Company Registered Number: 06429398

DOUBLESIX DIGITAL PUBLISHING LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

Contents

Company Information
Year ended 31 December 2017

Directors	R Haxton D Wheatley
Registered Office	Suffolk House, Suites 1-3, 2nd floor George Street Croydon CR0 1PE
Auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP 30 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1AG

Report of the Directors
Year ended 31 December 2017

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal Activities, Review of the Business and Future Developments

The Company's principal activity is the design and development of high quality computer games for which it self-publishes via various third party digital distribution platforms.

The Company continued its strategy of not developing new games but to continue to exploit the existing games already on the market using its existing Intellectual Property (IP). The development of new games has ceased and the activities of the Company scaled down accordingly. The Company continues to benefit from the exploitation of the existing IP that has been developed by the Company.

The Company financed the limited development of its games from the group's working capital and, where appropriate, via co-funding arrangements with third parties who contributed towards the cost of development of certain games in exchange for a share of the revenues generated from sales of the finished game.

Any funds received from third parties under co-publishing arrangements were deferred and were carried on the balance sheet within other creditors until such time as the games are released. As at 31 December 2017 there were £nil co-funding amounts deferred.

Following the referendum result in the UK to leave the European Union, the Board continues to monitor the situation carefully and will undertake appropriate action to mitigate risk as the need arises.

Going Concern

After making appropriate enquiries of the Catalis SE Group (the ultimate parent and controlling party), the Directors have concluded that the Company will continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The management board of the Company and all other subsidiaries of Catalis SE have produced budgets and cash flow forecasts which have been used by Catalis SE to forecast cash flows for the Group for the period ending 30 April 2019. The Group's main banking facilities are provided by HSBC Bank plc and the cash flow forecasts demonstrate that the cash flows will provide sufficient resources for the Group to pay its liabilities as and when they become due.

The Group is forecast to generate operating profits and positive cash flows from operating activities and remain in compliance with its bank covenants in the year ending 31 December 2018 and the first quarter of 2019.

Doublesix Digital Publishing Limited has received confirmation from Catalis SE, its ultimate parent undertaking, of its intention to continue to provide financial and other support to the extent necessary to enable the Company to continue to pay its liabilities as and when they become due for a period not less than one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

On this basis, the directors believe it is appropriate to adopt the going concern assumption in the preparation of these financial statements.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk, liquidity risk and technology risk.

Credit risk - The Company's principal financial assets is cash so the company has no significant credit risk.

Cash flow risk - The Company has limited cash out flows due to the reduction in activity in 2017 and is supported by its ultimate parent company, Catalis SE. Catalis SE supports the company in its management of day to day working capital and has pledged to continue to do so.

Liquidity risk - In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for on-going operations and future developments the Company uses a mixture of cash and intergroup financing.

Technology risk - The company is subject to the risks associated with frequent and rapid technological developments and to changes in the international markets for consumer leisure products and in order to mitigate this risk the Company trains its staff to keep pace with technological advances and continues to invest in its own proprietary technology.

Qualifying Third Party Indemnity Provisions

There were no Third Party Indemnity Provisions in place with regard to any of the directors who served in the current or prior year that require disclosure under s234 Companies Act 2006.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2016: £nil).

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year were as follows:

R Haxton
D Wheatley

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable laws, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland)

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 and profit and 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 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Report of the Directors' confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Financial Instruments

The Company is financed by inter-company debt. In addition, various financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors arise directly from the business operations. The Company did not enter into any hedging arrangements in the year.

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year.

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them as auditor will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

In preparing this directors' report advantage has been taken of the small companies exemption provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006, and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A - small entities.

On behalf of the Board,

R Haxton
Director
16 April 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Doublesix Digital Publishing Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Doublesix Digital Publishing Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 2017 and of its profit 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.

