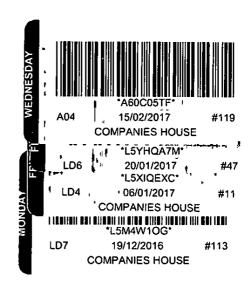


# AVALON MANAGEMENT GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

R Allen-Turner

R Aslett
S Highmore
D Lloyd
J Mowll
G Perkins
J Taylor
J Thoday
J Beresford

(Appointed 1 September 2015) (Appointed 5 September 2016)

T Robinson

Secretary

R Allen-Turner

Company number

02242641

Registered office

4a Exmoor Street

London W10 6BD

**Accountants** 

Deloitte LLP

**Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor** 

London

United Kingdom EC4A 3BZ

**Bankers** 

The Royal Bank of Scotland Pic

62/63 Threadneedle Street

PO Box 412 London EC2R 8LA

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### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2016

#### Review of the business

The Company's principal business is that of the provision of management services to comedians/performers, writer and presenters in the entertainment industry

Avalon Management's success is based on a strategy of developing and maximising the value of great brands We do this by working with some of the best creative talent in the entertainment business, nurturing and developing new ideas and properties,

The Company has continued to maintain healthy performance in a challenging environment. Having worked in collaboration with other Avalon companies to invest significantly in new TV developments and programming, the performance is expected to improve during the future period and beyond. The Company achieved revenue of £13,555,941 (2015 £18,430,053), and delivered an operating profit of £953,726 (2015 £459,082)

The principal risk faced by the group is competition from rival talent management companies, retention and development of key talent and staff

The market in which the Company operates continues to be highly competitive. This may give use to sales being lost to competitors. The creative talent we work with may chose in the future to work on their own, or with our competitors. The Company manages this risk by maintaining its position as a valuable partner with and supporter of the creative talent we work with

The Company is appropriately funded and well placed to manage its business risks successfully

On behalf of the board

J Mowli Director

12m December 2016

# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of management services to comedians/performers, writer and presenters in the entertainment industry

#### **Directors**

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

R Allen-Turner

R Aslett

S Highmore

D Lloyd

J Mowll

G Perkins

J Taylor

J Thoday

J Beresford

(Appointed 1 September 2015)

T Robinson

(Appointed 5 September 2016)

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 4

Dividends of £nil (2015 £nil) were paid or declared in the year

No preference dividends were paid

#### **Future developments**

We are not aware of any trends or factors which are likely to have a significant impact on the future development, performance and position of the company's business

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### **Director's Responsibilities Statement**

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), 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 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- · notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of 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 irregulanties

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Martinhoe Holdings Limited and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Martinhoe Holdings Limited, which are publicly available

Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from statutory audit according to The Companies and Limited Liability Partnership (Accounts and Audit Exemptions and Change of Accounting Framework) Regulations 2012

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end

#### Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the note 1 of the financial statements

On behalf of the board

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12 n December 2016

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### **AVALON MANAGEMENT GROUP LIMITED**

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Notes	2016 £	2015 £
3	13,555,941 (10,776,826)	18,430,053 (15,178,893)
	2,779,115	3,251,160
	(1,825,389)	(2,792,077)
4, 5	953,726	459,083
8 9	223,058 (784)	375 (3,487)
on	1,176,000	455,971
10	(39,468)	(111,659)
	1,136,532	344,312
	3 4, 5 8 9	Notes  3

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account in either the current or the prior year Accordingly, no statement of comprehensive income is presented



# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		181,968		236,009
Investments	12		175,824		175,824
			357,792		411,833
Current assets					
Debtors	15	4,596,197		3,485,354	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,190,842		1,533,662	
		6,787,039		5,019,016	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	16				
one year		(3,504,929)		(2,918,750)	
Net current assets			3,282,111		2,100,267
Total assets less current liabilities			3,639,903		2,512,100
Provisions for liabilities	17		(8,801)		(17,530)
Net assets			3,631,101		2,494,570
			=====		====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		1,360,805		1,360,805
Profit and loss account			2,270,296		1,133,765
Total equity			3,631,101		2,494,570
			<del></del>		

The notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

For the financial year ended 30 June 2016 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to non-dormant subsidiary companies

#### Directors' responsibilities

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

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

The financial statements, on pages 4 to 21, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 December 2016 and are signed on its behalf by

J Mowli Director

Company Registration No. 02242641

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### **AVALON MANAGEMENT GROUP LIMITED**

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2014		1,360,805	789,453	2,150,258
Year ended 30 June 2015 Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	344,311	344,311
Balance at 30 June 2015		1,360,805	1,133,765	2,494,570
Year ended 30 June 2016 Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			1,136,532	1,136,532
Balance at 30 June 2016	19	1,360,805	2,270,296	3,631,101

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Company information

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of management services to comedians/performers, writer and presenters in the entertainment industry

Avalon Management Group Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales The registered office is 4a Exmoor Street, London, W10 6BD

#### 1.2 Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Avalon Management Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006

These Company financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 are the first financial statements of Avalon Management Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements for the proceeding period were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP. Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 23.

