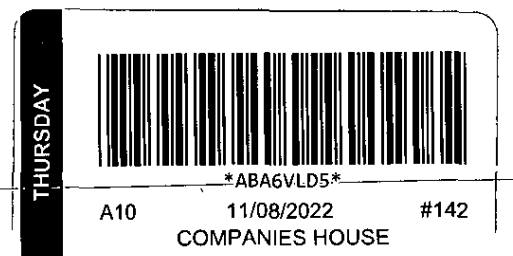


Registered number 03534197

Ravencourt Services Limited

Unaudited Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2021



Ravencourt Services Limited

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Ravenscourt Services Limited

Company information

Directors	A McMullen V Turton S Geater R Bradley N Catliff (resigned 17 December 2021)
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Registered office	Berkshire House 168-173 High Holborn London, England WC1V 7AA
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Ravenscourt Services Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the provision of services to its immediate parent company, Lion Television Limited. During the year the company held a lease for office space which was recharged to Lion Television Limited. In the prior year the company also held employment contracts for staff, which were utilised by Lion Television Limited. The reduction in services provided in 2021 because all of the relevant employment contracts were transferred to Lion Television Limited by the end of 2020.

The profit for the financial year amounted to £480,982 (year ended 31 December 2020: loss of £766,398).

As at 31 December 2021, shareholders' deficit amounts to £2,629,525 (31 December 2020: deficit of £3,110,507). The reduction in the deficit is due to profit made by the company during the current year.

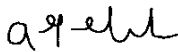
Principal risks and uncertainties

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 Ravenscourt Services 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 25 July 2022 and signed by order of the board by:



A McMullen
Director

Berkshire House
168-173 High Holborn
London
WC1V 7AA

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their Directors' Report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Future Outlook

The directors believe that the company will continue as the provider of services to its immediate parent company, Lion Television Limited, and group companies in the future.

Dividends

Aggregate dividends paid for the year totalled £nil (year ended 31 December 2020: £nil).

Financial Risk Management

Through its trading activities the company is exposed to certain levels of credit and liquidity risk. The main credit risk arises from customers not meeting payment terms however this is monitored closely by management and at the balance sheet date, there were no actual or potentially significant concentrations of risk aware of by the directors of the company. Liquidity risk is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of the company's day to day control activities and through periodic financial reviews and forecast exercises with action taken as considered necessary. Such action may include the acquisition of commercial credit and bank overdraft facilities as well as the retention of cash balances; thereby ensuring appropriate funding facilities are continually available within the Company

Going Concern

The directors have received confirmation that DLG Acquisitions Limited will continue to support the company for at least one year from signing the financial statements. Considering this, the directors confirm that they are satisfied that the company has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. They have taken into account the company's trading performances, available facilities and have received the forecast cash flows for at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements, as a result the directors believe that preparing the financial statements as a going concern basis is appropriate.

Directors of the company

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

A McMullen
S Geater
V Turton
R Bradley
N Catliff (resigned 17 December 2021)

The company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. Following shareholders' approval, DLG Acquisitions Limited, the company's ultimate parent undertaking, has also provided an indemnity for the company's directors and officers, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. The policy was in force during the financial year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021

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

The directors are responsible for preparing the unaudited Report and 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).

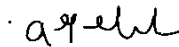
Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising 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.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 21 were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



A McMullen
Director

Berkshire House
168-173 High Holborn
London
WC1V 7AA

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2021

		Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
	Note		
Turnover		539,760	2,375,631
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		539,760	2,375,631
Administrative expenses		(80,928)	(2,903,911)
Operating profit / (loss)	3	458,832	(528,280)
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(43,391)	(119,344)
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		415,441	(647,624)
Tax on profit / (loss)	6	65,541	(118,774)
Profit / (loss) for the financial year		480,982	(766,398)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Year ended 31 December 2021	Year ended 31 December 2020
	£	£
Profit / (loss) for the financial year	480,982	(766,398)
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year	<u>480,982</u>	<u>(766,398)</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

