

000580/20
OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other
information for an overseas company



Companies House

☒ What this form is for
You may use this form to
accompany your accounts
disclosed under parent law.

☒ What this form is NO
You cannot use this for
an alteration of name
with accounting require

SATURDAY



A05 *A8B2B1KJ*
03/08/2019 #79
COMPANIES HOUSE

Part 1 Corporate company name

Corporate name of overseas company ① **HORDLE FINANCE B.V.**

UK establishment number **B R 0 0 1 0 5 9 5**

→ Filling in this form
Please complete in typescript or in
bold black capitals.

All fields are mandatory unless
specified or indicated by *

① This is the name of the company in
its home state.

**Part 2 Statement of details of parent law and other
information for an overseas company**

A1 Legislation

Please give the legislation under which the accounts have been prepared and,
if applicable, the legislation under which the accounts have been audited.

Legislation ② **NETHERLANDS**

② This means the relevant rules or
legislation which regulates the
preparation and, if applicable, the
audit of accounts.

A2 Accounting principles

Accounts Have the accounts been prepared in accordance with a set of generally accepted
accounting principles?
Please tick the appropriate box.
☐ No. Go to Section A3.
☒ Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other
body which issued those principles below, and then go to Section A3.

Name of organisation or body ③ **INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD**

③ Please insert the name of the
appropriate accounting organisation
or body.

A3 Accounts

Accounts Have the accounts been audited? Please tick the appropriate box.
☐ No. Go to Section A5.
☒ Yes. Go to Section A4.

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A4 Audited accounts		
Audited accounts	<p>Have the accounts been audited in accordance with a set of generally accepted auditing standards?</p> <p>Please tick the appropriate box.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Go to Part 3 'Signature'.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other body which issued those standards below, and then go to Part 3 'Signature'.</p>	<p>1 Please insert the name of the appropriate accounting organisation or body.</p>
Name of organisation or body 1	INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD	
A5 Unaudited accounts		
Unaudited accounts	<p>Is the company required to have its accounts audited?</p> <p>Please tick the appropriate box.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes.</p>	
Part 3 Signature		
Signature	<p>I am signing this form on behalf of the overseas company.</p> <p>Signature  X</p> <p>This form may be signed by: Director, Secretary, Permanent representative.</p>	

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company



Presenter information

You do not have to give any contact information, but if you do it will help Companies House if there is a query on the form. The contact information you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Contact name	Kasia Balinska-Jundzill
Company name	Hordle Finance B.V.
Address	SG House
41 Tower Hill	
Post town	London
County/Region	
Postcode	E C 3 N 4 S G
Country	United Kingdom
DX	
Telephone	020 7676 6889



Checklist

We may return forms completed incorrectly or with information missing.

Please make sure you have remembered the following:

- ☐ The company name and, if appropriate, the registered number, match the information held on the public Register.
- ☐ You have completed all sections of the form, if appropriate.
- ☐ You have signed the form.



Important information

Please note that all this information will appear on the public record.



Where to send

You may return this form to any Companies House address:

England and Wales:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ.
DX 33050 Cardiff.

Scotland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Fourth floor, Edinburgh Quay 2,
139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 9FF.
DX ED235 Edinburgh 1
or LP - 4 Edinburgh 2 (Legal Post).

Northern Ireland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Second Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street,
Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT2 8BG.
DX 481 N.R. Belfast 1.



Further information

For further information, please see the guidance notes on the website at www.companieshouse.gov.uk or email enquiries@companieshouse.gov.uk

This form is available in an alternative format. Please visit the forms page on the website at www.companieshouse.gov.uk

HORDLE FINANCE B.V.
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2018

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. 34352724

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
For identification purposes only.
Related to auditor's report
dated 28 June 2019

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HORDLE FINANCE B.V.
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

N. Proudfoot
N. Dent

AUDITORS

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Gustav Mahlerlaan 2970
1081 LA Amsterdam
The Netherlands

BANKERS

Société Générale
SG House
41 Tower Hill
London
EC3N 4SG

REGISTERED OFFICE &
PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

SG House
41 Tower Hill
London
EC3N 4SG

REGISTERED NUMBER

34352724 (Registered in the Netherlands)
FC029166 (Registered as overseas establishment in England and Wales)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS REVIEW

Hordle Finance B.V. (the "Company") is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the Netherlands and established as a branch in the UK.

