

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02214359

Corporate Television Networks Limited

Filleted Financial Statements

31 March 2020

Corporate Television Networks Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	70,508	56,912
Current assets			
Debtors	8	758,214	1,197,761
Cash at bank and in hand		474,529	816,308
		1,232,743	2,014,069
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(811,320)	(1,649,776)
Net current assets		421,423	364,293
Total assets less current liabilities		491,931	421,205
Net assets		491,931	421,205
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		490,931	420,205
Shareholders funds		491,931	421,205

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 Section 1A of 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 statement of income and retained earnings 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 30 March 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

S H W Watson

Director

Company registration number: 02214359

Corporate Television Networks Limited

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 114 St Martin's Lane, London, WC2N 4BE.

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

Going concern

At the date of approving these financial statements, the directors have 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 these financial statements. The directors have also considered the potential impact of the Covid 19 virus on the future viability of the company. At the date of preparing these financial statements, the full impact on the business of what are undoubtedly abnormal trading conditions cannot be quantified. This gives rise to material uncertainty which may or may not affect the going concern status of the company. The directors continue to take all available steps to maintain sufficient resources in order that the business can continue.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. There are no key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Revenue from a contract of 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: a) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; b) it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract; c) the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and d) the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis. Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Fixtures and fittings | - | Between 3 to 5 years on straight line basis |
| Equipment | - | Between 3 to 5 years on straight line basis |

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of a 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. Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debtors

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Creditors

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, loans from third parties and loans from related parties, 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. Such instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable. It also pays contributions to eligible employee's individual personal pension plans. The pension charge in the profit and loss account includes the amount payable by the company to such plans in respect of the year.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2019: 12).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	60,154	28,112
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	—	35,758
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Tax on profit	60,154	63,870
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6. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2020	2019
	£	£
Equity dividends on ordinary shares	200,000	170,000
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7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	643,798	899,920	1,543,718
Additions	38,278	4,935	43,213
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At 31 March 2020	682,076	904,855	1,586,931
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Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	640,021	846,785	1,486,806
Charge for the year	7,327	22,290	29,617
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At 31 March 2020	647,348	869,075	1,516,423
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Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	34,728	35,780	70,508
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At 31 March 2019	3,777	53,135	56,912
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8. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	488,550	584,847
Prepayments and accrued income	258,343	595,769
Other debtors	11,321	17,145
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	758,214	1,197,761
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	375,945	704,822
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,218	6,838
Accruals and deferred income	277,838	722,757
Corporation tax	60,197	23,753
Social security and other taxes	28,603	75,528
Other creditors	62,519	116,078
	<u>811,320</u>	<u>1,649,776</u>

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	355,000	355,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	621,250	976,250
	<u>976,250</u>	<u>1,331,250</u>

11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 30 March 2021 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Vanmali M Mistry , for and on behalf of MMA Partnership LLP .

12. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2020		
	Balance brought forward	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
S H W Watson	—	—	—
	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
	2019		
	Balance brought forward	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
S H W Watson	8,635	(8,635)	—
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13. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 1A from disclosing transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

14. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Anglovision International Limited and the ultimate holding company is St Martin's Communications Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Mr S H W Watson is the ultimate controlling party.

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.