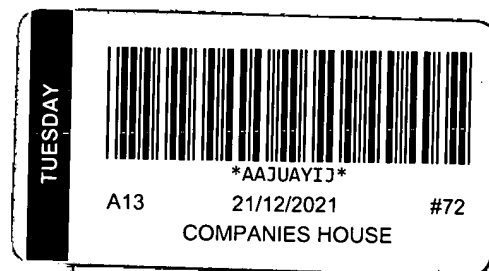


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Company Registration No. 3653794 (England and Wales)

DRP (UK) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



DRP (UK) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr D R Parmenter Mr R N Hingley Mr A Pardoe Mrs D M Mackett Mr J Wallace Mr D S Good Mr M Franks Mr R Parmenter Lord D M Jones M C Buist	(Appointed 1 January 2020) (Appointed 10 May 2021)
Secretary	Mr D R Pamerter	
Company number	3653794	
Registered office	Unit 212 Ikon Trading Estate Droitwich Road Hartlebury Worcestershire DY10 4EU	
Auditor	Price Pearson Finch House 28-30 Wolverhampton Street Dudley West Midlands DY1 1DB	
Business address	Unit 212 Ikon Trading Estate Droitwich Road Hartlebury Worcestershire DY10 4EU	

DRP (UK) LIMITED

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DRP (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Fair review of the business

DRP (UK) is one part of the DRP Group. DRP (UK) saw a decrease in turnover to £15.4M from £26.7M in 2019. As a result GP has decreased to £11.7m from £14.4m in 2019, this has contributed to the decrease in net assets to £4.5M from £4.6M in 2019.

We started 2020 full of optimism, our targets were set to deliver a record year. We anticipated £55m turnover and an EBITDA of over £5m. There was no reason why these figures couldn't be achieved, particularly after the growth and success of 2019.

On the 5th March, as a fleet of our lorries were on the way to the NEC to set up a 5000-delegate conference, we got a phone call from the client. Due to Covid, the event was cancelled, from that moment on, every event we had booked for 2020 was cancelled. As one of the largest creative communication agencies in the UK, 60% of our business revolves around business events and exhibitions. Overnight we lost 60% of our business, our sales fell from the anticipated £55m to £21m. By the 7th March, we had a three-phase plan in place, basically, phase one – 'Stop the Ship Sinking', phase two – 'Refit the Ship', phase three – 'Relaunch the Ship'.

Phase one was about protection and opportunity. We needed to protect the business and over 300 of the team members and their families. We took the decision not to lay off any of the team, instead protect the resource until the crisis was over. Government schemes such as Furlough and CBILS were a lifeline. We also saw a huge opportunity to relook at the business from every angle and prepare for the future, this was a once in a lifetime opportunity to accelerate growth potential.

First, we needed to also protect our clients and offer those who ran events and exhibitions an alternative. We had produced virtual events for over 25 years, however, only around four to five a year. We needed to massively expand our production capacity overnight and educate our clients as to a new way of working. Including for our team with 90% working from home.

Our team were amazing. Within days, we had broadcast facilities up and running with digital solutions being created 'on the hoof'. Before lockdown was announced in just three weeks, we had transformed the way we did business and the team had scaled up and reskilled. In 2020, we produced over 600 virtual events from 11 studios to over 1m delegates.

We created a £9m virtual events business from nothing.

It was then we turned our attention to the future and the opportunities. We had always led our sector with sustainability, this was time to really push forward. We launched our CSR Charter which is linked to the UN 17 sustainable goals and committed to zero carbon and zero landfill waste by 2021. We installed 750 solar panels generating 195kw, we planted 40 trees on our site and the team achieved 40 community projects. The team looked at new systems, processes and ways of working. Innovations we had planned over a three-year period were accelerated and achieved in months. While our buildings and offices were empty, we managed to complete refurbish many areas, without disturbing the working studios. This meant replacing the 1930's roof on the main building with an upgrade on insulation and the construction of a brand-new warehouse at the rear of the complex. We also made operational the new £1.8m creative, training and team welfare centre.