The Company is a subsidiary of SG Leasing (March) Limited. SG Leasing (March) Limited prepares financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and applicable law.

The principal activity of the Company is to provide loan financing facilities.

The Company has no employees as it outsources all advisory and administrative support. The Directors receive no remuneration from the Company. The Board of Directors meets periodically in order to review investment opportunities and, if appropriate, to declare interim dividends.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

There have been no significant developments during the year.

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

Dividends paid during the year were £60,843,557 (2017: £61,069,199) all of which was paid to related parties (Refer to Note 10).

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There are no post balance sheet events.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED TO AUDITOR

Insofar as the directors are aware they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

REAPPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR

Deloitte Accountants B.V. was reappointed and has expressed its willingness to continue in office. Pursuant to the Company's policy of auditor rotation, Deloitte Accountants B.V. will remain the Company's auditor until such time as the next auditor rotation period is fixed by the Company's members.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has a strong operational and compliance risk management and operates these functions in close cooperation with the Société Générale Group. The Company operates with a low risk profile, particularly paying attention to:

Operational risk: it is essential for us to have an adequate administrative organisation and system of internal controls in place. We have a permanent control mechanism in place to test the adequacy of our internal controls and security. Risk evaluations of operational activities are performed on a rotational basis and as a result operational processes are regularly reviewed and if needed revised. Finally we have a robust incident management system in place to continuously identify areas for improvement.

Financial risk: the Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from liabilities as they fall due. The most important components of financial risk are interest rate risk, currency risk and credit risk. Due to the nature of the Company's business and the assets and liabilities contained within the Company's statement of financial position the only financial risks the directors consider relevant to the Company are credit, liquidity and cash flow risk. The risks relating to liquidity and cash flow are mitigated by the routine monitoring of key management information. Credit risk is monitored by the risk department of Société Générale London Branch. It regularly monitors the creditworthiness of clients and will advise the relevant officer in charge of the exposure if there is any deterioration in the credit status.

Legal and compliance risk: the regulatory environment in which we operate is continuously changing with existing legislation being regularly updated or new laws being implemented. Greater emphasis is being placed by regulators on integrity risks, particularly in respect of customer due diligence and transparency. Our legal and compliance teams are responsible for reviewing all changes in the legal and compliance environment and assisting with the implementation of these changes within our products, policies and processes.

Financial reporting and disclosure risk: governance surrounding financial reporting and disclosure risk promotes the importance of accurate, timely and complete financial reporting, the finance and control department is responsible for financial reporting, both internally (including management information) and externally (including statutory reporting). Policies, procedures and controls are in place to prevent and detect errors in the financial information and to reduce subjectively in terms of measurement and reporting.

Concentration risk: the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SG Leasing (March) Limited, whose ultimate holding company is Société Générale, a French banking institution headquartered in Paris, France, and is therefore integrated in the Société Générale Group (the Group).

The Company's deposits are with SG London Branch, which is a branch of Société Générale, and SG Leasing (March) Limited, whose ultimate holding company is Société Générale. Any adverse changes affecting the economy are likely to have an adverse impact on the Société Générale's financial situation and consequently, on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

All loans and deposits registered in the Company's name are back to back within the Group and therefore, there is no effect in the statement of comprehensive income at the Group level. Taking into account this consideration and assuming that the credit spread of the Group and the Company is the same (same interest rate, maturity and other features), the estimation of the counterparty credit risk associated to the loans and deposits would be the same in assets and liabilities.

Negative economic conditions are mitigated by Société Générale's geographical and business diversification ("universal banking model") and demonstrated capacity to generate earnings.

Additionally, there has not been any default position to the date. All of the Company's deposits due from the Branch with a maturity in 2018 and previous years until the date of this report, have been recovered.

Reference is made to Note 13 of the financial statements for further analysis and details of the Company's business risks.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

OUTLOOK 2019

The Company is fully funded through its issued equity and is not expected to need any further funding.

There are no new share issues planned for the foreseeable future. The directors are of the opinion that the present level of activities will be maintained during the next financial year until the scheduled maturity of certain asset and liabilities.

Concerning the regulatory environment, and in particular Brexit, there has been a comprehensive Brexit impact exercise ongoing at the SG London Branch level in conjunction with external legal counsel. The Company's activities were included in that analysis and the first feedback the Directors got from the legal counsel is that there should be no issue in such type of activities after Brexit.

