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BVI company registered number: 666670
UK foreign company registered number: FC026322

Gold Diamond D Sprowston Manor 2005 Ltd

Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

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Gold Diamond D Sprowston Manor 2005 Ltd

Company information

Directors	F. Veenstra S. Al Dhaheri - alternate S. Al Darmaki K. Al Khajeh M. Al Mansouri J. Anand M. Foxon A. Garrod - alternate A. Johnston - alternate C. Scragg - alternate
Registered number	FC026322
Registered office	Ritter House Wickhams Cay II Road Town Tortola British Virgin Islands
Business address	400 Capability Green Luton Bedfordshire LU1 3LU United Kingdom

Gold Diamond D Sprowston Manor 2005 Ltd

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Gold Diamond D Sprowston Manor 2005 Ltd

Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company continued to be the operation of a hotel in the United Kingdom.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £128,778 (2016: profit £214,996).

A dividend of £689,436 was declared for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £Nil).

Going concern

The directors believe that the company has sufficient financial resources to meet its trading obligations as and when they fall due and accordingly these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

F. Veenstra
S. Al Dhaheri - alternate (appointed 19 March 2018)
S. Al Darmaki (appointed 19 March 2018)
K. Al Khajeh (appointed 19 March 2018)
M. Al Mansouri (appointed 11 March 2018)
J. Anand (appointed 19 March 2018)
M. Foxon (appointed 19 March 2018)
A. Garrod - alternate (appointed 19 March 2018)
A. Johnston - alternate (appointed 19 March 2018)
C. Scragg - alternate (appointed 19 March 2018)
K. Al Shamsi (resigned 8 March 2018)
S. Al Dhaheri (resigned 8 March 2018)
S. Al Hallami - alternate (resigned 8 March 2018)

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Small company exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors have also taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not prepared a strategic report.

This report was approved by the board on 26/06/ 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

F. Veenstra
Director

M. Foxon
Director

Gold Diamond D Sprowston Manor 2005 Ltd

Profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		**6,239,264**	6,491,576
Cost of sales		**(3,661,931)**	(3,762,353)
Gross profit		**2,577,333**	2,729,223
Administrative expenses		**(2,499,830)**	(2,626,742)
Impairment (charge)/reversal - tangible fixed assets	5	**(232,918)**	183,520
Operating (loss)/profit		**(155,415)**	286,001
Interest receivable		**118**	563
Interest payable and similar charges		**(50,500)**	(47,356)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		**(205,797)**	239,208
Taxation on (loss)/profit for the financial year	7	**77,019**	(24,212)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		**(128,778)**	214,996

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 6 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Gold Diamond D Sprowston Manor 2005 Ltd

Registered number:FC026322

Balance sheet
as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		-		-
Tangible assets	10		**2,900,000**		3,000,000
			2,900,000		3,000,000
Current assets					
Stocks	11	**106,942**		101,708	
Debtors	12	**922,622**		848,382	
Cash at bank and in hand		**137,801**		191,207	
		1,167,365		1,141,297	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	**(942,691)**		(945,330)	
Net current assets			**224,674**		195,967
Total assets less current liabilities			**3,124,674**		3,195,967
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14		**(1,598,797)**		(851,876)
Net assets			**1,525,877**		2,344,091
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		**361,164**		361,164
Retained earnings			**1,164,713**		1,982,927
Total equity			**1,525,877**		2,344,091

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' as amended by Section 1A 'Small Entities'.

The financial statements on pages 3 to 17 were approved and by the board on 26/10/2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

F. Veenstra
Director

M. Foxon
Director

The notes on pages 6 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	361,164	1,982,927	2,344,091
Comprehensive expense for the year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(128,778)	(128,778)
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends	-	(689,436)	(689,436)
At 31 December 2017	361,164	1,164,713	1,525,877

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	361,164	1,767,931	2,129,095
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	214,996	214,996
At 31 December 2016	361,164	1,982,927	2,344,091

The notes on pages 6 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Gold Diamond D Sprowston Manor 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

Gold Diamond D Sprowston Manor 2005 Ltd ('the company') operates a hotel in the United Kingdom.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Ritter House, Wickhams Cay II, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Gold Diamond D Sprowston Manor 2005 Ltd have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland', as amended by Section 1A 'Small Entities' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.2 Going concern

The directors believe that the company has sufficient financial resources to meet its trading obligations as and when they fall due and accordingly these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3.3 Turnover

Turnover is the value of services and goods sold, within the United Kingdom, as part of the company's continuing ordinary activities after deducting value added taxes.

