Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

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# **Company information**

Directors A McMullen

S Brown S Geater V Turton

Registered office Berkshire House

168-173 High Holborn

London WC1V 7AA

Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

1 Embankment Place

London WC2N 6RH

# Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

#### Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is production and distribution of television programmes. The directors do not anticipate any changes in those activities over the coming year.

The profit for the financial year amounted to £937,206 (year ended 31 December 2017: £2,520,603).

As at 31 December 2018, shareholders' funds total £2,946,422 (31 December 2017: £3,009,216).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company relate to the general economic environment, competition from other distributors of television programmes and the success of the company's programming available for worldwide distribution. Further discussion of these risks and uncertainties, in the context of the DLG Acquisitions Limited group (the "group") as a whole, is provided in the group's financial statements which do not form part of this report.

#### Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The directors of DLG Acquisitions Limited manage the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of Optomen Television Limited. The development, performance and position of DLG Acquisitions Limited group, which includes the company, are discussed in the group's financial statements which do not form part of this report.

Approved by the Board on 2.3May 2019 and signed on behalf of the Board by:

Angela McMullen

Director

Berkshire House 169-173 High Holborn London

WC1V 7AA

#### Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their Directors' Report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

#### **Future Outlook**

The commercial environment in which the company operates remains competitive, but the directors believe that the company's position as one of the leading distributors of television programmes will enable it to maintain its current position in the future.

#### **Dividends**

Aggregate dividends paid for the year totalled £1,000,000 (year ended 31 December 2017: £nil).

#### Financial Risk Management

Through its trading activities the company is exposed to certain levels of credit, interest rate, currency and liquidity risk. Main credit risk arises from customers not meeting payment terms however this is monitored closely by management. Interest risk arises on cash balances subject to interest based on floating rates. Currency risk arises as certain debtors are denominated in foreign currencies. The company funds its operations from trading activities.

#### Directors of the company

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

A McMullen

S Brown

S Geater

V Turton

The company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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.

# Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### **Directors' confirmations**

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Reappointment of auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and are deemed reappointed in accordance with s487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 25 were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 May 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Angela McMullen

Director

Berkshire House 169-173 High Holborn

London

WC1V 7AA

#### Independent auditors' report to the members of Optomen Television Limited

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Optomen Television Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018; the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Optomen Television Limited (continued)

knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

#### Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

#### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

#### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

#### Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

#### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

### Independent auditors' report to the members of Optomen Television Limited (continued)

## Other required reporting

### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

AND THE

Philip Stokes (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London

23 May 2019

# Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2018

Turnover       3       13,189,714       11,584,833         Cost of sales       (8,592,750)       (6,875,268)         Gross profit       4,596,964       4,709,565			Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
Cost of sales       (8,592,750)       (6,875,268)         Gross profit       4,596,964       4,709,565         Administrative expenses       (3,549,799)       (2,985,672)         Operating profit       4 1,047,165       1,723,893         Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets       - 721,608         Interest payable and similar expenses       5 (66,860)       -		Note	£	£
Gross profit         4,596,964         4,709,565           Administrative expenses         (3,549,799)         (2,985,672)           Operating profit         4 1,047,165         1,723,893           Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets         - 721,608           Interest payable and similar expenses         5 (66,860)         -	Turnover	3	13,189,714	11,584,833
Administrative expenses  Operating profit  4 1,047,165 1,723,893  Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets Interest payable and similar expenses  5 (66,860)	Cost of sales		(8,592,750)	(6,875,268)
Operating profit  4 1,047,165 1,723,893  Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets Interest payable and similar expenses  5 (66,860)	Gross profit		4,596,964	4,709,565
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets Interest payable and similar expenses  - 721,608  - (66,860)	Administrative expenses		(3,549,799)	(2,985,672)
Interest payable and similar expenses 5 (66,860) -	Operating profit	4	1,047,165	1,723,893
	•		-	721,608
<b>Profit before taxation</b> 980,305 2,445,501	Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(66,860)	
	Profit before taxation		980,305	2,445,501
Tax on profit 8 (43,099) 75,102	Tax on profit	8	(43,099)	75,102
Profit for the financial year 937,206 2,520,603	Profit for the financial year		937,206	2,520,603

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

# Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	937,206	2,520,603
Total comprehensive income for the year	937,206	2,520,603

# Optomen Television Limited (Registration number: 02280184)

# Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Note	£	£
Fixed assets	,	
Tangible assets 9	948,677	902,327
	948,677	902,327
Current assets		
Stocks 10	1,296,312	1,818,257
Debtors 11	1,868,744	2,348,034
Cash at bank and in hand	2,983,061	6,345,306
	6,148,117	10,511,597
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 12	(3,866,200)	(8,404,708)
Net current assets	2,281,917	2,106,889
Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year 13	(284,172)	-
Net assets	2,946,422	3,009,216
Capital and reserves Called up share capital 14	1,614	1,614
Profit and loss account 15	2,944,808	3,007,602
11011t and 1055 account		
Total shareholders' funds	2,946,422	3,009,216

The financial statements of Optomen Television Limited (registered number: 02280184) on pages 8 to 25 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 May 2019.