It was also a great time to look at our people development processes, with a complete overhaul of our Training Academy to increase the team training and development. 2020 was also the year of our three-year Investors in People assessment. Despite Covid it had to proceed, all be it virtually. We were Gold standard, however, following a week-long audit, we were upgraded to Platinum, one of only a small number of companies across the UK. We moved up to 16th position in the Sunday Times Best Companies to Work For and we also won 58 industry awards throughout the year. By the end of 2020, we had employed an additional 80 new team members. Those team members involved in real events were still not working and many were still furloughed as we waited for live events to return. We needed more digital, creative and video skills, so have onboarded the 80 new team members virtually and many of them have never been into an office or met other team members face to face, which is quite a challenge.

The year was challenging and frustrating, and yet enlightening and exciting. The team have been amazing, we stopped the ship sinking, we completed the refit and in 2021 we were ready to relaunch. The team are closer, we have seen greater collaboration and a real 'one team' spirit throughout 2020. We have learnt a lot about each other and the community we are part of. We are all ready to return to normality and face the future with optimism.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company recognises areas of risk to the business. The main area of risk is considered to be the current economic climate. The company aims to limit its risk to management level by expanding its customer base.

On behalf of the board



Mr D A Parmenter
Director

Date: 17.12.2021

DRP (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of presentation and communications.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

Mr D R Parmenter

Mr R N Hingley

Mr A Pardoe

Mrs D M Mackett

Mr J Wallace

Mrs J Davidson

(Deceased 27 May 2021)

Mr P K Nicholls

(Resigned 10 May 2021)

Mr D S Good

Mr M Franks

Mr R Parmenter

(Appointed 1 January 2020)

Lord D M Jones

M C Buist

(Appointed 10 May 2021)

Research and development

DRP (UK) Limited has continued to invest in research and development in this and the subsequent period.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company's performance.

There is no employee share scheme at present, but the directors are considering the introduction of such a scheme as a means of further encouraging the involvement of employees in the company's performance.

Post reporting date events

Post the reporting date, DRP (UK) Limited acquired 100% of the share capital of A-Vision (UK) Limited on 31st January 2021.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Future developments

No significant changes are foreseen in the foreseeable future.

Auditor

The auditor, Price Pearson, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Mr D R Parmenter
Director

Date: 17.12.2021

DRP (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DRP (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DRP (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the 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 for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF DRP (UK) LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

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 (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.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- Had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation; and
- Laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements but where non-compliance may be fundamental to the company's abilities to operate, continue in business or avoid material penalties. This includes Health and safety law and Employment law.

We discussed among the audit team and any internal specialists the risk of fraud within the financial statements and where it is most likely to occur.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address them are described below:

DRP (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF DRP (UK) LIMITED

The risk of revenue recognition – we performed the following procedures:

- Performing various cut off tests at the end of the financial year and beginning of the new financial year to check income has been included in the correct period as well as reviewing material invoices entered onto the system around the year end to check cut off.
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual trends and variances from one period to the next and discussions with management as to why these variances have occurred.
- Performing trade debtors verification to ensure balances outstanding have been received after date.
- Reviewing the sales reserve and checking this has been calculated in accordance with FRS102.

We also considered the risk of fraud through management override and in response we incorporated testing of manual journal entries into our audit approach. This involved testing specific journals at various points of the year, assessing the experience and knowledge of those processing the journals and an overview of all journals posted in the year from a report downloaded from the client's software.

We also assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are initiative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of the business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks also included:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements.
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims.
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- Examining legal expenses codes during the financial year and post year end to identify any noncompliance with laws and regulations or ongoing disputes.
- Reviewing various correspondence with key customers, HMRC and internal reports at both company and group level.
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF DRP (UK) LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Christopher Cooper FCA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Price Pearson

Date: 20/12/21

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Finch House
28-30 Wolverhampton Street
Dudley
West Midlands
DY1 1DB

DRP (UK) LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	15,365,561	26,656,187
Cost of sales		(3,684,379)	(12,262,054)
Gross profit		11,681,182	14,394,133
Administrative expenses		(16,140,771)	(14,508,630)
Other operating income		4,042,420	735,000
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(417,169)	620,503
Interest receivable and similar income	8	1,956	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(12,980)	(12,017)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(428,193)	608,486
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	302,500	105,812
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(125,693)	714,298

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
(Loss)/profit for the year	(125,693)	714,298
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(125,693)</u>	<u>714,298</u>