The Company does not intend to initiate any activities relating to research and development in the next year.

GOING CONCERN

After reviewing the Company's performance and taking into account the Company's financial position, the directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

DIVERSITY

The size and composition of the Board of Directors and the combined experience and expertise reflect the best fit for the profile and strategy of the Company. Currently, all of the directors are male. The Company is aware that the gender diversity is below the goals as set out in article 2:276 section 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and it will pay close attention to gender diversity in the process of appointment of new directors in the future.

DIRECTORS

The directors' who served during the year were:

N. Proudfoot
N. Dent (Appointed 15 May 2019)
S. Cook (Resigned 05 April 2019)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS EU") and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRSs 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.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

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

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 28 June 2019, London:

.....
N. Dent
Director

.....
N. Proudfoot
Director

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>£</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>£</u>
Interest income and similar income	2	73,881,999	73,881,999
Net interest income		73,881,999	73,881,999
Interest expense	3	(45)	-
Other net operating expenses	4	(45,095)	(40,000)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		73,836,859	73,841,999
Taxation	5	(13,444,255)	(13,434,310)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION		60,392,604	60,407,689
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		60,392,604	60,407,689

HORDLE FINANCE B.V.
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2018
(after appropriation of result)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>£</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>£</u>
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	6	2,423,158,698	2,423,158,698
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	6	3,037,253	2,834,861
Cash and cash equivalents		-	2,451
TOTAL ASSETS		2,426,195,951	2,425,996,010
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Corporation tax		641,201	(12,144)
Other payables	7	-	2,451
TOTAL LIABILITIES		641,201	(9,693)
NET ASSETS		2,425,554,750	2,426,005,703
EQUITY			
Share capital	8	178,906	177,446
Share premium	8	2,422,980,000	2,422,980,000
Currency translation reserve	8	(208)	1,252
Retained earnings		2,396,052	2,847,005
TOTAL EQUITY AND RESERVES		2,425,554,750	2,426,005,703

Approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 June 2019, London.

.....
N. Dent
Director

.....
N. Proudfoot
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The company registration number is 34352724.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Share Premium</u>	<u>Currency Translation Reserve</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2017	171,236	2,422,980,000	7,462	3,508,515	2,426,667,213
Profit for the year	-	-	-	60,407,689	60,407,689
Currency translation ordinary shares	5,713	-	(5,713)	-	-
Currency translation preference shares	497	-	(497)	-	-
Dividend payments	-	-	-	(61,069,199)	(61,069,199)
Balance at 31 December 2017	177,446	2,422,980,000	1,252	2,847,005	2,426,005,703
Profit for the year	-	-	-	60,392,604	60,392,604
Currency translation ordinary shares	1,344	-	(1,344)	-	-
Currency translation preference shares	116	-	(116)	-	-
Dividend payments	-	-	-	(60,843,557)	(60,843,557)
Balance at 31 December 2018	178,906	2,422,980,000	(208)	2,396,052	2,425,554,750

HORDLE FINANCE B.V.
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Cash Flows from Operating activities		
Profit after taxation	60,392,604	60,407,689
Interest income	(73,881,999)	(73,881,999)
Interest expense	45	-
Taxation expense recognised	13,444,255	13,434,310
Decrease in payables	(2,451)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash used in operations	(47,546)	(40,000)
Interest received	73,679,607	73,679,591
Interest paid	(45)	-
Income taxes paid	(12,790,910)	(12,569,104)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>60,841,106</u>	<u>61,070,487</u>
 Cash flows used in financing activities		
Dividends paid	(60,843,557)	(61,069,199)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash used in financing activities	<u>(60,843,557)</u>	<u>(61,069,199)</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,451)	1,288
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	2,451	1,163
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>2,451</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Hordle Finance B.V. (the "Company") is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the Netherlands (Registration number: 34352724). The Company's principal place of business is the United Kingdom and its registered branch office is: SG House, 41 Tower Hill, London, EC3N 4SG.

The Company was incorporated in the Netherlands on 06 August 2009 and was established as a branch in the United Kingdom on 20 August 2009.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SG Leasing (March) Limited.

The principal activity of the Company is to provide loan financing facilities.

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of the group.