They were signed on its behalf by:

Angela McMullen

Director

# Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £		Total shareholders' funds £
At 1 January 2017	1,614	486,999	488,613
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	2,520,603	2,520,603
At 31 December 2017	1,614	3,007,602	3,009,216
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	937,206	937,206
Dividends Paid	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
At 31 December 2018	1,614	2,944,808	2,946,422

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. General information

Optomen Television Limited is a company incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of the registered office is: Berkshire House 168-173 High Holborn London WC1V 7AA

The nature of the company's operations and principal activities are set out in the Strategic report on page 2.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 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.

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of Optomen Television Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.2.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined)
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure'
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities)
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirement in respect of:
  - (i) Paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - (ii) Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment;
  - (iii) Paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible assets (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period)
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
  - 10(d), (statement of cash flows)

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Basis of preparation (continued)

- 10(f) (a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements),
- 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS),
- 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements),
- 38B-D (additional comparative information),
- 40A-D (requirements for a third statement of financial position
- 111 (cash flow statement information), and
- 134-136 (capital management disclosures)
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective)
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation)
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

Where required equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of DLG Acquisitions Limited. The group financial statements of DLG Acquisitions Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 19.

#### Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Turnover

For commissioned TV programmes, turnover and attributable profit are recognised on an episodic basis once delivery of the production to the broadcaster occurs.

Both under and overspends are accounted for once known and are recognised in accordance with the episodic delivery pattern.

Provision is made for any loss making contracts as soon as identified (i.e. expected overspend is in excess of originally anticipated margin).

For finished programmes and formats distributed by the company, revenue is recognised once contracted and invoiced provided that the product is available for delivery and the licence period has commenced.

Royalties payable to producers or rights holders are recognised as cost of sales on an accruals basis in accordance with the turnover recognised.

Book advance turnover and attributable profit is recognised when Optomen Television Limited has fulfilled its contractual obligations and is therefore entitled to amounts receivable, rather than in accordance with a schedule of stage payments specified in any contract. If Optomen Television Limited has partially performed its contractual obligations, revenue and attributable profit is recognised to the extent that it has obtained the right to consideration through its performance.

#### Foreign currency translation

#### (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the company's functional currency.

#### (b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Other operating income'.

#### **Current and Deferred Taxation**

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Tax (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

#### **Dividend distribution**

Dividend distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

#### Tangible assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation.

Cost comprises the purchase price of the asset and directly attributable costs in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets evenly over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Leasehold land and buildings Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Over the life of the lease 20% - 33.33

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be in line with the remaining estimated useful life.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Stocks

Stock and work in progress should be valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value should be based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion.

#### Leases

Sale and leaseback transactions relate to master negatives for films as a result of the company entering into sale and leaseback transactions for such films. Part of the cash received is put on deposit, and this cash together with any accrued interest thereon should be sufficient to meet the lease capital and interest payment. Cash received on inception of the transaction over and above that required for future rental payments is recognised as profit immediately. Such transactions are shown as a contingent liability in the notes to the financial statements.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### **Pensions**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge disclosed in note 8 represents contributions payable by the company to the fund.

#### 2.2 Critial accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### (a) Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilization and the physical condition of the assets. See note 10 for the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets.

#### (b) Impairment of trade and other debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivables and historical experience. See note 11 for the net carrying amount of the receivables and associated impairment provision.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### 3. Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover by geographical market is set out below:

•		Year ended 31 December 2017 £
UK 13,090 Rest of world 93	6,648 3,066	
13,189	9,714	11,584,833

All turnover has derived from the principal activity of the company.

# 4. Operating profit

Arrived at after charging:

	Year ended December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration:		
Audit services	13,836	13,433
Depreciation expense	212,129	224,751
Foreign exchange losses	273	1,126
Restructuring costs	-	-
Operating lease expense - land and buildings	288,800	231,000

# 5. Interest payable and similar expenses

Year ended	Year ended
31 December	31 December
2018	2017
£	£
Discounting charges 66,860	-

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 6. Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	Year ended I December 2018 £	Year ended 31 December 2017 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	1,927,700 234,711 57,389	1,457,934 177,997 31,085
- -	2,219,800	1,667,016

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2018 No.	
Administration and support Research and development	12 7	15 4
	19	19

#### 7. Directors' remuneration

None of the directors received remuneration for services to the company (2017: none).