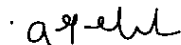
Ravenscourt Services Limited
(Registration number: 03534197)

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021

		31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7a	65,985	108,714
Right-of-use assets	7b	93,743	131,240
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		159,728	239,954
Current assets			
Debtors	8	247,020	186,251
Cash at bank and in hand		-	112,355
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		247,020	298,606
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other payables	9	(2,329,524)	(2,445,949)
Lease Liabilities (current)	7b	(539,760)	(496,369)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current liabilities		(2,622,264)	(2,643,712)
Lease Liabilities (non-current)	7b	(166,989)	(706,749)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net liabilities		(2,629,525)	(3,110,507)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	2	2
Profit and loss account	11	(2,629,527)	(3,110,509)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total shareholders' deficit		(2,629,525)	(3,110,507)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

For the year ending 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts 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 account

These financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the board on 25 July 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



A McMullen
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called-up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total shareholders' funds/(deficit) £
At 1 January 2020	2	(2,344,111)	(2,344,109)
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(766,398)	(766,398)
At 31 December 2020	<u>2</u>	<u>(3,110,509)</u>	<u>(3,110,507)</u>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	480,982	480,982
At 31 December 2021	<u>2</u>	<u>(2,629,527)</u>	<u>(2,629,525)</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

Ravenscourt Services Limited is a private limited company, limited by shares and incorporated in United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and domiciled in England.

The address of the registered office is:

Berkshire House
168-173 High Holborn
London, England
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 Ravenscourt Services 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)

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - 10(d), (statement of cash flows)
 - 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.
- Exemptions available for the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with Customers'.

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 16.*

Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis due to the continued support of one of its parent companies, DLG Acquisitions Limited. The company has received confirmation that DLG Acquisitions Limited intends to support the company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of provision of services supplied by the company exclusive of value added tax.

Turnover relates wholly to the company's principal activity in the UK.

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

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.

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.

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 improvements	over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	20-50%

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.

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Ravenscourt Services Limited has applied IFRS 16.

At inception of a contract, Ravenscourt Services Limited assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, Ravenscourt Services Limited assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- Ravenscourt Services Limited has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- Ravenscourt Services Limited has the right to direct the use of the asset. Ravenscourt Services Limited has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

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 5 represents contributions payable by the company to the fund.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are items that are unusual because of their size, nature or incidence and which the Directors consider should be disclosed separately to enable a full understanding of the company's results.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

2.2 Critical 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 8 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 9 for the net carrying amount of the receivables and associated impairment provision.

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

3. Operating profit/(loss)

Arrived at after charging

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Auditors' remuneration:		
- Audit services	-	-
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible fixed assets:		
- Owned assets (note 7)	42,729	57,416
- Right of Use Asset (IFRS16)	37,497	1,001,881
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The 2021 Financial statements have not been audited. In 2020 Audit fees were borne by other group companies and no recharge was made. An estimate of the fee that can be apportioned to Ravenscourt Services Limited for 2020 is £6,000.

4. Interest payable and similar expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Discounting charges on lease liabilities	43,391	119,344
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	43,391	119,344

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

5. Employee information and Directors' Remuneration

(a) Employee Information

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 2021 No.	Year ended 31 December 2020 No.
Production	-	-
Administration	-	18
	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Wages and salaries	-	1,608,866
Social security costs	-	185,504
Other pension costs	-	45,375
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,839,745</u>

All payroll costs for Ravenscourt Services employees were recharged to Lion Television Limited in 2021. In October 2020 all employees were transferred to Lion Television Limited.

(b) Directors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Aggregate emoluments	-	497,487
Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	-	33,507
	<u>-</u>	<u>530,994</u>

The total emoluments, including pension contributions of £nil (year ended 31 December 2020: £16,753), of the highest paid director were £nil (year ended 31 December 2020: £266,156).

5 of the directors (2020: 5) have been remunerated by other DLG Acquisitions Limited group companies, and details of their emoluments and pension payments are available in the financial statements of those companies.

