Company Registration No. SC276499 (Scotland)

DBM HOLDINGS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 MARCH 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DBM HOLDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Benjamin Molyneux Ian Wilson
Secretary	Benjamin Molyneux
Company number	SC276499
Registered office	DBM House Clifton View East Mains Industrial Estate Broxburn West Lothian EH52 5NE
Accountants	Springfords Dundas House Westfield Park Eskbank Edinburgh EH22 3FB
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 4 Almondvale South Livingston EH54 6NB

DBM HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

DBM HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	**2**		26,082		26,082
Current assets					
Debtors	**3**	510,405		311,233	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,632		11,861	
		515,037		323,094	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**4**	(575)		(575)	
Net current assets			514,462		322,519
Total assets less current liabilities			540,544		348,601
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**5**		7,638		7,638
Capital redemption reserve			10,869		10,869
Profit and loss reserves			522,037		330,094
Total equity			540,544		348,601

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 29 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Benjamin Molyneux
Director

Company Registration No. SC276499

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DBM Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is DBM House, Clifton View, East Mains Industrial Estate, Broxburn, West Lothian, EH52 5NE.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 29 March 2017 are the first financial statements of DBM Holdings Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 30 March 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

Although the company made a net profit in this accounting period and at the balance sheet date it had net assets, it is dependent on dividends from its subsidiary undertakings to meet its financial commitments. These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the subsidiary companies will continue to support the holding company. The directors are confident that this will be the case for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Unlisted fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.5 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.

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.

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.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Basic financial 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.6 **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.

2 **Fixed asset investments**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	26,082	26,082

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings	Other investments other than loans	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 30 March 2016 & 29 March 2017	18,582	50,000	68,582
Impairment			
At 30 March 2016 & 29 March 2017	-	42,500	42,500
Carrying amount			
At 29 March 2017	18,582	7,500	26,082
At 29 March 2016	18,582	7,500	26,082

3 **Debtors**

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Amounts due from group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	506,405	311,233
Other debtors	4,000	-
	510,405	311,233

4 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Other creditors	575	575

5 **Called up share capital**

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
7,638 Ordinary shares of £1 each	7,638	7,638
	7,638	7,638

6 **Events after the reporting date**

In May 2017 the company sold it's investment in the subsidiary company DBM (Scotland) Limited for £750,000.

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.