.

At the time of approving the financial statements, there is significant uncertainty surrounding the local and global economy due to the impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Whilst the UK government has taken steps to assist businesses with various forms of financial support, it is still unclear what impact COVID-19 will have going forward.

The company's operations are reliant on the success of the cruise line industry for its operating activity. COVID-19 brought the cruise line industry to a state of dormancy with some revival at the time of approval of the financial statements.

Forecasting the recovery of the general economy and, in turn, the impact on the company's operations is subject to a high level of uncertainty.

To minimise the impact of COVID-19, the company took steps to rationalise its costs by terminating arrangements with third party sub-contractors in Denmark and Netherlands and negotiating reduced costs in Italy. The company has reduced its fixed overheads and with support from the group generally, the board believes the company will negotiate itself out of these challenging times to continue trading when activities resume within the industry.

The company has received confirmation of financial support from its penultimate and ultimate parent companies to enable it to continue trading for the foreseeable future being a period not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Based on the above, the directors believe that there is a reasonable expectation that the company is able to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of these financial statements.

If the company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amounts and to provide for any additional liabilities that might arise.

TURNOVER

Turnover comprises of invoiced value of ground handling services to cruise companies in Italy, Netherlands and Denmark. Turnover is recognised upon delivery of the services. Turnover for services provided for UK customers is included net of value added tax.

Page 3 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 15% on cost

Page 4 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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 the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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.

Other financial assets

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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 a 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Page 5 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

TAXATION

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

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

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The company's reporting currency is Euro (€)

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at average monthly HMRC rates based on the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Page 6 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2018 - NIL).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

5.

6.

		Plant and machinery etc €
COST		Č
At 1 January 2019		4,889
Additions		12,054
At 31 December 2019		<u> 16,943</u>
DEPRECIATION		
At 1 January 2019		729
Charge for year		1,554
At 31 December 2019		2,283
NET BOOK VALUE		44.000
At 31 December 2019		<u>14,660</u>
At 31 December 2018		<u>4,160</u>
DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
DEBTORS. AMOUNTS I ALLING DOL WITHIN ONE TEAR	2019	2018
	€	€
Trade debtors	854,075	473,749
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,485,867	1,318,422
Other debtors	174,188	335,425
	2,514,130	2,127,596
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
	2019	2018
5 11 4 6	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	700.004	6
Trade creditors	709,991	591,464
Amounts owed to group undertakings Other creditors	1,693,078 729,768	1,682,782 622,245
Other dealtors	3,132,837	2,896,497
	0,102,007	2,030,431

7. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Upen Shah (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Arithma LLP Statutory Auditor

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

During the year, the company made sales of €42,655 (2018: €2,710) to Orange Travel Group Ltd and its subsidiaries. At the balance sheet date, Orange Travel Group Limited and its subsidiaries owed €45,243 (2018: €19,625) to the company. Samuel Mifsud is a director of Orange Travel Group Limited and 50% of the shares are owned by fellow group company, SMS Group Ltd.

During the period, the company made purchases of €34,715 (2018: €18,896) from SMS Mondial Limited, a subsidiary of Orange Travel Group Limited. At the balance sheet date the company owed €614,777 (2018 - €580,062) to that company.

During the period, the company paid consultancy fees of €79,954 (2018: €79,756) to International Destination Management Consultancy Limited ("IDMC"), a company of which Christopher Blanchard is a director and shareholder. At the balance sheet IDMC owed the company €3,903 (2018: €Nil).

During the period, the company made purchases of €118,994 (2018 - €Nil) of ground handling services from McCarthy & Mifsud Limited. That company is 50% owned by S. Mifsud & Sons (UK) Limited, the company's parent.

9. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared Coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic. The rapid increase in infection within the UK forced the government to introduce measures to slow down the spread of the virus. These measures, introduced in late March, have hindered economic activity.

The company's operations are reliant on the success of the cruise line industry for its operating activity. COVID-19 brought the cruise line industry to a state of dormancy with some revival at the time of approval of the financial statements.

Forecasting the recovery of the general economy and, in turn, the impact on the company's operations is subject to a high level of uncertainty. The cruise industry is reliant on the movement of passengers and therefore the revival of the airline and hotel industry. The level of activity in the near term within the sector is difficult to predict at this stage.

To minimise the impact of COVID-19, the company took steps to rationalise its costs by terminating arrangements with third party sub-contractors in Denmark and Netherlands and negotiating reduced costs in Italy. The company has manageable fixed overheads and with support from the group generally, the board believes the company will negotiate itself out of these challenging times to continue trading when activities resume within the industry.

The outbreak of COVID-19 is a non-adjusting event that does not impact the measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at the balance sheet date. However, included in the balance sheet is an inter-company debt of €448,305 from a fellow subsidiary which carries out similar activities as the company but in the United States. The fellow subsidiary company is subject to the same uncertainties as the company and this could impact the future recoverability of the debt.

A large part of the company's trade debt has been settled in the period after the balance sheet date.

The company was owed €1,015,866 by a fellow group company at the balance sheet date. Since the balance sheet date this was novated to a fellow group company which was owed € 1,071,734 at the same date.

Page 8 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent company is S. Mifsud & Sons (UK) Limited. The address of the registered office and principle place of business is 40/42 Kenway Road, Earls Court, London SW5 0RA.

The company's ultimate parent company is Nevada Limited with its registered office at 64 Birkirkara Hill, St Julian's STJ 1143 Malta.

SMS Group Limited, an intermediate parent company, heads the smallest group which prepares consolidated financial statements. It's registered office is located at 64 Birkirkara Hill, St Julian's STJ 1143 Malta.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.