In the current and preceding periods the Company did not have any investments in subsidiaries and therefore the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements at that date. The Company is a subsidiary of Société Générale Group.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are stated in GBP, as the Company's principal activities are undertaken in this currency. GBP is the functional currency and the reporting currency.

The directors confirm that they are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the 'going concern' basis for preparing the accounts.

A summary of the principal accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year is set out below.

a) Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective:

- IFRS 16 "Leases" is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" is effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2021
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment features with negative compensation" effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- Amendments to IAS 28 "Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures" effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 cycle "Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 12 Income taxes and IAS 23 Borrowing costs" effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee benefits effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture" effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income tax Treatments" is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Impact of application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In the current year, the Company has applied IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as revised in July 2014) and the related consequential amendments to other IFRSs that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Company's financial statements are described below.

The Company has applied IFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in IFRS 9.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The date of initial application (i.e. the date on which the Company has assessed its existing financial assets and financial liabilities in terms of the requirements of IFRS 9) is 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the Company has applied the requirements of IFRS 9 to instruments that have not been derecognised as at 1 January 2018 and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at 1 January 2018.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The directors of the Company reviewed and assessed the Company's existing financial assets as at 1 January 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at that date and concluded that the initial application of IFRS 9 did not result in any significant change in classification and measurement. This is because the financial assets classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 that were measured at amortised cost continue to be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9 as they are held within a business model to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

IFRS 9 requires the Company to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL.

As there has been no significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, based on the fact that all the exposures are intragroup, the Company has used the 12-month ECL calculation.

Since the impact is immaterial, no adjustments and disclosures have been made in respect of IFRS 9 impairment

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities as these are all still measured at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make difficult, complex or subjective judgements and estimates, at times, regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those judgements and estimates. The most significant areas requiring management to make judgements and estimates that have a material impact on reported amounts and disclosures is the fair value of financial instruments.

c) Impairment

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss when there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired and is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at the initial recognition.

Impairment losses are reversed immediately in subsequent periods when an increase in the asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue consists principally of interest income and is recognised in the income statement on an accruals basis in accordance with the effective interest rate method. Revenue is reported at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

e) Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (sterling) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Translation differences are dealt with in the income statement.

f) Interest and similar income

Interest income or expense is recognised on all interest-bearing financial assets classified as other loans and advances, and on financial liabilities, using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the instrument. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income (and expense) receivable (or payable) on the instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

g) Taxation

The Company is incorporated in the Netherlands ("NL") and based on the effective place of management is domiciled in the United Kingdom ("UK"). For taxation purposes the position is that the Company is a resident of the United Kingdom under UK – NL treaty.

Taxable profit differs from net profit as it includes items which are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax is provided in full on temporary timing differences that arise from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and legislation enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and is expected to be realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

No deferred income tax was recognised during the year (2017: €Nil).

h) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term, highly-liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Other receivables

Other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently valued at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit and loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Other receivables are categorised as loans and receivables.

Other payables

Other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Other payables are categorised as liabilities measured at amortised cost.

i) Segmental analysis

The Company currently identifies only one operating segment being investment activities, therefore no segmental analysis has been provided.

j) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Taxes

The Company's income tax charge and balance sheet provisions (if any) are judgmental in nature. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The ultimate tax treatment can only be determined by final resolution with the local tax authorities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority while also taking into consideration, where appropriate, expert external advice. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the Company's domicile. The final resolution may result in different amounts of cash flows to those initially provided and any necessary adjustments are taken into consideration in the period in which they are identified.

2. INTEREST INCOME AND SIMILAR INCOME

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Income from loan financing activities	73,881,999	73,881,999
	<u>73,881,999</u>	<u>73,881,999</u>

3. INTEREST EXPENSE

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Interest expense. All of the interest expense is from group companies (Refer to Note 10)	(45)	-
	<u>(45)</u>	<u>-</u>

4. OTHER NET OPERATING EXPENSES

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Other administration expenses	(45,095)	(40,000)
	<u>(45,095)</u>	<u>(40,000)</u>

Auditor's remuneration:

	<u>Dutch audit firm 2:382a DCC</u>	<u>Other network firms</u>	<u>Total network firms</u>
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Audit of the financial statements	(18,572)	-	(18,572)
Tax filing	-	-	-
Total	<u>(18,572)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,572)</u>