#### 1.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated

#### (a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

#### (b) Going concern

In reaching their decision to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, the Directors have considered the impact of the current economic climate on both the company and the group of which it is a member

Having given due consideration to the above factors, the current year result and the anticipated future performance of the Company, taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance, the Directors have been able to form a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason they adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### (c) Exemptions for Qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1 12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Martinhoe Holdings Limited, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements

#### (d) Consolidated financial statements

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Martinhoe Holdings Limited. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Martinhoe Holdings Limited which are publicly available. Therefore the company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

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#### AVALON MANAGEMENT GROUP LIMITED

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

These financial statements are the company's separate financial statements

#### (e) Foreign exchange

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account

#### (f) Interest

Interest receivable and payable are recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method

#### (g) Turnover

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes

Talent management turnover and related fees are recognised when the fees are due and work completed

#### 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. Cost includes the original purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows

Improvements to property
Fixtures, fittings & equipment
Computer equipment
Motor vehicles

Over the life of the lease Straight line over 4 years Straight line over 4 years Straight line over 4 years

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to the profit or loss



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Except as stated below, fixed asset investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment. Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

In the company balance sheet, for investments in subsidiaries acquired for consideration including the issue of shares qualifying for merger relief, cost is measured by reference to the nominal value only of the shares issued. Any premium is ignored

#### 16 Cash and cash equivalents

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 instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Section s 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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

#### 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

#### 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

#### 1.8 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



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### (i) Current tax

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

#### (II) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the group's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate

Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in an independently administered fund.

#### 1.11 Leases

Assets held under finance leases and other similar contracts, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Hire purchase transactions are dealt with similarly, except that assets are depreciated over their useful lives.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where the period to the review date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate is shorter than the full lease term, in which case the shorter period is used.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

No material judgements or estimates have been used in the preparation of the companies financial statements

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

	Analysis of turnover by category		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Turnover		
	Talent Management	13,555,941 =======	18,430,053
	Analysis of turnover by geographical market		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	United Kingdom	13,555,941	18,430,053
4	Operating profit	2040	2045
	On a state of the the constructed often shore and dispersions.	2016 £	2015 £
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting)	L	Ł
	Exchange gains	(188,916)	(62,636)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	116,648	128,273
	Operating lease charges	257,291 =	256,881 ————
5	Auditor's remuneration		
		2016	2015
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the company's financial statements	6,000	10,000
	Audit of the company's subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	10,000
		6,000	20,000
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services	38,188	29,028
		=	



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 6 Employees

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

		2016 Number	2015 Number
	Directors	6	8
	Management	12	12
	Administration	26	23
		44	43
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries	3,115,377	3,198,404
	Social security costs	386,740	371,034
	Pension costs	87,915	59,854
		3,590,032	3,629,292
-	Duranda and an annua anatom		
7	Directors' remuneration	2016	2015
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	1,574,579	1,883,921
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	59,690	36,994
		1,634,269	1,920,915
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the higher Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	est paid director 415,937 40,000	372,000
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution scrientes	<del></del>	

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 4 (2015 - 5)

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### **AVALON MANAGEMENT GROUP LIMITED**

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

8	Interest receivable and similar income	2016 £	2015 £
	Interest income	_	
	Interest on bank deposits	670	375
	Intercompany loan interest	222,388	
	Total income	223,058	375
		<del></del>	====
9 '	Interest payable and similar charges		
·		2016	2015
		£	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	784	3,487
			====
10	Taxation		
		2016	2015
(a)	Tax expense included in profit and loss	£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	14,791	94,547
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	33,406	(250)
	Total current tax	48,197	94,297
	Deferred tax		
	Ongination and reversal of timing differences	(8,729)	17,362
			<del></del>
	Total tax charge	39,468	111,659
	-	===	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 10 Taxation (Continued)

#### (b) Reconciliation of tax charge

Tax assessed for the period is lower (2015 higher) than the standard rate or corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 30 June 2916 of 20 00% (2015 20 75%). The differences are explained below

	2016 £	2015 £
•	Ł	Ł
Profit before taxation	1,176,000	455,971
	<del>===</del>	===
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
of 20 00% (2015 20.75%)	235,200	94,614
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(172,934)	30,662
Other non-reversing timing differences	(46,091)	(12,957)
Under/(over) provided in the year	33,406	(250)
Group relief for nil consideration	(10,113)	(410)
Tax expense for the year	39,468	111,659

#### (c) Tax rate changes

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015 During 2015 changes to the UK main corporation tax rate were enacted. The tax rate has fallen to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. The Finance Act 2016 has reduced this rate further to 17% from 1 April 2020.

