Registered number: 10312062

### **DCMN MARKETING SOLUTIONS LTD**

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



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### DCMN MARKETING SOLUTIONS LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 10312062

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6		542
		-	542
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	90,965	
Cash at bank and in hand		33,556	
	•	124,521	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(55,350)	
Net current assets	-		69,171
Total assets less current liabilities		-	69,713
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(324,617)
Net (liabilities)/assets		_	(254,904)
Capital and reserves		-	
Called up share capital	10		20,000
Profit and loss account			(274,904)
		-	(254,904)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

A M Dengler

Director 25CT2018

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. General information

DCMN Marketing Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 10312062. The registered office is 2nd Floor Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London, W1F 8GQ.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

As at 31 December 2017 the Company had net liabilities of £254,904 and a cash balance of £33,556. The immediate parent company, DCMN GmbH, are willing to provide financial support as and when required to ensure that the Company can meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. As such, the directors consider that the accounts have been properly prepared on a going concern basis.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment

- 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

#### 2.6 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.8 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management have applied the following judgements in the preparation of these financial statements:

#### Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation and product life cycles are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

#### **Deferred tax assets**

Management is required to assess whether it is appropriate to recognise a deferred tax asset relating to taxable losses available to the Company. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of losses and other deductions can be deducted.

To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available forecasts. Therefore, this involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the Company in which a deferred tax asset would be recognised.

#### 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, excluding directors, during the period was 3.

#### 5. Taxation

At 31 December 2017 the Company had unrelieved tax losses in the order of £274,904, which are available for relief against future trading profits. In the opinion of the directors the future generation of sufficient surpluses to utilise these losses in the immediate future is uncertain, and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in these accounts.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 6. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
Additions	574
At 31 December 2017	574
Depreciation	
Charge for the period on owned assets	32
At 31 December 2017	32
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	542 

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Debtors .	
	2017 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	45,526
Other debtors	45,439
	90,965
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	
	2017
	£
Trade creditors	55,350
	55,350
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	
	2017 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	324,617
	324,617
Share capital	
	2017 £
20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000
20,000 £1 ordinary shares were issued at par on incorporation.	
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors  Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  Trade creditors  Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Amounts owed to group undertakings  Share capital  Allotted, called up and fully paid 20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 11. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

2017 £

Not later than 1 year

4,140

4,140

#### 12. Related party transactions

DCMN Marketing Solutions Ltd have taken the experition under FRS 102, section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.1A whereby the company is not required to disclose transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

#### 13. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is D.C. Capital City Equity GmbH, a company incorporated in Germany. The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party.

#### 14. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2017 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed by Kate Barekati (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Ecovis Wingrave Yeats LLP.