(i) Sale of services

Turnover is recognised on room sales and guest services when rooms are occupied and services have been rendered.

(ii) Sale of goods - retail

Sales of goods are recognised on sale to the customer which is considered the point of delivery. Retail sales are usually by cash, credit or payment card.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Exceptional items

The company classifies certain one-off charges or credits that have a material impact on the company's financial results as 'exceptional items'. These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company.

Gains or losses which are recognised in the profit and loss account on the impairment or reversal of impairment of land and buildings are treated as exceptional items.

3.5 Interest receivable

Interest receivable is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

3.6 Interest payable and similar charges

Interest payable is charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

3.7 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

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. 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Dividends

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. The amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

The company makes dividend distributions to its shareholders as permissible under the regulations set out within Division 4 of the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004.

3.9 Intangible assets

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities and amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life.

3.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets include freehold hotels. Land and hotel buildings are stated at fair value, and hotel fixtures and fittings are stated at cost. Hotel refurbishment costs are capitalised in the period in which they are incurred. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

A full valuation is carried out by a qualified external valuer every year. Revaluation gains are taken to the statement of other comprehensive income unless reversing a previously recognised impairment, when they are recognised in the profit and loss account. Revaluation losses are recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income to the extent that they offset previous revaluation gains. All other losses, including those incurred by a clear consumption of economic benefit, are charged to the profit and loss account. On revaluation of assets carried at fair value, accumulated depreciation at the date of valuation is taken to the statement of other comprehensive income.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on hotel buildings, fixtures and fittings is provided at rates calculated to write off the value/cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life.

Major refurbishments would be classified as construction in progress and stated at cost. They would be reclassified and depreciated when the related assets are made available for use.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold buildings	- Lesser of estimated useful life and 50 years
Fixtures and fittings	- Between 3 and 25 years

The carrying value of fixtures, fittings and equipment is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable as well as at the end of each reporting period. Any impairment in the value of assets below depreciated cost is charged to the profit and loss account.

3.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to sell.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.12 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

3.13 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial instruments, including trade and other creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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 the liability simultaneously.

3.14 Foreign currency translation

The company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.15 Operating leases: lessee

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are revalued annually by independent valuers to assess the fair value of the hotel assets.

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 10 for the carrying amount of tangible fixed assets.

(ii) Impairment of trade debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

(iii) Taxes

Determining income tax provisions involves judgements on the tax treatment of certain transactions. Deferred tax is recognised on tax losses not yet used on temporary differences where it is probable that there will be taxable income against which these can be offset. See note 15 for details of deferred tax recognised.

(iv) Contingent liabilities

The company considers the potential obligations which may be incurred as a result of past events and the uncertainty of the impact on the company. Where the company identifies a present obligation for which payment is probable and the amount can be reliably estimated a provision is recognised. See note 19 for details.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

5. Exceptional items

	2017 £	2016 £
Impairment (charge)/reversal - tangible fixed assets (note 10)	**(232,918)**	183,520

Impairment (charge)/reversal - tangible fixed assets
The directors have considered the carrying value of the company's hotel asset following a valuation by CBRE Hotels Ltd dated 31 December 2017 carried out in accordance with the RICS valuation - Professional Standards effective from January 2014. This resulted in an impairment charge of £232,918 (2016: reversal £183,520).

6. Staff costs

The company had no employees other than the directors during the year ended 31 December 2017 or the previous financial year.

The directors did not receive or waive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company during the year ended 31 December 2017 or the previous financial year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

7. Taxation

There is no current tax for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 or the previous financial year.

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**54,654**	136,356
Impact of change in tax rate	**(6,380)**	5,367
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	**(125,293)**	(117,511)
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	**(77,019)**	24,212

Factors affecting tax (credit)/charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2016: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	**(205,797)**	239,208
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%)	**(39,609)**	47,842
Effects of:		
Impairment - tangible fixed assets	**78,875**	(5,697)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	**(125,293)**	(117,511)
Unrecognised deferred tax	**(107,773)**	94,211
Impact of change in tax rate	**(6,380)**	5,367
Group relief	**123,161**	-
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	**(77,019)**	24,212

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2016 (on 7 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred rates at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

8. Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Interim 2017 dividend paid	**689,436**	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

9. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	1,555,591
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	1,555,591
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	-
At 31 December 2016	-

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold buildings (At valuation) £	Fixtures and fittings (At cost) £	Construction in progress (At cost) £	Total £
Valuation/cost				
At 1 January 2017	2,383,242	7,354,052	-	9,737,294
Additions	12,591	235,785	6,042	254,418
Revaluation	(232,918)	-	-	(232,918)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(14,135)	-	-	(14,135)
At 31 December 2017	2,148,780	7,589,837	6,042	9,744,659
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	-	6,737,294	-	6,737,294
Charge for the year	14,135	107,365	-	121,500
Reversal on revaluation	(14,135)	-	-	(14,135)
At 31 December 2017	-	6,844,659	-	6,844,659
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	2,148,780	745,178	6,042	2,900,000
At 31 December 2016	2,383,242	616,758	-	3,000,000

10. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Following a valuation by CBRE Hotels Ltd dated 31 December 2017, the directors have revalued the company's hotel asset to £2,900,000 (2016: £3,000,000). The valuation was carried out in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Professional Standards effective from January 2014.

The valuation has been incorporated into the financial statements; the resulting impairment charge has been taken to the profit and loss account. The revaluation during the year ended 31 December 2017 resulted in a revaluation deficit of £232,918.

If land and buildings had not been revalued they would have been included at the following amounts:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cost	**7,955,119**	7,942,528
Accumulated depreciation	**(5,806,339)**	(5,559,286)
Net book value based on historical cost	**2,148,780**	2,383,242

11. Stocks

	2017	2016
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	**106,942**	101,708

12. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	**400,073**	323,054
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	**147,281**	158,700
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**189,722**	228,004
Other debtors	**10,317**	1,076
Prepayments and accrued income	**175,229**	137,548
	922,622	848,382

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £4,013 (2016: £1,241).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	**250,136**	236,457
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**3,804**	61,776
Other creditors	**133,469**	57,935
Accruals and deferred income	**555,282**	589,162
	942,691	945,330

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans (net of issue costs)	**1,598,797**	-
Loan from parent undertaking	**-**	851,876
	1,598,797	851,876

On 3 August 2017, the company entered into a group facility agreement with a number of external third parties. The company, as a borrower under the facility, received a loan of £1,612,484. See note 19 for further details of contingent liabilities.

On 7 August 2017, the company used the loan proceeds to repay its loan from parent undertaking of £859,515 in full. Unamortised arrangement fees at this date of £5,954 were taken to the profit and loss account and are shown within interest payable and other charges.

The new bank loan is repayable on 3 August 2022. Interest is payable quarterly at LIBOR 3mGBP plus 2.15% and included within accruals in creditors due within one year. Loan arrangement fees of £15,201 were capitalised and are being amortised over the loan term. The loan is shown net of these deferred fees. At 31 December 2017, the unamortised arrangement fees were £13,687.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

15. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At 1 January	**323,054**	347,266
Credited/(charged) to the profit and loss account	**77,019**	(24,212)
At 31 December	**400,073**	323,054

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed asset timing differences	**400,073**	390,489
Revaluations	**-**	(67,435)
	400,073	323,054

A deferred tax asset of £482,170 (2016: £703,719) arising from capital and trading losses has not been recognised as there is insufficient evidence of future taxable profits to confirm recoverability in the foreseeable future.

16. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
361,164 (2016: 361,164) ordinary shares of £1 each	**361,164**	361,164

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

17. Capital commitments

At 31 December the company had capital commitments as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Contracts placed for future capital expenditure not provided in the financial statements	**-**	104,122

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December the company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	**20,451**	22,569
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**37,172**	50,775
	57,623	73,344

19. Contingent liabilities

The company and several fellow group undertakings entered into a facility agreement with a number of third parties, in respect of a bank loan.

This loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the present and future property and assets of this company and the property and assets of the fellow group undertakings.

The directors do not anticipate the security being called in.

20. Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with companies that are wholly owned within the Tamweelview European Holdings SA group.

21. Immediate and ultimate parent undertakings and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Silver Diamond TEHC24 Sàrl, a company registered in Luxembourg. Silver Diamond TEHC24 Sàrl is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Tamweelview European Holdings SA, a company registered in Luxembourg is the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements, copies of which are available from 2C rue Albert Borschette, L-1246 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Silver Holdings SA, a company registered in Luxembourg.

The ultimate controlling entity is the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, registered in United Arab Emirates.