# Intertrust

# Ferguson Holding A/S

c/o Harbour House, Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no. 29 68 90 83

# Annual report for 2017/18

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 19 December 2018

Pernille Ohlsen chairman

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# Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board and the boad of directors have today discussed and approved the annual report of Ferguson Holding A/S for the financial year 1 August 2017 - 31 July 2018.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 July 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 August 2017 - 31 July 2018.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 19 December 2018

### **Executive** board

Simon Gray director

**Board of directors** 

Graham Middlemiss chairman

Simon Gray

Robert Peter Henry Goldsmith



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Copenhagen, 19 December 2018

### **Executive board**

Simon Gray director

**Board of directors** 

chairman

Simon Gray

Robert Peter Henry Goldsmith

# Independent auditor's report

# To the shareholder of Ferguson Holding A/S Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ferguson Holding A/S for the financial year 1 August 2017 - 31 July 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 July 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 August 2017 - 31 July 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Independent auditor's report

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark 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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain 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.
- Obtain 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

# Independent auditor's report

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

# Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 19 December 2018

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR no. 33 96 35 56

Kim Takata Mücke

du vincle

state authorized public accountant

MNE no. mne10944

# **Company details**

The company

Ferguson Holding A/S c/o Harbour House Sundkrogsgade 21 DK-2100 Copenhagen

Reporting period:

1 August 2017 - 31 July 2018

Domicile:

Copenhagen

**Board of directors** 

Graham Middlemiss

Simon Gray

Robert Peter Henry Goldsmith

**Executive board** 

Simon Gray, director

**Auditors** 

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6 DK-2300 Copenhagen

Consolidated financial statement

The company is included in the consolidated financial

statements of Ferguson plc.

The consolidated financial statements can be obtained at the

following address:

Grafenauweg 10 CH-6301 Zug Switzerland

## Management's review

### **Business activities**

The object of the company is - directly or through portfolio investments in other companies - to carry on commercial and manufacturing business as well as investment activity.

# Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements is not subject to any uncertainty.

### **Unusual matters**

The company's financial position at 31 July 2018 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 July 2018 are affected by gain from selling subsidiaries with a net gain of TDKK 3.385.812.

### **Business review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 July shows a profit of TDKK 3.584.964, and the balance sheet at 31 July 2018 shows equity of TDKK 273.203, net extraordinary dividend declared during the year of TDKK 6.332.500.

# Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

# Income statement 1 August 2017 - 31 July 2018

	Note	2017/18 TDKK	2016/17 TDKK
Gross profit		-110.400	-36.650
Income from investments in subsidiaries Gain from disposal of subsidiaries Financial income Financial expenses  Profit/loss before tax	2 3 _	325.266 3.385.812 212 -14.305 <b>3.586.585</b>	0 0 10.009 -57.549 - <b>84.190</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year  Profit/loss for the year	4 _ =	-1.621 <b>3.584.964</b>	1,569 <b>-82.621</b>
Distribution of profit  Extraordinary dividend for the year Retained earnings		6.332.500 -2.747.536	0 -82.621
		3.584.964	-82.621

Contingent liabilities

# Balance sheet at 31 July 2018

	Note _	2017/18 TDKK	2016/17 TDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		2.000	2.000
Retained earnings	_	271.203	3.018.739
Equity	6 _	273.203	3.020.739
Other provisions		0	36.650
Total provisions	-	0	36,650
Credit institutions		0	199.657
Trade payables		64.198	75
Payables to group enterprises		0	1.722.700
Other payables		39.798	0
Total current liabilities		103.996	1.922.432
Total liabilities		103,996	1.922.432
Total equity and liabilities	_	377.199	4.979.821

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# **Notes**

		2017/18	2016/17
1	Staff expenses		
	Average number of employees	0	0
	Staff expenses have been included in Gain from disp	osal of subsidiaries.	
		2017/18	2016/17
2	Financial income	TDKK	TDKK
	Interest received from group enterprises	0	9,996
	Other financial income	212	13
		212	10.009
3	Financial expenses		
	Interest paid to group enterprises	11.444	54.889
	Other financial expenses	2,600	2.660
	Percentage surcharge, corporation tax	261	0
		14.305	57.549
4	Tax on profit/loss for the year		
	Current tax for the year	1.621	-7.280
	Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	5.711
		1.621	-1.569

## **Notes**

	Investment in Substituties	0	4.430.136
	Investment in subsidiaries	0	4,430.136
5	Assets relating to discontinued activities	2017/18 TDKK	2016/17 TDKK
		2017/10	2016/17

Assets relating to discontinued activities relates to the sale of Stark Group A/S business, which was completed during 2017/18.

### **Notes**

## 6 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed extra-ordinary dividend	Total
TDKK Equity at 1 August 2017 Extraordinary dividend	2.000	3.018.739	0	3,020,739
pald	0	0	-6,332,500	-6.332.500
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2.747.536	6.332.500	3.584.964
Equity at 31 July 2018	2.000	271.203	0	273.203

## 7 Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed income etc of the group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the company's liability.

# **Accounting policies**

The annual report of Ferguson Holding A/S for 2017/18 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected provisions as regards larger entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2017/18 is presented in TDKK.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any instalments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

# **Income statement**

### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue and other operating income less other external expenses.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include miscellaneous corporate expenses.

## **Accounting policies**

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

### **Balance** sheet

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

#### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.