# Cannon and Morley Productions Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 April 2017



#### **Statement of Financial Position**

#### 30 April 2017

		2017		2016
	Note	£	£	, £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	4		800	342
Current assets			· ·,	
Debtors ·	5	4,075		5,673
Cash at bank and in hand		7,831		14,939
		11,906		20,612
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	36,043		37,375
Net current liabilities			24,137	16,763
Total assets less current liabilities			(23,337)	(16,421)
Net liabilities			(23,337)	(16,421)
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			(23,437)	(16,521)
Members deficit			(23,337)	(16,421)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Financial Position (continued)

## 30 April 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Ms C Cannon

Director

Ms C Morley

Company registration number: 03758575

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Year ended 30 April 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 99 Kenton Road, Kenton, Harrow, HA3 0AN.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under a going concern basis on the assumption that there will be continued support from the directors.

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 May 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### Tangible assets

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

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 30 April 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Depreciation

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

Furniture, fixtures, fittings and - 25% reducing balance equipment

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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#### Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 30 April 2017

## 4. Tangible assets

		Plant and machinery £	Total £
	Cost At 1 May 2016 Additions	12,549 725	12,549 725
	At 30 April 2017	13,274	13,274
	Depreciation At 1 May 2016 Charge for the year	12,207 267	12,207 267
	At 30 April 2017	12,474	12,474
	Carrying amount At 30 April 2017	800	800
	At 30 April 2016	342	342
5.	Debtors		
	Other debtors	2017 £ 4,075	2016 £ 5,673
6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	
		2017 £	2016 £
	Other creditors	36,043	37,375

#### 7. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of the directors throughout the current and previous year.

Included within other debtors is a loan of £3,300 to Edge Movie Limited. There was no movement during the year. Ms C Cannon and Ms C Morley are also directors and majority shareholder in Edge Movie Limited

#### 8. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 May 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.