V Turton, A McMullen, S Brown and S Geater are remunerated by All3Media Limited, and details of their emoluments and pension payments are available in the financial statements of that company.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

# 8. Tax on profit

# (a) Tax expense/(credit) included in profit or loss

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £	Year ended 31 December 2017 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
Total current income tax	-	-
Deferred taxation		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(84,371)	(43,265)
Impact of changes in tax rates and laws	20,452	562
Adjustment in respect of prior year	107,018	(32,399)
Total deferred taxation	43,099	(75,102)
Total tax on profit	43,099	(75,102)

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

# 8. Tax on profit (continued)

### (b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the current year

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit in the profit and loss account as:

	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	£	£
Profit before taxation	980,305	2,445,501
Corporation tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 19.25%) Effects of:	186,258	470,759
Group relief (received) for no consideration	(281,435)	(378,456)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,142	3,342
Profit on disposal of building	-	(138,910)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	107,018	(32,399)
Remeasurement of deferred tax	30,116	562
Tax expense/(credit) for the year	43,099	(75,102)

### (c) Factors affecting the tax charge for the future years

The previously enacted rate of 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) was reduced further to 17% in the Finance Act 2016 which received Royal Assent on 15 September 2016.

To the extent these rate changes will affect the amount of future cash tax payments to be made by the company, this will reduce the amount of its deferred tax liabilities and assets.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

# 8. Tax on profit (continued)

# (d) Deferred tax

		31 December 2018	31 December 2017
		£	£
Included in debtors (note 11)		258,214	301,313
Analysed as below:			
Depreciation in advance of capital allowances Other short term timing differences		258,214	300,075 1,238
Deferred taxation asset		258,214	301,313
Deferred tax movement during the year:			
	at 1 January 2018 £	Recognised in year £	At 31 December 2018 £
Accelerated tax depreciation	300,075	(90,170)	
Other short term timing differences	1,238	47,071	48,309
	301,313	(43,099)	258,214

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

# 8. Tax on profit (continued)

# (e) Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

Deductible unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributed to the following:-

		3	1 December 2018	31 December 2017
			£	£
	Tax losses (revenue in nature)		3,793	300,464
9.	Tangible assets			-
		Leasehold land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total
	Cost At 1 January 2018 Additions Disposals	1,499,552 1,958	271,108 256,521	1,770,660 258,479
	At 31 December 2018	1,501,510	527,629	2,029,139
	Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the year Eliminated on disposal	750,239 131,240	118,094 80,889	868,333 212,129
	At 31 December 2018	881,479	198,983	1,080,462
	Net Book Value At 31 December 2018	620,031	328,646	948,677
	At 31 December 2017	749,313	153,014	902,327
10.	Stocks			
10.	·	31	December 2018	31 December 2017
			£	£
	Work in progress		1,296,312	1,818,257

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 11. Debtors

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	189,028	564,154
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,076,666	1,212,165
Prepayments and accrued income	312,879	253,668
Other debtors	31,957	16,734
Deferred tax (note 8(d))	258,214	301,313
	1,868,744	2,348,034

Amounts owed by subsidiaries and fellow subsidiary group undertakings are interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

# 12. Creditors: amount falling due within one year

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	678,753	967,503
Accruals and deferred income	2,341,772	2,332,285
Amounts owed to group undertakings	131,057	4,610,536
Social security and other taxes	674,429	435,452
Other creditors	40,189	58,932
	3,866,200	8,404,708

Amounts owed to subsidiaries and fellow subsidiary group undertakings are interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand. Other creditors consist primarily of royalties on distribution sales, payable to producers and rights holders.

### 13. Creditors: amount falling due in more than one year

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	£	£
Other creditors	284,172	-
	284,172	-

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 14. Called up share capital

# Authorised, allotted, called-up and fully paid shares

		31 December 2018		31 December 2017	
		No.	£	No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,614	1,614	1,614	1,614
15.	Profit and loss account				£
	Balance at 1 January 2018 Dividends paid Profit for the financial year				3,007,602 (1,000,000) 937,206
	Balance at 31 December 2018				2,944,808

#### 16. Pension and other schemes

#### Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and in the year ended amounted to £57,389 (year ended 31 December 2017: £31,085). No contributions were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

# 17. Operating leases

The total future value of minimum lease payments is as follows:

	At 31 December 2018	At 31 December 2017 £
Within one year	357,000	231,000
One to five years	1,297,915	924,000
Over five years	-	154,000
	1,654,915	1,309,000

The company leases property under non-cancellable operating leases.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 18. Related party transactions

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the exemption available under that standard in relation to "related party transactions" from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company. There were no other related party transactions in the year.

#### 19. Investments

As at 31 December 2018 the company held no investments. As at 31 December 2017 the company owned a 100% stake in Strikeback 1 Limited, which is a company incorporated in and resident in England and Wales.

Strikeback 1 Limited was a special purpose vehicle for television production which did not actively trade in either the year ended 31 December 2018 nor 31 December 2017. The company was dissolved on 18 December 2018. The carrying value of this investment in the balance sheet of Optomen Television Limited is £nil (2017: £nil).

#### 20. Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is DLG Acquisitions Limited. DLG Acquisitions Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and the largest group to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2018. Copies of its group financial statements, which include the company, are available from Berkshire House, 168-173 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7AA. The ultimate controlling parties at the balance sheet date are Liberty Global plc and Discovery Inc. (formerly Discovery Communications Inc), which own LGCI HoldCo I B.V. and DNI Holdings (Jersey) Limited respectively, who are equal joint venture owners of DLG Acquisitions Limited.