Audit fees payable for the audit of the Company's annual financial statement: 18,572
(2017: £18,421) and no other assurance and non-assurance services were performed by Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Accountants B.V. These fees are paid by the ultimate parent company, Hordle Finance B.V.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. TAXATION

Income taxes relating to continuing operations

Income tax recognised in profit

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
<i>Current Tax</i>		
In respect of current year	(13,353,055)	(13,456,285)
In respect of prior years	(91,200)	21,975
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	<u>(13,444,255)</u>	<u>(13,434,310)</u>

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Profit before tax from continuing operations	73,836,859	73,841,999
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income expense calculated at 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	(14,029,003)	(14,212,056)
Effect of transfer pricing	675,948	755,771
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(13,353,055)	(13,456,285)
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(91,200)	21,975
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax charge using effective rate	<u>(13,444,255)</u>	<u>(13,434,310)</u>

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Interest receivable from related parties (Refer to Note 10)	3,037,253	2,834,861
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,037,253	2,834,861
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amounts falling due after one year:		
Amounts receivable from related party (Refer to Note 10)	2,423,158,698	2,423,158,698
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>2,423,158,698</u>	<u>2,423,158,698</u>

The approximate fair value of the long-term fixed rate deposits, having a book value of £2,423,158,698 is £2,741,657,943. The fair value hierarchy of these deposits is classified as Level 2 in accordance with IFRS 13.

The following conditions are applicable:

£ 2,422,980,000, interest rate 3.0491%, maturity date 16/12/2024.

£ 178,698,000, interest rate 1.6320%, maturity date 12/08/2024.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £
Other payables	-	2,451
	-	2,451

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £
<u>Share Capital</u>		
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
92,000 ordinary shares issued at a par value of € 2	164,594	163,250
8,000 preference shares issued at a par value of € 2	14,312	14,196
Total Issued Share Capital	178,906	177,446

In the period ended 31 December 2009, 92,000 ordinary shares of €2 each with an aggregate nominal value of €184,000 were allotted for a consideration of €184,000 (£164,340).

The ordinary and preference share capital have been converted to GBP at the year-end rate of
€1 : 0.89453 (2017: 0.88723).

	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £
<u>Share premium</u>		
Share premium	2,422,980,000	2,422,980,000

In the period ended 31 December 2009, 8,000 preference shares of €2 each with an aggregate nominal value of €16,000 were allotted at a premium of £302,872.50 per share to give a total consideration of £2,422,980,000.

	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £
<u>Currency translation reserve</u>		
At beginning of year	1,252	7,462
Currency translation ordinary shares	(1,344)	(5,713)
Currency translation preference shares	(116)	(497)
At end of year	(208)	1,252

The exchange results are directly accounted for through equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DIVIDENDS

	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £
Declared and paid during the year:		
Dividends on ordinary shares:		
Interim dividend for 2018: £661.34 per share (2017: £663.80 per share)	60,843,557	61,069,199

The dividends were paid on 17/12/2018.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties within the group.

	<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>		<u>Other receivables</u>	
	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £
SG London Branch	-	2,451	179,825	179,841
SG Leasing (March) Limited	-	-	2,426,016,126	2,425,813,718
	-	2,451	2,426,195,951	2,425,993,559

	<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Interest expense</u>	
	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £
SG London Branch	2,916	2,916	(45)	-
SG Leasing (March) Limited	73,879,083	73,879,083	-	-
	73,881,999	73,881,999	(45)	-

	<u>Dividends paid</u>	
	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £
SG Leasing (March) Limited	(60,843,557)	(61,069,199)

The following companies are related to the Company:

Société Générale Investments (U.K.) Limited, domiciled in London in the United Kingdom. Société Générale London is a branch of Société Générale, which is incorporated in France. SG Leasing (March) Limited, domiciled in London in the United Kingdom.

The £2,422,980,000 loan was granted to Société Générale Investments (UK) Limited on 17/12/2014. The loan was novated to SG Leasing (March) Limited on 23/12/2015. The following conditions are applicable: £2,422,980,000, interest rate 3.04910%, maturity date 16/12/2024.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the directors has been set out in Note 11.

Directors' transactions

There were no loans, quasi-loans or any other transactions carried out with the directors during the year other than what has already been disclosed in the directors' report (2017: £nil).