Who we are reporting to

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year 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.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Doublesix Digital Publishing Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on pages 4 and 5, 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Nicholas Page
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
London
Date: 16|4|18

Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
TURNOVER	2	**36,534**	**27,235**
Cost of sales		5,141	(7,058)
GROSS PROFIT		**41,675**	**20,177**
Administrative expenses		(17,324)	(18,686)
Other operating income	3	2,469,766	-
OPERATING PROFIT		2,494,117	1,491
Interest payable and similar charges	4	-	(7,029)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	5	2,494,117	(5,538)
TAXATION	8	-	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		2,494,117	(5,538)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		2,494,117	(5,538)

The amounts above all relate to continuing operations

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	10	9,237		-	
***CREDITORS*: amounts falling due within one year**	11	(740,366)		(3,225,246)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(731,129)		(3,225,246)
TOTAL NET LIABILITIES			(731,129)		(3,225,246)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	12		1		1
Profit and loss account			(731,130)		(3,225,247)
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT			(731,129)		(3,225,246)

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provision of FRS 102 Section 1A – small entities.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on

16 April 2018

R Haxton
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
As at 31 December 2017

	Share Capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total Shareholders deficit £
At 1 January 2016	1	(3,219,709)	(3,219,708)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(5,538)	(5,538)
At 1 January 2017	1	(3,225,247)	(3,225,246)
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	2,494,117	2,494,117
At 31 December 2017	1	(731,130)	(731,129)

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

Doublesix Digital Publishing Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2016. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

The financial statements contain information about Doublesix Digital Publishing Limited as an individual company.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Catalis SE, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Catalis SE are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Catalis SE include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.26 Share Based Payments; and,
- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed below.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgement, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 on-going 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 area where the directors have applied judgements is the estimated useful life of the intangible fixed assets.

Going Concern

After making appropriate enquiries of the Catalis SE Group (the ultimate parent and controlling party), the Directors have concluded that the Company will continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The management board of the Company and all other subsidiaries of Catalis SE have produced budgets and cash flow forecasts which have been used by Catalis SE to forecast cash flows for the Group for the period ending 30 April 2019. The Group's main banking facilities are provided by HSBC Bank plc and the cash flow forecasts demonstrate that the cash flows will provide sufficient resources for the Group to pay its liabilities as and when they become due.

The Group is forecast to generate operating profits and positive cash flows from operating activities and remain in compliance with its bank covenants in the year ending 31 December 2018 and the first quarter of 2019.

Doublesix Digital Publishing Limited has received confirmation from Catalis SE, its ultimate parent undertaking, of its intention to continue to provide financial and other support to the extent necessary to enable the Company to continue to pay its liabilities as and when they become due for a period not less than one year from the date of approval of these financial statements. On this basis, the directors believe it is appropriate to adopt the going concern assumption in the preparation of these financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of business. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

Royalty income is recognised in revenue on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements. Depending on the individual contract, royalty income is generated either on a fixed amount per unit sold or as a percentage per unit sold.

Other Operating Income

Arrangements exist with publishers who provide advance funding whilst games are being developed. Once games are launched, the initial funding received is apportioned as other income using estimates of expected revenues over the life of the game (note 4).

Financial Assets

Financial assets are initially and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Intangible Fixed Assets

Development costs relating to self-published titles include staff time and direct materials.

Research and development expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred except development expenditure incurred on individual projects which meets the following criteria:

- The project is clearly defined and related expenditure is separately identifiable;
- The project is technically feasible and commercially viable;
- Current and future costs are expected to be exceeded by future sales, and
- Adequate resources exist for the project to be completed.

In such circumstances the costs are carried forward and amortised over the life of the game (typically 3-5 years), commencing in the year the Company starts to benefit from the expenditure. Amortisation is calculated by matching the costs of the game to the revenue earned.

Co-funding arrangements

Arrangements exist with publishers who provide advance funding whilst games are being developed. Once games are launched, the publisher is entitled to amounts determined as a proportion of revenue derived from the game. As there is an obligation to transfer economic benefits as a result of a past event, these advances have been treated as liabilities within other creditors and the publishers' share of revenue is accounted for as a finance charge.

The finance charges are recognised from the date that the game is launched at the rate of the contractual proportion of revenue. The initial funding received is apportioned as other income using estimates of expected revenues over the life of the game.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Pension costs

Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme and those payable to employees' personal pension plans are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Current and Deferred Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the result for the year and takes into account deferred taxation. Current tax is measured at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Foreign Currencies

Non monetary assets and liabilities, revenue and costs that are expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling on the date on which transactions occur. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Differences arising on the translation of such items are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2. TURNOVER

	2017 £	2016 £
United Kingdom	-	1,745
Europe	7,017	-
Rest of the World	29,517	25,490
TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR	36,534	27,235

3. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2017 £	2016 £
Forgiveness of amounts payable to group undertakings	2,469,766	-

In November 2017 Kuju Entertainment Limited, a fellow group company, entered into liquidation and an amount of £2,469,766 was released to the income statement in the year. The debtor amount was fully provided for in the books of Kuju Entertainment Limited.

4. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2017 £	2016 £
Finance charges payable to co-funders	-	7,029

5. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor		
Audit of the company's accounts	4,436	4,281
Non audit fees	3,700	3,700
Cost of sales credit for over accrued licensor royalties	(6,798)	-
Loss on foreign exchange	727	4,045

6. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Two (2016 – two) of the directors who served during the year were paid by Testronic Laboratories Limited, a fellow group company, and their emoluments are disclosed in the financial statements of that company. The directors do not feel it is practical to apportion their emoluments between group companies. Total remuneration for the year amounted to £394,035 (2016 - £397,639)

One (2016 – one) of the directors who served in the year is a member of a defined contribution pension scheme. The average numbers of employees is nil (2016: nil)

7. PENSION

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and contributes to individuals' personal pension plans. The assets of the group scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the funds and amounted to £nil (2016 – £nil). The amount of outstanding contributions payable to the group scheme and personal pension plans amounted to £187 (2016 – £187) and are included in other creditors.

8. TAXATION

There is no tax charge for the year (2016 – £nil) as the company made no taxable profit.

The company has tax losses of approximately £2.8m (2016 – £2.8m) to carry forward. No deferred tax asset has been recognised as the timing of its recoverability through reduced corporation tax payable is uncertain.

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2017 of 19.25% (2016 – 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	2,494,117	(5,538)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in UK of 19.25% (2016 – 20%)	480,117	(1,108)
Effects of:		
Income not deductible for tax purposes	(475,345)	-
Transfer pricing adjustment	-	-
Deferred tax not recognised	(4,772)	1,108
Current tax for the year	-	-

The substantially enacted tax rate needs to be disclosed. Reductions in the rate of UK Corporation Tax from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2016) and to 20% (from 1 April 2017) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective from 1 April 2018) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2017.

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Development costs £
COST	
At 1 January 2017 & 31 December 2017	2,405,256
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2017 & 31 December 2017	2,405,256
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2017 & 31 December 2016	-

Development costs represent expenditure on individual games which is carried forward when future recoverability from sales of the games can be foreseen with reasonable assurance. These assets are amortised in line with estimated sales from the related games unless impairment testing identifies that in addition an impairment charge is required. There was no impairment charge for the year ended 31 December 2017.

10. DEBTORS

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed from Group undertakings	9,237	-

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	13,827	14,555
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	636,601	3,096,334
Other creditors	187	187
Accruals and deferred income	89,751	114,170
	740,366	3,225,246

During the year the loan facility agreed between the Company's ultimate parent company, Catalis SE and KBC Bank has been repaid in full and a new facility agreed with HSBC Bank plc. The new loan is recorded in the books of Testronic Laboratories Limited, a fellow group company and is secured by a debenture over the assets and undertakings of that company and an unlimited composite company guarantee given by Catalis SE, Testronic Laboratories SE and its subsidiaries to secure all liabilities of each other.

12. RESERVES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary Share of £1	1	1

Called up Share Capital - The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to 1 vote per share at every meeting of the shareholders of the Company. Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account – includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

13. RELATED PARTIES

The Company has taken the exemption where available in accordance with FRS102 Section 33 not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, as the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking to the group to which it is party to the transactions. The Company does not identify any other related parties apart from wholly owned subsidiaries or with their parents.

14. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent company is Doublesix Digital Publishing BV, a company incorporated in the Netherlands. The company's ultimate parent company is Catalis SE, incorporated in the Netherlands and publicly listed in Germany. Catalis SE is the parent of both the smallest and largest group into which the results of the Company are consolidated. Catalis SE prepares group financial statements which are available online at www.catalisgroup.com or from Laan van Diepenvoorde 3, 5582 LA Waalre, The Netherlands. There is no ultimate controlling party.