

DTA Group Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the Period ended 31 December 2021

Company Registration No. 13000070 (England and Wales)

DTA Group Limited

Company Information

Directors	T A Blandford	(Appointed 5 November 2020)
	P A Gaskell	(Appointed 5 November 2020)
	A Drake	(Appointed 5 November 2020)
	B Hosey	(Appointed 5 November 2020)
	M C Scott	(Appointed 5 November 2020)

Company number	13000070
-----------------------	----------

Registered office	12 Flitcroft Street Covent Garden London United Kingdom WC2H 8DL
--------------------------	--

Auditor	Moore Kingston Smith LLP Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street London W1T 1QL
----------------	---

Business address	12 Flitcroft Street Covent Garden London United Kingdom WC2H 8DL
-------------------------	--

DTA Group Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 7
Profit and loss account	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 18

DTA Group Limited

Directors' Report

For the period ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the Period ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The company was incorporated on 05 November 2020.

The principal activities of the company are to act as the holding company for the group's trading companies.

Results and dividends

The results for the Period are set out on page 8.

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

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

Directors

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

T A Blandford	(Appointed 5 November 2020)
P A Gaskell	(Appointed 5 November 2020)
A Drake	(Appointed 5 November 2020)
B Hosey	(Appointed 5 November 2020)
M C Scott	(Appointed 5 November 2020)
M Bentley	(Appointed 5 November 2020 and resigned 21 January 2022)
M Bernstein	(Appointed 11 November 2020 and resigned 21 January 2022)
A R Brown	(Appointed 5 November 2020 and resigned 21 January 2022)
J Williams	(Appointed 11 November 2020 and resigned 21 January 2022)

Supplier payment policy

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to follow the CBI's Prompt Payers Code (copies are available from the CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU).

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to:

- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations.

The company had no trade creditors at the year end.

Auditor

Moore Kingston Smith LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

DTA Group Limited

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2021

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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

A Drake
Director

3 November 2022

DTA Group Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of DTA Group Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DTA Group Limited (the 'company') for the Period ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, 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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (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 2021 and of its loss for the Period 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.

DTA Group Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of DTA Group Limited

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 Directors' Report for the financial Period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 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 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.

DTA Group Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of DTA Group Limited

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 purposes 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 the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

DTA Group Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of DTA Group Limited

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK adopted International Accounting Standards, and UK taxation legislation.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

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.

DTA Group Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of DTA Group 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.

Ian Graham (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP

3 November 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Charlotte Building
17 Gresse Street
London
W1T 1QL

DTA Group Limited

Profit And Loss Account

For the period ended 31 December 2021

		Period ended 31 December 2021 £
	Notes	
Turnover	3	100,423
Administrative expenses		(3,812,492)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(3,712,069)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	1,500,000
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(2,212,069)
Tax on (loss)/profit		-
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the financial Period		<u>(2,212,069)</u>

DTA Group Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8		4,487
Investments	9		12,352,683
			<u>12,357,170</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	11	27,907	
Cash at bank and in hand		165,034	
		<u>192,941</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(25,973)	
		<u></u>	
Net current assets			166,968
Net assets			<u>12,524,138</u>
			<u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	14,736,207	
Profit and loss reserves		(2,212,069)	
		<u></u>	
Total equity			<u>12,524,138</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 November 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Drake
Director

Company Registration No. 13000070

DTA Group Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 31 December 2021

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 5 November 2020		-	-	-
Period ended 31 December 2021:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period		-	(2,212,069)	(2,212,069)
Issue of share capital	14	14,736,207	-	14,736,207
Balance at 31 December 2021		<u>14,736,207</u>	<u>(2,212,069)</u>	<u>12,524,138</u>

DTA Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DTA Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 12 Flitcroft Street, Covent Garden, London, United Kingdom, WC2H 8DL. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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.

DTA Group Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of Value Demonstration UK Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company at the balance sheet date. Exemptions have been taken in relation to the presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

The Directors have decided to apply the exemption under Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as: (i) the company was a wholly owned immediate subsidiary of Value Demonstration UK Holdings Limited; (ii) group accounts have already been prepared at Value Demonstration UK Holdings Limited level and are filed at Companies House alongside these accounts for the period ending 31 December 2021.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Value Demonstration UK Holdings Limited. The group accounts of Value Demonstration UK Holdings Limited are available to the public and can be obtained from Companies House.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, 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.