11. EMPLOYEES COST AND DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

The directors received no emoluments for services to the Company or Société Générale Investments (U.K.) Limited during the year (2017: £nil).

None of the directors had any material interest in any contract in relation to the business of the Company.

The Company did not have any employees for 2018 and 2017. All personnel that performs services is employed and remunerated by Société Générale London Branch.

12. HOLDING AND CONTROLLING COMPANY

The Company is a subsidiary of SG Leasing (March) Limited, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate holding company, controlling party and parent of the smallest and largest group for which group accounts are prepared is Société Générale, which is incorporated in France. Copies of the group accounts of Société Générale are available from the registered office at 29, Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris, France.

13. FINANCIAL RISKS

The management of risks in relation to financial instruments is an integral part of Société Générale's (the Group) corporate culture. The risks encountered by the Company are managed on its behalf by Société Générale. The main risks incurred in the Company's activities are as follows:

i) Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets exposed to credit risk are other receivables. The Company is exposed to credit risk to the extent that its counterparts may experience financial difficulty and would be unable to meet their obligations. To mitigate exposure to credit risk the Group has a risk approval process that is based on six principles:

- all transactions giving rise to a counterparty risk must be authorised in advance;
- all requests for authorisations relating to a specific client or client group are handled by a central operating division called the Risk Division. This division is designated, on a case by case basis, to ensure a consistent approach to risk management and the permanent control of Société Générale's potential exposure;
- systematic recourse to internal risk ratings. These ratings are provided by the operating divisions that are able to enter into financial exposure with a client and are validated by the Risk Division; they are included in all loan applications and are considered as part of the decision process regarding the issue of a loan;
- responsibility for analysing and approving risk is delegated to specific cr
- risk assessment departments are fully independent at each decision-maki

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

i) Credit Risk (continued)

The Risk Division aims to increase Société Générale's expertise by centralising the analysis of the quality of Société Générale's counterparties and the approval of exposure limits allocated to all locations and business lines.

The maximum credit risk that the Company is exposed to, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, is the gross carrying amount of receivables granted. The gross carrying amounts are declared in the statement of financial position and the notes to the accounts.

The Company is not aware of any material items that would affect the credit quality of its financial assets. The Company has no financial assets whose carrying value would be impaired or considered to be past due but for renegotiation of their terms.

ii) Market Risk: Interest Rate Risk and Sensitivity Analysis

As the principal business of the Company is financing activities it has a potential market risk exposure to movements in interest rates. Société Générale's policy is to concentrate interest rate risks within the capital market activities. These are monitored and controlled by the Group using 'Value at Risk' assessment models.

Therefore, the Company is constrained from entering into transactions where there is a significant interest rate exposure. If a fixed rate loan is entered into by the Company it must be financed on an equal fixed rate basis with one of the dedicated market teams. As this effectively hedges any interest rate risk exposure there is no sensitivity to interest rate movements in the Company's accounts.

The interest on the other receivables is subject to an interest rate risk as these are a long-term loans which are not linked to a variable market rate.

Where the fixing date is greater than one year, in the absence of an actively traded market, the fair value is calculated by discounting future cash flow to present values based on a market rate yield curve.

iii) Currency Risk

The Company has limited exposure to foreign currency risk as all exposures entered into, other than British pound, have been hedged with Société Générale. The extent of the Company's exposures is that its ordinary and preference share capital is denoted in EUR.

iv) Fair Values

The information set out below provides information about how the Group determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

The hierarchy establishes three categories for valuing financial instruments, giving the highest priority to unadjusted active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure an asset or a liability fall to different levels within the hierarchy, the classification of the entire asset or liability will be based on the lowest level input that is significant to the overall fair value measurement of the asset or liability.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices, credit spreads or interest rates and yields) at commonly quoted intervals; and

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

iv) Fair Values (continued)

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company develops unobservable inputs using the best information available in the circumstances, which would include the Company's own data, taking into account all information about market participant assumptions that is reasonably available.

Where the interest rate fixing date of loans and receivables is less than one year the loans and receivables are considered to approximate their carrying value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Where the fixing date is greater than one year, in the absence of an actively traded market, the fair value is calculated by discounting future cash flow to present values based on a market rate yield curve. The fair value hierarchy of these deposits are classified as Level 2.

v) Liquidity Risk

The principles and standards applicable to the management of liquidity risk are defined at Group level. The Company is responsible for managing its own liquidity and for respecting any liquidity constraints locally or those provided by the Asset Liability Management Department, a dedicated division that manages liquidity in the Group overall.

