### Python (Monty) Pictures Limited Filleted Financial Statements 31 March 2020



### **Financial Statements**

### Year ended 31 March 2020

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### **Statement of Financial Position**

### 31 March 2020

		2020		2019
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	4		6	6
Investments	5		102	102
			108	108
Current assets				
Debtors	6	515,693		635,259
Cash at bank and in hand		862,113		850,945
		1,377,806		1,486,204
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,289,181)		(1,404,890)
Net current assets		<del></del>	88,625	81,314
Total assets less current liabilities			88,733	81,422
Net assets			88,733	81,422
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			41	41
Share premium account			67	67
Profit and loss account			88,625	81,314
Shareholders funds			88,733	81,422
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on  $i3 lio loop_{20}$ , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr (V Gilliam

Company registration number: 1138069

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### Year ended 31 March 2020

### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 7 Savoy Court, London, WC2R 0EX, England.

### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### 3. Accounting policies

### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

The amounts in the financial statements are presented to the nearest £, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

### Going concern

In the opinion of the directors the company is a going concern and the financial statements are prepared on this basis. In forming this opinion the directors have undertaken a rigorous assessment of the future outlook of the business, giving due consideration to the potential impact from both Brexit and from the Covid-19 pandemic. Whilst the true impact of both Brexit and Covid-19 remain uncertain, the directors believe the business has both the capacity to adapt to the changing environment in which it operates and the financial strength to support its future business activities, being for a period of not less than one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

### Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying small entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under section 1A of FRS 102:

- (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

### Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 31 March 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### Reserves

The company holds significant cash balances in US dollars and therefore its reserves are susceptible to changes in the USD / GBP exchange rate. Management therefore sets the company's level of reserves on the basis of projected fluctuations in this rate, and on forecasted overhead expenditure.

### Revenue recognition

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, is attributable to the exploitation of television and cinematographic productions, and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

### Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

### **Investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 31 March 2020

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recorded at the transaction price and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

### Creditors and provision

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

### 4. Intangible assets

	Copyrights £
Cost At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	6
Amortisation At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	
Carrying amount At 31 March 2020	6
At 31 March 2019	6

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 31 March 2020

### 5. Investments

		Subsidiary undertaking s £
Cost At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020		102
Impairment At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020		_
Carrying amount At 31 March 2020		102
At 31 March 2019		102
The company owns 100% of the issued share capital of the companies listed below:		
	2020 £	2019 £
Aggregate Capital and Reserves		
Kay Gee Bee Music Limited (dormant) Python Productions Limited (dormant)	6 96	-6 -96

The financial statements contain information about Python (Monty) Pictures Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 402 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as the directors consider that all the company's subsidiaries may be excluded from consolidation as they are dormant. The above companies were incorporated in England and Wales.

### 6. Debtors

	Trade debtors	2020 £ 63,412	2019 £ 192,161
	Other debtors	452,281	443,098
		515,693	635,259
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	63,449	13,029
	Social security and other taxes	59,300	_
	Other creditors	1,166,432	1,391,861
		1,289,181	1,404,890

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

### 8. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 30/10/2020 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Stewart Jell, for and on behalf of Shipleys LLP.

## Related party transactions

The company was under the control of its directors during the year.

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102 Section 1A.