1.3 Turnover

The management charge income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established and the associated performance obligations have been met.

1.4 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:

Computers	3 years straight line
-----------	-----------------------

DTA Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Investments 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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

When any of the above-mentioned conditions for classification of financial assets is not met, a financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized initially at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss, and is included within finance income or finance costs in the statement of income for the reporting period in which it arises.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where the financial assets are held within the company's business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognised through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to profit or loss when the debt instrument is derecognised.

DTA Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The company has made an irrevocable election to recognize changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments through other comprehensive income, not through profit or loss. A gain or loss from fair value changes will be shown in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction cost directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognized through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to retained earnings when the equity instrument is derecognized or its fair value substantially decreased. Dividends are recognized as finance income in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those measured at fair value through profit or 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 of the investment have been affected.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.8 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term, or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

DTA Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

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 once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

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

1.11 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 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

Critical judgements

Impairment of investments

The recoverable amount of investments is based on future cash flows for the individual investments. In determining whether any impairment is required, management makes a number of estimates in respect of future cash flows and future earnings growth. Following their assessment and review, the directors have determined impairment is necessary.

3 Turnover

2021

£

Turnover analysed by class of business

Management charge

100,423

=====

DTA Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2021

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2021
	£
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):	
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,158
	<u><u> </u></u>

5 Employees

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

	2021
	Number
	9
	<u><u> </u></u>

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021
	£
Income from fixed asset investments	
Income from shares in group undertakings	1,500,000
	<u><u> </u></u>

7 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	2021
	£
In respect of:	
Investments in subsidiaries	3,716,851
	<u><u> </u></u>

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Computers
	£
Cost	
Additions	5,645
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	5,645
	<u> </u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Charge for the Period	1,158
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	1,158
	<u> </u>

DTA Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2021

8 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

	Computers £
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	4,487

9 Investments

	Current 2021 £	Non-current 2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries	-	12,352,683

Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Except as detailed below the directors believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation	
At 5 November 2020	-
Additions	16,069,534
At 31 December 2021	16,069,534
Impairment	
At 5 November 2020	-
Impairment losses	(3,716,851)
At 31 December 2021	(3,716,851)
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	12,352,683

DTA Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2021

9 Investments

(Continued)

On 31 December 2020 DTA Group Limited acquired the entire issued share capital of; 2CV Limited for consideration of £8,953,813 and The Value Engineers Limited for consideration of £5,782,393.

On 26 May 2021 DTA Group Limited acquired the entire issued share capital of Signal Agency Limited for consideration of £833,328.

On 13 September 2021 DTA Group Limited acquired the entire issued share capital of DTAG Inc for consideration of £500,000.

10 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Address	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
2CV Limited	1	Ordinary	100
The Value Engineers Limited	2	Ordinary	100
Signal Agency Limited	3	Ordinary	100

Registered office addresses (all UK unless otherwise indicated):

- 1 12 Flitcroft Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2H 8DL
- 2 12 Flitcroft Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2H 8DL
- 3 Jessop House, Jessop Avenue, Cheltenham, GL50 3SH

11 Debtors

	2021 £
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	27,740
Prepayments and accrued income	167
	<u>27,907</u>

12 Creditors

	Notes	2021 £
Creditors	13	19,771
Taxation and social security		6,202
		<u>25,973</u>

DTA Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2021

13 Creditors

	2021 £
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	19,771

14 Share capital

	2021 Number	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	14,736,207	14,736,207

On incorporation, 1 Ordinary share was issued for £1.

On 31 December 2020 as part of the acquisition of The Value Engineers Limited and 2CV Limited, 14,736,206 Ordinary shares were issued at par value.

15 Controlling party

As at 31 December 2021, the immediate parent undertaking and controlling party was Cello Health Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party was Value Demonstration UK Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The largest group in which the accounts are consolidated in are those of Value Demonstration UK Holdings Limited, which are available from Companies House.

After the year end, DTA Group Limited was acquired by a group headed by Exaudio Capital Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Vespa Capital LLP, a partnership registered in England and Wales.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.