Registered number: 3578603

## SYSCO PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

## **UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



# SYSCO PRODUCTIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 3578603

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets			•		
Tangible assets	5	_	112,300		48,348
		_	112,300	_	48,348
Current assets					
Stocks	6	142,886		47,744	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,568,435		1,350,266	
Cash at bank and in hand		128,312		558,433	
		1,839,633		1,956,443	•
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,284,878)		(1,084,049)	
Net current assets			554,755		872,394
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		_	667,055		920,742
Deferred tax	9	(17,576)		(6,479)	
			(17,576)		(6,479)
Net assets			649,479	_	914,263
Capital and reserves		_		_	
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			649,379		914,163
		_	649,479	_	914,263

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

# SYSCO PRODUCTIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 3578603

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 12 th April 2019.

H J A Roche Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. General information

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of technology and services to the museums, visitor attractions and sports industries.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales under company number 3578603.

The registered office address of the company is 35 Ballards Lane, London N3 1XW. The business address of the company is The Rickyard, Eashing Lane, Godalming GU7 2QA.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### 2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings - 25% straight line
Office equipment - 25% straight line
Computer equipment - 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

#### 2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

### 2.6 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments and transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, and loans to and from related parties.

#### (i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and accruals, 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.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

### (iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### 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 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'other operating income'.

#### 2.8 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 2.9 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 28 (2017 - 24).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

•			
4.	Taxation		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	(204,089)	(228,933)
	Total current tax	(204,089)	(228,933)
	Deferred tax	<del></del> -	<del></del>
•	Origination and reversal of timing differences	11,097	(3,363)
	Total deferred tax	11,097	(3,363)
	Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(192,992)	(232, 296)

## 5. Tangible fixed assets

Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
45,710	102,398	22,374	45,334	215,816
•	41,256	1,695	53,564	96,515
45,710	143,654	24,069	98,898	312,331
43,780	68,601	19,798	35,289	167,468
1,930	17,199	2,942	10,492	32,563
45,710	85,800	22,740	45,781	200,031
-	57,854	1,329	53,117	112,300
1,930	33,797	2,576	10,045	48,348
	45,710 - 45,710 43,780 1,930 45,710	vehicles £     fittings £       45,710     102,398 - 41,256       45,710     143,654       43,780     68,601       1,930     17,199       45,710     85,800	vehicles £       fittings £       equipment £         45,710       102,398 22,374 - 41,256 1,695         45,710       143,654 24,069         43,780       68,601 19,798 1,930 17,199 2,942         45,710       85,800 22,740         -       57,854 1,329	vehicles £         fittings £         equipment £         equipment £           45,710         102,398 22,374 45,334 - 41,256 1,695 53,564           45,710         143,654 24,069 98,898           43,780         68,601 19,798 35,289           1,930         17,199 2,942 10,492           45,710         85,800 22,740 45,781           -         57,854 1,329 53,117

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6.	Stocks		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Work in progress	142,886	47,744
		142,886	47,744
7.	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	562,538	424,377
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	192,449	320,628
	Other debtors	233,974	229,176
	Prepayments and accrued income	579,474	376,085
		1,568,435	1,350,266
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	893,691	796,667
	Other taxation and social security	42,331	94,544
	Other creditors	6,693	8,425
	Accruals and deferred income	342,163	184,413
		1,284,878	1,084,049

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 9. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year . Charged to profit or loss	(6,479) (11,097)
At end of year	(17,576)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:	
2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances (17,576)	(6,479)
(17,576)	(6,479)

### 10. Pension commitments

The company contributes to defined contribution pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the funds and amounted to £13,417 (2017: £7,687).

There were outstanding contributions at the year end of £5,862 (2017: £2,880).

### 11. Related party transactions

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings is a balance of £192,449 (2017: £320,628) owed by the parent company. This balance is unsecured and interest free, with no fixed repayment terms.

## 12. Ultimate Parent Undertaking

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Longcrest Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

This company is controlled by M P L Burgin.