FLAME TELEVISION PRODUCTION LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R Allen-Turner

J Beresford
J Isaacs
J Mowll
G Perkins
J Thoday
J Taylor

D Palmer-Brown

Secretary R Allen-Turner

Company number 03863614

Registered office 4a Exmoor Street

London W10 6BD

Bankers The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc

62/63 Threadneedle Street

PO Box 412 London EC2R 8LA

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Principal activities

During the year, the Company ceased to develop and produce new television programmes, however it continues to derives revenue through the exploitation of secondary rights relating to its back catalogue

Directors

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

R Allen-Turner

- J Beresford
- J Isaacs
- J Mowll
- G Perkins
- J Thoday
- J Taylor
- D Palmer-Brown

(Appointed 1 July 2018)

(Appointed 13 August 2018)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 3.

Nil dividends were declared or paid by Flame Television Production Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018: £nil).

Future Developments

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

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Director's Responsibilities Statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of Audit Requirements

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Avalon Factual Holdings Limited and of its ultimate parent Tiverton 2 Limited, and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Tiverton 2 Limited, which are publicly available.

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

Small Companies Exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption. Accordingly the exemption has been taken from preparing a strategic report.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the note 1 of the financial statements.

On behalf of the board

faill.

J Mowll Director

20 March 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Turnover Cost of sales	3	69,530 4,357	1,467,158 (1,072,692)
Gross profit		73,887	394,466
Administrative expenses		3,193	(360,237)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	on	77,080	34,229
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	7	(39,136)	17,328
Profit for the financial year		37,944	51,557

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

Notes	£	£	£	£
		-		-
9	1,051,569		1,717,239	
	611,909		-	
	1,663,478		1,717,239	
10	(318,727)		(410,432)	
		1,344,751		1,306,807
		1,344,751		1,306,807
				
13		150		150
		· 1,344,601		1,306,657
		1,344,751		1,306,807
	9	9 1,051,569 611,909 1,663,478 10 (318,727)	9 1,051,569 611,909 1,663,478 10 (318,727) 1,344,751 1,344,751	Notes £ £ £

The Notes on pages 6 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to non-dormant subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

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

The financial statements on pages 3 to 14 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

J Mowll
Director

Company Registration No. 03863614

Soull.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2017		150	1,255,099	1,255,249
Year ended 30 June 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	51,557	51,557
Balance at 30 June 2018		150	1,306,657	1,306,807
Year ended 30 June 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	37,944	37,944
Balance at 30 June 2019	13	150	1,344,601	1,344,751

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting Policies

1.1 General Information

Flame Television Production Limited develops and produces television projects.

Flame Television Production Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4a Exmoor Street, London, W10 6BD.

1.2 Statement of compliance

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

1.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of Preparation

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

(b) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

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

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Tiverton 2 Limited, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

(c) Foreign Currency

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

(d) Going concern

The company continues to be profitable as shown in the profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2019, and the company's forecast and projections indicate the company will continue to be profitable through the current financial year and beyond.

In reaching their decision to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, the directors have considered the above in the context of the current economic climate, taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance in relation to the uncertainty of market conditions, and the directors have been able to form a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

(e) Turnover

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for services rendered net of value added taxes. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Turnover and related costs on television productions are recognised as production activity progresses to reflect the proportion of work carried out in the year. Profit is recognised once the total outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

1.4 Interest

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

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Production equipment

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

Computer equipment

Straight-line over 4 years

Straight-line over 4 years

Straight-line over 4 years

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

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or revaluation.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Related party transactions

The Group discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly-owned within the same Group. Related Party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

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

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

1.11 Retirement benefits

Eligible Company employees are offered membership of a defined contribution pension scheme which is operated by Avalon Management Group Limited. Contributions payable to the Company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

No material judgements or estimates have been used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

3	Turnover and other revenue		
	Turnover analysed by category	0040	
		2019 £	2018 £
	Creation & Exploitation of television content	69,530 ======	1,467,158
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
		2019 £	2018 £
	UK	69,530	1,467,158
4	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2019 £	2018 £
	Tax Services	_	1,250
	IAX OCIVIOUS		=
5	Employees		
5		he company dur	-
5	Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by t	2019	ing the year
5	Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by twas 0 (2018 - 2).		ing the year 2018 Number
5	Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by t	2019	ing the year
5	Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by twas 0 (2018 - 2).	2019 Number -	ing the year 2018 Number
5	Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by t was 0 (2018 - 2). Total	2019	ing the year 2018 Number
5	Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by twas 0 (2018 - 2). Total Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2019 Number - - 2019	ing the year 2018 Number 2018
5	Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by twas 0 (2018 - 2). Total Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries Social security costs	2019 Number - - 2019	2018 Number 2018 106,615 14,502
5	Employees The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by twas 0 (2018 - 2). Total Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries	2019 Number - - 2019 £	2018 Number 2018 2018 £

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

6	Interest payable and similar expenses	2019	2018
	Interest payable and similar expenses includes the following:	£	£
	Other interest	-	-
7	Taxation		
	(a) Tax expense included in profit and loss	2019 £	2018 £
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year	14,645 23,885	6,235 (24,656)
	Total current tax	38,530	(18,421)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences Changes in tax rates	606 -	661 432
	Total deferred tax	606	1,093
	Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	39,136	(17,328)
	(b) Reconciliation of tax charge		
	Tax assessed for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in 30 June 2019 of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below.	the UK for the	year ended
		2019 £	2018 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	77,080 =====	34,229
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
	of 19.0% (2018: 19%)	14,645	6,504
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Adjustments in respect of prior years	- 23,885	79 (24,656)
	Other non-reversing timing differences	23,883	(24,030) 745
	Capital allowances	606	-
	Tax charge for the year	39,136	(17,328)
		=====	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

7 Taxation (Continued)

(c) Tax rate changes

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with effect 1 April 2017. The Finance Act 2016 will reduce this rate further to 17% from 1 April 2020.

8 Financial instruments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,048,785	1,714,227
		=
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	304,081	388,448
		=====

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors, other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings, and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, other creditors, accruals and amounts owed to group undertakings.

2040

2040

9 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	-	39,020
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,048,786	1,674,085
Other debtors	22	1,122
	1,048,808	1,714,227
Deferred tax asset (note 11)	2,761	3,012
	1,051,569	1,717,239
		=

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	_	97,994
	Trade creditors	-	98
	Amounts due to group undertakings and related parties	260,482	233,815
	Corporation tax	14,645	6,235
	Other taxation and social security	<u>-</u>	15,749
	Accruals and deferred income	42,995	55,937
	Other creditors	604	604
		318,726	410,432

11 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is included in the financial statements as follows:

	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £	Assets 2019 £	Assets 2018 £
Decelerated capital allowances	_	<u>-</u>	2,761 =====	3,012
Movements in the year:				2019 £
Asset at 1 July 2018 Charge to profit or loss Other				(3,012) 606 (355)
Asset at 30 June 2019				(2,761)

12 Retirement benefit schemes

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

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £NIL (2018 - £3,503).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

13	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 A Ordinary shares of 10p each	100	100
	500 B Ordinary shares of 10p each	50	50
		150	150
			

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

14 Control

The immediate parent undertaking is Avalon Factual Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Tiverton 2 Limited. Copies of consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate controlling party is J Thoday.

15 Related party transactions

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