DRP (UK) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	10		1		1
Tangible assets	11	4,727,746		3,950,746	
Investments	12		1		1
			<u>4,727,748</u>		<u>3,950,748</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	13	1,120,151		1,026,488	
Debtors	14	7,741,107		6,107,341	
Cash at bank and in hand		906,509		2,531,796	
		<u>9,767,767</u>		<u>9,665,625</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(9,409,568)		(8,754,259)	
Net current assets			<u>358,199</u>		<u>911,366</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,085,947</u>		<u>4,862,114</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(357,051)		(87,025)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	19	272,500		193,000	
		<u>(272,500)</u>		<u>(193,000)</u>	
Net assets			<u><u>4,456,396</u></u>		<u><u>4,582,089</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		104		104
Profit and loss reserves		4,456,292		4,581,985	
Total equity			<u><u>4,456,396</u></u>		<u><u>4,582,089</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17.12.2021 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr D R Parmenter
Director


Mr R N Hingley
Director

Company Registration No. 3653794

DRP (UK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2019	104	3,867,687	3,867,791
Year ended 31 December 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	714,298	714,298
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2019	104	4,581,985	4,582,089
Year ended 31 December 2020:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(125,693)	(125,693)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2020	<hr/> <hr/> 104	<hr/> <hr/> 4,456,292	<hr/> <hr/> 4,456,396

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DRP (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 212 Ikon Trading Estate, Droitwich Road, Hartlebury, Worcestershire, DY10 4EU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

DRP (UK) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of DRP Holdings Limited and the results of DRP (UK) Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of DRP Holdings Limited which are available from Unit 212 Ikon Industrial Estate, Droitwich Road, Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, DY10 4EU.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised when the contract is fulfilled.

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 10 years and is subject to annual impairment reviews.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2% p.a. straight line basis
Freehold improvements	2% and 10% p.a. straight line basis
Plant and machinery	Flight cases 13.3% p.a. reducing balance basis Heavy duty cables and tools 50% p.a. reducing balance basis Other plant 20% p.a. reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer hardware 20% p.a. reducing balance basis Computer software 33.3% p.a. reducing balance basis Office equipment 20% p.a. straight line basis Fixtures & fittings 10% p.a. straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% p.a. reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, and associates are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Consumables are valued at purchase cost on a first in first out basis. Work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

Other financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.11 Equity instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.16 Government grants

Government grants relating to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme have been accounted for on a receivable basis.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 11 for the carrying amount of plant and equipment, and note 1.5 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Presentations and communication services	15,365,561	26,656,187
	<u>15,365,561</u>	<u>26,656,187</u>
	2020 £	2019 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	1,956	-
Grants received	3,460,410	-
	<u>3,460,410</u>	<u>-</u>
	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK 96.79%	14,872,683	25,805,219
Europe 2.75%	422,660	805,674
USA 0.46%	70,218	45,294
	<u>15,365,561</u>	<u>26,656,187</u>

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2020 £	2019 £
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	941	-
Government grants	(3,460,410)	-
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	10,000	10,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	682,678	466,808
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	88,942	139,738
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(17,473)
Rent charges	250,000	250,000
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	3,684,379	12,262,054
Operating lease charges	187,879	163,796
Team bonus (inc Er's NIC)	-	233,759
Management charges receivable	(568,000)	(735,000)
	<u>(568,000)</u>	<u>(735,000)</u>

In accordance with SI 2008/489 the company has not disclosed the fees payable to the company's auditors for 'other services' as this information is included in the consolidated financial statements of DRP Holdings Limited.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Multimedia	66	55
Print	7	7
Video	27	29
Project Management	27	29
Administration	39	34
Creative	26	25
Technical Services	43	43
Sales & marketing	14	11
VenuePot	7	6
Live graphics	13	9
Key accounts	12	10
Comms	19	12
	<u>300</u>	<u>270</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	10,957,198	9,656,211
Social security costs	1,084,791	1,023,376
Pension costs	594,802	259,644
	<u>12,636,791</u>	<u>10,939,231</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	904,820	988,366
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	36,626	15,712
	<u>941,446</u>	<u>1,004,078</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 6 (2019 - 6).

