

**DOUGHTY HANSON & CO IV LIMITED**

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

**31 DECEMBER 2020**



Registered in England and Wales No. 04645557  
Registered address 36 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BH

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Strategic Report

### Business review

The principal activity of Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited (the "Company") is, and will continue to be, to act as General Partner of the four Limited Partnerships forming Doughty Hanson & Co IV (in dissolution) (the "Fund") until their winding up.

The Fund completed the sale of its last two investments in September 2018. Further proceeds related to that transaction were received by the Fund in September 2019. Those monies will not be distributed until final assessment of potential contingent liabilities, and so the Fund is not expected to be liquidated before May 2022 and the Company's financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Given the nature of the business, the Company's Directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

### Performance and position

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 10. The Company's loss for the financial year is £7,000 (2019: £nil). No dividend was paid or proposed.

The Company's net assets at 31 December 2020 are £nil (2019: £6,680). Given the nature of the Company's business, the Directors are satisfied with the financial position of the Company.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of risks; the most significant are considered to be financial risk, legal and regulatory risk and operational risk.

### Financial risk

The significant financial risks are cash flow risk and exchange risk. Cash flow risk occurs due to the unmatched timings of income and expenses. These timings are also subject to change. This risk is mitigated through the use of both long-term and short-term cash flow modelling which are used to identify where cash flow issues may occur. Strong relationships are maintained with banks in case cash flow can not be managed internally within the DHC Limited Group.

Exchange risk arises due to currency differences between the income and expense base. The level of this risk has been considered to fall within acceptable parameters to date, but the Company continues to review its exchange rate management policy to ensure it is appropriate.

### Legal and regulatory risk

The DHC Limited Group operates in the UK. The regulatory environment is becoming more complex and demanding and in response to this the Company has maintained its arrangements for regulatory compliance through the retention of recognised professional advisers who advise on the compliance function. Regular internal compliance reviews are undertaken and recommendations are approved and implemented by the Board where appropriate.

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Strategic Report (continued)

### Operational risk

This includes personnel risk, IT risk, and business disruption. These risks are mitigated by the recruitment and retention of suitably qualified staff with remuneration set at an appropriate level, use of appropriate Directors and Officers insurance and business continuity provisions.

### Risks arising from coronavirus

The global outbreak of the coronavirus ("COVID-19") in Q1 2020 continues to adversely impact global commercial activity and has contributed to significant volatility in financial markets. The impact of the global outbreak has been rapidly evolving and many countries, including the United Kingdom, have reacted by instituting quarantines and restrictions on movement. Such actions are creating disruption in global supply chains, and adversely impacting a number of industries, as well as giving rise to general concern and uncertainty. The outbreak could have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of slower global economic growth. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19, although the introduction of vaccine programs in Q1 2021 is clearly encouraging.

The Group reviewed its continuity and contingency planning in February and March 2020. Following the worsening of the outlook in the UK in March 2020, staff have been working remotely from home, and this arrangement continues to work satisfactorily. The Directors expect the Company to be in a position to continue operations throughout this period of uncertainty and to continue as a going concern.

On behalf of the Board:



P. R. Kruppa  
Director  
9 April 2021

Registered Office:  
36 Broadway  
London  
SW1H 0BH

# **Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited**

## **Directors' Report**

The Directors present their Annual Report to the member together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### **Liability insurance**

The Company has professional indemnity insurance, in the form of a qualifying third party indemnity provision in place in respect of the duties of the Directors and Officers. This was in place throughout the year and at the date the Financial Statements were approved.

### **Directors**

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

R. P. Hanson  
G. D. Stening  
J. M. Bradshaw  
P. R. Kruppa (appointed 28 February 2020)  
B. M. Dooley (resigned 28 February 2020)

### **Risk Management**

The Company's risk management objectives are detailed in the Strategic Report on pages 3 and 4.

### **Dividend**

No dividend was paid or proposed (2019: nil).

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Directors' Report (continued)

### Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

### Directors' confirmations

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board:



P. R. Kruppa  
9 April 2021

Registered Office:  
36 Broadway  
London  
SW1H 0BH

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Independent auditors' report to the member of Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

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

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020; Profit and Loss Account, the Cash Flow Statement, and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

# **Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited**

## **Independent auditors' report to the member of Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited**

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)**

#### **Reporting on other information (continued)**

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

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

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

#### **Strategic report and Directors' Report**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

### **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

#### **Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.



# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Independent auditors' report to the member of Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

### Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we considered the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including those that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries to turnover or administrative expenses. Audit procedures performed included:

- Discussions with management, and review of relevant directors' meeting minutes, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud
- Understanding of management's internal controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities
- Testing journal entries, with a focus on journals indicating unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

#### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

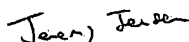
### Other required reporting

#### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Jeremy Jensen (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London  
9 April 2021

**Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited**  
**Registered in England and Wales No. 04645557**

**Profit and Loss Account**

**For the year ended 31 December 2020**

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Turnover</b>			
Fair value adjustments on investments		(7)	(44)
Administrative expenses		—	<u>44</u>
<b>Loss before taxation</b>	2	(7)	-
Tax on loss	5	—	—
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		<u>(7)</u>	<u>—</u>

The Company has no recognised comprehensive expense other than that shown above. All comprehensive expense is attributable to the Company.

**Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited**  
Registered in England and Wales No. 04645557

**Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020**

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	6	—	7
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents		—	—
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	—	—
<b>Net current assets</b>		—	—
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		-	7
<b>Provisions for liabilities and charges</b>	9	—	—
<b>Net assets</b>		—	7
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10	-	-
Profit and loss account		—	7
<b>Total shareholder's funds</b>		—	7

The Financial Statements on pages 10 to 21 were approved by the board of Directors on 7 April 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



P. R. Kruppa  
Director

**Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited**  
**Registered in England and Wales No. 04645557**

**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2020**

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>	<u>(7)</u>	—
<b>Operating loss for the financial year</b>	(7)	-
Adjustments for:		
Decrease in debtors	-	19,862
Decrease in creditors, accruals and deferred income	-	(52)
Loss on disposal of fixed asset investments	7	-
Decrease in fair value of fixed asset investments	-	44
Decrease in provision	-	(44)
Waiver of amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertaking	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,810)</u>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		
Proceeds from investments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited**  
**Registered in England and Wales No. 04645557**

**Statement of Changes in Equity**

**For the year ended 31 December 2020**

	Called up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total shareholder's funds £'000
<b>As at 1 January 2019</b>	-	19,817	19,817
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	—	—	—
Waiver of amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertaking	—	(19,810)	(19,810)
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<u>—</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(7)	(7)
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

#### General information

The principal activity of the Company is, and will continue to be, to act as General Partner of the four Limited Partnerships forming Doughty Hanson & Co IV (in dissolution) (the "Fund") until their winding up.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England & Wales, registration number 04645557.

#### Statement of compliance

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

#### Basis of accounting

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

The headings and formats adopted in the profit and loss account have been adapted from those specified in the Companies Act 2006 as, in the opinion of the Directors, those adopted more appropriately reflect the nature of the Company's business.

The Financial Statements contain information about Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 402 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

#### Fixed asset investments

Investments are valued at fair value less provision, if appropriate, for impairment. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated using an earnings multiple valuation model. A key assumption used in the model is the price earnings multiple which is determined by reference to the price earnings multiple of similar quoted companies. This valuation methodology is consistent with that which is used by the respective Funds and is presented to investors.

#### Limited Partnerships and Investments

As at 31 December 2020, the Company managed four private equity Limited Partnerships in which it has a small participating interest, and for which it acts as the General Partner. Investments held through the Limited Partnerships are made with the express intention of capital appreciation.

Through the investments in the Limited Partnerships, the investee companies held by the Limited Partnerships could be considered technically to be subsidiaries. However, investments held by the Fund are not included in the Company Financial Statements since there are severe long-term restrictions over the rights of the General Partner in relation to the Limited Partnerships.

The Fund completed the sale of its last two investments in September 2018. Further proceeds related to that transaction were received by the Fund in September 2019. Those monies will not be distributed until final assessment of potential contingent liabilities, and so the Fund is not expected to be liquidated before May 2022 and the Company's financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the Financial Statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in Financial Statements. Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

Deferred tax is measured at the enacted tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2020. This is due to uncertainty over when timing differences will reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

#### Income recognition

Partnership income is recognised as earned in accordance with the Limited Partnership Agreements from the date of signing the individual Limited Partnership Agreements.

#### Preferential drawings

Preferential drawings received are taxed when sufficient income and capital receipts are earned in the underlying Limited Partnerships of which the Company acts as General Partner. This timing difference gives rise to a deferred tax liability.

#### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transaction. Foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

#### Financial instruments

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

#### Financial assets

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

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

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

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.