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

6. Tax on loss

(a) Tax expense/(income) included in profit or loss

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	-
Total current income tax	-	-
Deferred taxation		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(10,682)	40,160
Impact of changes in tax rates and laws	(54,034)	(22,152)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(825)	100,766
Total deferred taxation	(65,541)	118,774
Total tax on loss	(65,541)	118,774

(b) Factors affecting the tax (credit)/charge for the current year

The tax on expense for the year is lower (2020: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	415,441	(647,624)
Corporation tax at standard rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	78,934	(123,049)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	1,058
Remeasurement of deferred tax	(56,598)	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(825)	100,766
Impact of change in tax rate	-	(22,152)
Group relief given for no consideration	(87,052)	162,151
Fixed asset differences	-	-
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	(65,641)	118,774

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

6. Tax on loss (continued)

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

The Finance Act 2020 reversed the previously planned rate reductions, with the existing 19% corporation tax rate substantively enacted as continuing. The Budget on 3 March 2021 announced that the rate will remain at 19% until 1 April 2023 when it will increase to 25%.

(d) Deferred tax

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	£	£
Included in debtors (note 8)	235,824	170,823
Analysed as below:		
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	235,824	170,823
Short term timing difference	-	-
Deferred taxation asset	<u>235,824</u>	<u>170,823</u>

The deferred taxation asset has been recognised on the basis that it is highly likely to be recoverable via group relief given to fellow group undertakings.

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2021 £	Recognised in income £	At 31 December 2021 £
Accelerated tax depreciation	170,283	65,541	235,824
Short term timing differences	-	-	-
	<u>170,283</u>	<u>65,541</u>	<u>235,824</u>

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

7a. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	30,926	351,276	382,202
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	30,926	351,276	382,202
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	17,777	255,711	273,488
Charge for the year	2,977	39,752	42,729
Disposals	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	20,754	295,463	316,217
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2021	10,172	55,813	65,985
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	13,149	95,565	108,714
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

7b. Right-of-use assets

Amounts Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	£	£
Right-Of-Use Asset		
Buildings	93,743	131,240
Total	93,743	131,240
Lease Liabilities		
Current	(539,760)	(496,369)
Non-Current	(166,989)	(706,749)
Total	(706,749)	(1,203,118)

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2021 and 2020 financial year were £nil.

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss account

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amount relating to leases:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	£	£
Depreciation and impairment charge of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	37,497	1,001,881
Total	37,497	1,001,881
Interest expense (included in finance cost)		
Expense related to non-IFRS 16 leases	43,391	119,344
Total	43,391	119,344

The total cash outflow for leases in 2021 was £539,760 (2020: £488,426).

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by Ravenscourt Services Limited, which does not have recent third party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, eg term, country, currency and security.

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

7b. Right-of-use assets (continued)

The group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right of use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs
- restoration costs

Right of use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right of use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

8. Debtors

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	£	£
Other debtors	11,196	15,968
Prepayments and accrued income	-	-
Deferred tax (note 6)	235,824	170,283
	<u>247,020</u>	<u>186,251</u>

Ravenscourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	£	£
Bank overdraft	221,154	-
Trade creditors	-	3,626
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	2,108,370	2,228,601
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings for group relief	-	213,722
	<u>2,329,524</u>	<u>2,445,949</u>

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

10. Called up share capital

Authorised shares

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Ravencourt Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

11 Profit and loss account

	Profit and loss account £
At 31 December 2020	(3,110,509)
Profit and total comprehensive profit for the financial year	480,982
At 31 December 2021	(2,629,527)

12. 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.

13. Contingent liabilities

The company is a participant in a group banking arrangement under which all surplus cash balances are held as collateral for bank facilities advanced to group members.

14 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Lion Television Limited, and the 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 2021. 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., which own LGCI HoldCo I B.V. and Discovery International UK Holdings Limited respectively, which are joint owners of DLG Acquisitions Limited.

Post balance sheet, Discovery Inc changed its name to Warner Bros. Discovery, Inc.