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6 Directors' remuneration

(Continued)

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	140,379	151,410

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	2,398
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	12,980	9,619
	12,980	12,017

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	1,956	-

9 Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(260,000)	(46,812)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(122,000)	(89,000)
Total current tax	(382,000)	(135,812)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	79,500	30,000
Total tax credit	(302,500)	(105,812)

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Continued)

The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(428,193)	608,486
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	(81,357)	115,612
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	4,738	2,449
Group relief	-	44,747
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(57,448)	(7,504)
Research and development tax credit	(534,825)	(208,208)
Other non-reversing timing differences	(3,789)	6,092
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(122,000)	(89,000)
Losses Utilised	341,763	-
Losses carried back	70,918	-
Deferred tax movement	79,500	30,000
Taxation credit for the year	(302,500)	(105,812)

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	56,076
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	56,075
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	1
At 31 December 2019	1

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Freehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 January 2020	1,249,320	905,107	3,169,995	2,179,841	212,213	7,716,476
Additions	-	469,042	721,346	356,901	54,572	1,601,861
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(60,845)	(60,845)
At 31 December 2020	1,249,320	1,374,149	3,891,341	2,536,742	205,940	9,257,492
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2020	183,228	125,357	2,237,927	1,101,587	117,631	3,765,730
Depreciation charged in the year	24,986	85,243	325,571	309,529	26,291	771,620
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(7,604)	(7,604)
At 31 December 2020	208,214	210,600	2,563,498	1,411,116	136,318	4,529,746
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2020	1,041,106	1,163,549	1,327,843	1,125,626	69,622	4,727,746
At 31 December 2019	1,066,092	779,750	932,068	1,078,254	94,582	3,950,746

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2020 £	2019 £
Plant and machinery	75,603	282,518
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	188,539	129,212
Leasehold improvements	457,314	208,838
	<u>721,456</u>	<u>620,568</u>
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	<u>88,942</u>	<u>139,738</u>

12 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Investments in subsidiaries	25	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2017	1
At 31 December 2020	1
Impairment	
At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	1
At 31 December 2019	1

13 Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Work in progress	1,115,971	1,022,350
Consumables	4,180	4,138
	<u>1,120,151</u>	<u>1,026,488</u>

14 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,899,989	2,790,926
Corporation tax recoverable	428,812	46,812
Amount due from parent	2,208,179	1,728,316
Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings	601,945	829,107
Other debtors	83,679	209,646
Prepayments and accrued income	518,503	502,534
	<u>7,741,107</u>	<u>6,107,341</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	200,931	-
Obligations under finance leases	18	186,629	137,564
Trade creditors		1,924,479	1,932,365
Amounts due to group undertakings		630,215	305,676
Other taxation and social security		1,372,575	940,671
Deposits received in advance		4,179,116	4,126,698
Other creditors		484,784	925,948
Accruals and deferred income		430,839	385,337
		<u>9,409,568</u>	<u>8,754,259</u>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Obligations under finance leases	18	357,051	87,025
		<u>357,051</u>	<u>87,025</u>

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £744,611 (2019: £224,589).

17 Loans and overdrafts

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	200,931	-
	<u>200,931</u>	<u>-</u>
Payable within one year	200,931	-
	<u>200,931</u>	<u>-</u>

A loan was taken out on 23 April 2020 which was secured on assets held within the company and DRP Holdings Limited acted as a guarantor.

The final repayment date falls 12 months and 0 days after the date the facility is drawn down. Interest on the loan shall accrue at a fixed interest rate of 4.42% per annum.

The loan has been repaid in full since the year end.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18 Finance lease obligations

	2020 £	2019 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	206,679	143,377
In two to five years	445,563	90,478
	<u>652,242</u>	<u>233,855</u>
Less: future finance charges	(108,562)	(9,266)
	<u>543,680</u>	<u>224,589</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery and vehicles. No restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

The company's hire purchase liabilities are secured by the assets purchased.

19 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
Balances:		
ACAs	<u>272,500</u>	<u>193,000</u>
		2020 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 January 2020		193,000
Charge to profit or loss		79,500
Liability at 31 December 2020		<u>272,500</u>

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2020 £	2019 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>594,802</u>	<u>259,644</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

At the year end £82,694 was unpaid (2019: £49,113)

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

21 Share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital				
Authorised				
Ordinary A Shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A Shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
Ordinary B Shares of £1 each	4	4	4	4
	104	104	104	104

The A and B shares have equal rights in respect of voting, dividends and winding up.

22 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company's bankers hold a multilateral guarantee with all the group companies.

At the balance sheet date, this guarantee amounted to £4,252,778 (2019 - £1,918,170).

23 Ultimate controlling party

The company is controlled by DRP Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. DRP Holdings Limited is controlled by D R Parmenter.

The smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is DRP Holdings Limited. Copies of DRP Holdings Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the company secretary at Unit 212 Ikon Trading Estate, Droitwich Road, Hartlebury, Worcestershire, DY10 4EU.

24 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its properties and equipment. The leases are fixed for an average of 5 years.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	256,195	214,050
Between two and five years	308,792	396,391
	564,987	610,441

25 Subsidiaries

These financial statements are separate company financial statements for DRP (UK) Limited.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

25 Subsidiaries

(Continued)

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business
DRP Presentations Limited	See reference 1	Dormant company

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Capital and Reserves £	Profit/(Loss) £
DRP Presentations Limited	1	-

Registered office:

1) Unit 212 Ikon Industrial Estate, Droitwich Road, Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, DY10 4EU

26 Directors' advances and credits

During the year directors operated current accounts. The details were:

	Mr D R Parmenter	Mr R N Hingley
Cash in hand balance as at 1 January 2020	233,711	33,733
Dividends declared	-	-
Introduced	-	54,571
Amounts drawn	(230,171)	(86,973)
	<u>3,540</u>	<u>1,331</u>
Cash in hand balance as at 31 December 2020	<u>3,540</u>	<u>1,331</u>

	Mr P K Nicholls
Cash in hand balance as at 1 January 2020	-
Dividends declared	-
Introduced	10,435
Amounts drawn	(11,713)
	<u>(1,278)</u>
Cash overdrawn as at 31 December 2020	<u>(1,278)</u>

The above advances were interest free, had no fixed repayment date and were unsecured.

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

27 Related party transactions

Related Businesses

The following businesses are related parties of DRP (UK) Limited:

Name of business	Nature of relationship
International Visual Communication Association Ltd	D Parmenter is also a director of International Visual Communication Association Ltd.
DRP Holdings Limited	DRP Holdings Limited holds 96% of the share capital of DRP (UK) Limited.
Grosvenor Television Productions Limited	DRP (UK) Limited is a fellow subsidiary of Grosvenor Television Productions Limited.
Corporate Media Displays Limited	DRP (UK) Limited is a fellow subsidiary of Corporate Media Displays Limited.
Penguins Events Limited	DRP (UK) Limited is a fellow subsidiary of Penguins Events Limited.
HMX Corporate Communication Limited	DRP (UK) Limited is a fellow subsidiary of HMX Corporate Communication Limited.
Firehouse Productions Limited	DRP (UK) Limited is a fellow subsidiary of Firehouse Productions Limited
Karma Games Limited	D Parmenter and R Hingley are also directors of Karma Games Limited and hold 45% of the share capital of Karma Games Limited.
DRP GMBH	DRP (UK) Limited is a fellow subsidiary of DRP GMBH.

and the following transactions took place with these businesses during the year:

Name of business	Nature of transaction	Amount	Balance due (to)/ from Other Party
International Visual Communication Association Ltd	Sales to	-	
	Purchases from	(2,100)	
	Ongoing Loan	(39,299)	56,024
DRP Holdings Limited	Sales to	64	
	Purchases from	(31,860)	
	Rent Recharge	(250,000)	
	Dividend paid	-	
	Ongoing loan	224,047	2,208,179
Grosvenor Television Productions Limited	Loan	293,619	(121,931)
	Management charge	250,000	

DRP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

27 Related party transactions (Continued)

Corporate Media Displays Limited	Sales to	36,000	
	Purchases from	(1,530)	
	Ongoing loan	39,633	191,458
Penguins Events Limited	Sales to	-	
	Management charge	-	
	Loan repaid	(728,308)	(51,015)
HMX Corporate Communication Limited	Sales to	88,056	
	Management charge	278,000	
	Loan	(507,905)	
	Ongoing loan		(457,269)
Firehouse Productions Limited	Sales to	148,596	
	Purchases from	(8,316)	
	Loan made	230,159	270,159
	Management charge	40,000	
Karma Games Limited	Sales to	8,340	
	Purchases from	(29,832)	
	Loan made	-	-
DRP GMBH	Loan	140,328	140,328

The company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

Other related party transactions

Personal guarantees have been given by the following directors as security for the bank for the following amounts:

	£
D R Parmenter	90,000
R Hingley	10,000

During the year a motor vehicle was sold to a director at market value.

All Related Party Transactions

There are no provisions against any of the amounts owing at the year end and no further amounts have been written off in respect of these transactions during the year other than those noted above.