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial assets (continued)

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 publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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

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

#### Financial liabilities

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

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

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

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

#### Offsetting

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



# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 2 Loss before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after charging:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Services provided by the Company's auditors:		
Fees payable for the audit of the Financial Statements	16	11
Fees payable for other services – tax advisory	1	1

In 2020 the Audit and Tax Fees for the Company were borne by Doughty Hanson & Co Managers Limited

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit & loss	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Changes in fair value of fixed asset investments	7	44

### 3 Employee information

There were no employees of the Company during the year (2019: nil). Services are provided to the Company by Doughty Hanson & Co Managers Limited, a fellow subsidiary of DHC Limited. Employees of Doughty Hanson & Co Managers Limited were awarded retention incentive arrangements by the Company that took the form of bonuses. The below entries represent reversal of bonus accruals.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Bonuses	—	(44)
	<u>—</u>	<u>(44)</u>

### 4 Directors' emoluments

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Directors' emoluments (excluding pension contributions)	24	26
Pension contributions	—	—
	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>

As at 31 December 2020 retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes for 1 Director (2019: 1 Director).

The emoluments of the Directors are paid by the ultimate parent company, DHC Limited, or a fellow subsidiary which make no recharge to the Company. The Directors are also directors of the ultimate parent company and/or a number of fellow subsidiaries and for disclosure purposes an apportionment of Directors' emoluments is made to the Company based on services provided.

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 5 Tax on Loss

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Current tax:</b>		
UK Corporation tax	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	—	—
<b>Total current tax</b>	—	—
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Total deferred tax	—	—
<b>Tax charge for the year</b>	—	—

### Reconciliation of tax charge

Tax assessed for the year is the same as the standard rate of United Kingdom corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Loss before tax	(7)	—
Loss before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2019: 19%).	(1)	-
Unutilised losses not recognised	1	-
Short term timing differences not recognised	—	—
<b>Tax charge for the year</b>	—	—

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK in 2020 was 19% (2019: 19%). Accordingly, the Company's losses for the year are taxed at a rate of 19% (2019: 19%). The relevant deferred tax balances have been measured at a rate of 19%, being the effective rate for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Company has experienced tax timing differences that would result in a deferred tax asset of £1,166,942 (2019: £1,165,665) at the balance sheet date. However this deferred tax asset has not been recognised as future taxable profits cannot be assured.

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 6 Investments

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Investments	=	<u>7</u>
<b>Reconciliation of movements</b>	<b>2020</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>£'000</b>
<b>Investments at cost</b>		
1 January	7	7
Additions	-	-
Disposals	<u>(7)</u>	-
<b>31 December</b>	-	7
Adjustment to fair value	=	-
<b>Fair value</b>		
31 December	=	<u>7</u>
	<b>2020</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>£'000</b>
<b>Adjustment to fair value</b>		
1 January	-	44
Net adjustments	-	(44)
On realisation	=	=
<b>31 December</b>	=	=

Investments represented a holding in Woodyard Limited, the Special Limited Partner in the Fund.

#### Subsidiaries

The Company currently has one wholly owned subsidiary which acts as nominee for the four Limited Partnerships constituting the Fund whose registered address is 36 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BH:

Doughty Hanson & Co IV Nominees One Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The above nominee company has held, as nominee, interests in portfolio companies for the beneficial ownership of the Limited Partnerships of the Fund.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 Section 405 exemption, the subsidiary has not been consolidated as it is considered immaterial.

Investments held by the Fund are not included in the Financial Statements since there are severe long-term restrictions over the rights of the General Partner in relation to the Limited Partnerships.

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 7 Debtors

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings are repayable on demand and are interest free and payable on demand.

### 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Accruals and deferred income	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### 9 Provisions for liabilities

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Employee retention arrangements	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Services are provided to the Company by Doughty Hanson & Co Managers Limited, a fellow subsidiary of DHC Limited. Employees of Doughty Hanson & Co Managers Limited were awarded retention incentive arrangements by the Company that took the form of bonuses.

### 10 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Authorised</b>		
1,000 (2019: 1,000) Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<b>Allotted, called up and issued</b>		
1 (2019: 1) Ordinary Share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

# Doughty Hanson & Co IV Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 11 Ultimate parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is DHC Limited, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these Financial Statements. DHC Limited is registered in the Cayman Islands and trades from 36 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BH. DHC Limited and all of its subsidiary companies, other than overseas operating companies, are subject to UK Corporation Tax. Overseas operating companies are subject to taxation in Germany, USA and Italy. The Financial Statements of DHC Limited are not publicly available.

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

### 12 Related parties

The Company is the General Partner of the four Limited Partnerships constituting the Fund. This entitles the Company to a share of income and capital distributions made in accordance with the Limited Partnership agreements. During the year, the Company received £nil by way of preferential drawings (2019: £nil).

### 13 Financial instruments

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit &amp; loss</b>		
Other investments	—	7
	—	7
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>		
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	-	-
Amount due from related undertaking	—	—
	—	—
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Accruals and deferred income	—	—
	—	—