#### 11 Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to property	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer M equipment	otor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 July 2015	225,224	287,008	358,840	146,198	1,017,270
Additions	-	8,528	54,079	-	62,607
At 30 June 2016	225,224	295,536	412,919	146,198	1,079,877
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2015	225,224	233,518	232,872	89,647	781,261
Depreciation charged in the year	-	26,935	56,090	33,623	116,648
At 30 June 2016	225,224	260,453	288,962	123,270	897,909
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2016		35,083	123,957	22,928	181,968
At 30 June 2015	-	53,490	125,968	56,551	236,009

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### **AVALON MANAGEMENT GROUP LIMITED**

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

12	Fixed asset investments			
			2016	2015
		Notes	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	13	175,824	175,824
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
				Shares in
				group
				undertakings
				£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 July 2015 & 30 June 2016			175,824
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 June 2016			175,824
	At 30 June 2015			175,824
				<del></del>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2016 are as follows

Name of undertaking and incorporation or residence	-	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held
Avalon US Holdings Inc	USA	Holding Co	Ordinary Shares	100 00
Avalon Management Inc *	USA	Talent Management	Ordinary Shares	100 00
Avalon Television Inc*	USA	Television Programme Production	Ordinary Shares	100 00
Novel Productions Inc*	USA	Television Programme Production	Ordinary Shares	100 00
Avalon Management Group NY LLC*	USA	Talent Management	Ordinary Shares	100 00
Bacon Bar Productions LLC*	USA	Television Programme Production	Ordinary Shares	100 00
Sketch Productions LLC*	USA	Television Programme Production	Ordinary Shares	100 00
50/50 Productions LLC*	USA	Television Programme Production	Ordinary Shares	100 00
50/50 Studio Productions LLC*	USA	Television Programme Production	Ordinary Shares	100 00
Pointless Studio Productions Inc*	USA	Television Programme Production	Ordinary Shares	100 00
Partially Important Productions LLC*	USA	Television Programme Production	Ordinary Shares	100 00
Workaholics*	USA	Dormant	Ordinary Shares	100 00

<sup>\*</sup>Indirect holdings

Avaion US Holdings Inc. has two principal subsidiary companies incorporated in the USA,

- Avalon Management Inc
- Avalon Television Inc

Avalon Management Inc provides the services of performers in the entertainment industry and Avalon Television Inc develops and produces Television and Film projects

The registered office of all of the company's subsidiaries, detailed above, is 9171 Wilshire Blvd, Beverly Hills, CA 90210, USA

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### AVALON MANAGEMENT GROUP LIMITED

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

16	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Č .	2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade creditors	436,756	202,102
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	250,001	300,450
	Amounts owed to participating interest	232,282	54,308
	Other taxation and social security	170,988	161,529
	Other creditors	72,021	46,122
	Accruals and deferred income	2,342,881	2,154,239
		3,504,929	2,918,750
		====	

Amounts owed by group undertakings and participating interests are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand

#### 17 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes

The deferred tax liabilty is made up as follows:	2016 £	2015 £	Assets 2016 £	Assets 2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	10,860	17,938	_	-
Other timing differences	(2,058)	(408)	-	-
	8,802	17,530		
	====			

Movements in the year:	2016 £
Balance at 1 July 2015 Profit and loss account	17,530 (8,728)
Balance at 30 June 2016	8,802

There were no deferred tax movements in the year

Of the deferred tax liability set out above, the full balance is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances, which are partly offset by a provision against general bad debts which will also crystalise in the year

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 18 Retirement benefit schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £87,915 (2015 £59,854)

#### 19 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,360,705 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,360,705	1,360,705
Preference share capital		
Authorised		
100 variable rate non-cumulative preference shares of £1		
each	100	100
		=====

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital

### 20 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows

•	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	3,003	4,216
Between two and five years	13,244	2,275
	16,247	6,491
	<del></del>	

#### 21 Control

The immediate parent undertaking is Martinhoe Holdings Limited

The ultimate parent undertaking and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Martinhoe Holdings Limited Copies of consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ

The ultimate controlling party is JM Thoday

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### 22 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 "Related party disclosure" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertakings of the group

#### 23 Transition to FRS102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under the UK GAAP were for the year ended 30 June 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2014.

There were no adjustments to the company's balance sheet at 1 July 2014 or 30 June 2015 on transition to FRS 102