The Company's financial liabilities are primarily corporation tax and other payables.

(a) Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Financial liabilities:		
Other payables	-	2,451
Corporation tax	641,201	(12,144)
	<u>641,201</u>	<u>(9,693)</u>

The above being the undiscounted cash flow expected to be made.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities held at amortised cost

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Financial assets	<u>2,426,195,951</u>	<u>2,425,993,559</u>
Financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Société Générale's treasury teams ultimately manage the liquidity exposure of the Group. The objective is to finance the Group's activities at the best possible rates under normal conditions and ensure it can meet its obligations in the event of a crisis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

vi) Concentration Risk

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SG Leasing (March) Limited, whose ultimate holding company is Société Générale, a French banking institution headquartered in Paris, France, and is therefore integrated in the Société Générale Group (the Group).

The Company's deposits are with SG London Branch, which is a branch of Société Générale, and SG Leasing (March) Limited, whose ultimate holding company is Société Générale. Any adverse changes affecting the French economy are likely to have an adverse impact on the Société Générale's financial situation and consequently, on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

All loans and deposits registered in the Company's name are back to back within the Group and therefore, there is no effect in the statement of comprehensive income at the Group level. Taking into account this consideration and assuming that the credit spread of the Group and the Company is the same (same interest rate, maturity and other features), the estimation of the counterparty credit risk associated to the loans and deposits would be the same in assets and liabilities.

Negative economic conditions are mitigated by Société Générale's geographical and business diversification ("universal banking model") and demonstrated capacity to generate earnings.

Additionally, there has not been any default position to the date. All of the Company's deposits due from the Branch with a maturity in 2018 and previous years until the date of this report, have been recovered.

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented on the face of the balance sheet.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and financial liabilities. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company capital structure can be seen on page 10.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (Continued)

Capital and overall financing for the reporting periods under review is summarised as follows:

	<u>2018</u> £	<u>2017</u> £
Total Equity	2,425,554,750	2,426,005,703
Capital, share premium and share reserves	2,423,158,906	2,423,157,446
Total Equity plus borrowings	2,425,554,750 -	2,426,005,703 -
Overall financing	2,425,554,750	2,426,005,703
Capital-to overall financing ratio	0.99 - 1	0.99 - 1

15. PROPOSED PROFIT APPROPRIATION

The profit for the year amounted £60,392,604 (2017: £60,407,689).

The dividends paid during the year on preference shares amounted to £60,843,557 representing the entire profits accrued from 17 December 2017 to 18 December 2018 (2017: accrued from 17 December 2016 up to 18 December 2017 £61,069,199).

The Board of Directors proposes that the result for the financial year 2018 should be transferred to the retained earnings. The distribution of the result will be determined by a meeting of the management board of the Company. The financial statements reflect this proposal.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events.

17. ANTICIPATED DEVELOPMENTS

There are currently no plans to liquidate the Company and its future will be evaluated during the course of the current financial year. As a result preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis is, in the opinion of the Directors, appropriate.

These Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 28 June 2019, London:

.....
N. Dent
Director

.....
N. Proudfoot
Director

OTHER INFORMATION

PROVISIONS IN THE COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR APPROPRIATION OF PROFITS

Article 19 of the Company's Articles of Association states that a profit shall be at the disposal of the General Meeting.

If a loss has been sustained in any period, which is not recovered from a reserve or in any other way, no distributions of profit shall be made in subsequent periods as long as such loss has not been recovered.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The independent auditor's report is included on the next page.

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Hordle Finance B.V.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018 INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2018 of Hordle Finance B.V., based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Hordle Finance B.V. as at 31 December 2018, and of its result and its cash flows for 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. The statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018.
2. The following statements for 2018: the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows.
3. The notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of Hordle Finance B.V. in accordance with the "Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties" (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the "Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten" (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the "Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants" (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

REPORT ON THE OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual accounts contain other information that consists of:

- Report of the Directors.

- Other Information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Report of the Directors in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

DESCRIPTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Management is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

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. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures.
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identified during our audit.

Amsterdam, 28 June 2019

Deloitte Accountants B.V.

Signed on the original: A. den Hertog