# FLAME TELEVISION PRODUCTION LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

WEDNESDAY



A72FAUT | A36 28/03/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** R Allen-Turner

J Beresford
J Isaacs
J Mowll
G Perkins
J Thoday
T Robinson

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

#### **CONTENTS**

Directors' report	<b>Page</b> 1 - 2
Statement of comprehensive income	3
Balance sheet	4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 14

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the production of television programmes.

#### 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
- T Robinson

(Appointed 5 September 2016)

#### 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 2017 (2016. £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 2017

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

#### **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

J Mowll
Director

Director 27 MARCH 2018

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	2,276,264	2,808,172
Cost of sales		(1,455,445)	(1,835,800)
Gross profit		820,819	972,372
Administrative expenses		(583,448)	(800,071)
Operating profit	4	237,371	172,301
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(518)	-
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	on	236,853	172,301
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	7	(71,496)	(8,877)
Profit for the financial year		165,357	163,424

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

### BALANCE SHEET

#### AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

		20	17	20	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets			-		-
Current assets					
Debtors	9	1,237,523		1,098,659	
Cash at bank and in hand		682,130		1,522,509	
		1,919,653		2,621,168	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	10	(664,404)		(1,531,276)	
Net current assets		<del></del>	1,255,249		1,089,892
Total assets less current liabilities			1,255,249		1,089,892
			<del></del>		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		150		150
Profit and loss account			1,255,099		1,089,742
Total equity			1,255,249		1,089,892
-					

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017 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 27. Mach. 20 and are signed on its behalf by

J Mowll Director

Company Registration No. 03863614

3 Loues

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2015		150	926,318	926,468
Year ended 30 June 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	163,424	163,424
Balance at 30 June 2016		150	1,089,742	1,089,892
Year ended 30 June 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	165,357	165,357
Balance at 30 June 2017	13	150	1,255,099	1,255,249

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

#### 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 Kingdom 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 a 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 2017

#### 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 2017, 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 Straight-line over 4 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment Straight-line over 4 years
Computer equipment 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 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 2017

#### 1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the 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 2017

#### 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 2017

3	Turnover and other revenue		
	Turnover analysed by category		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Creation of television content	2,276,264	2,808,172
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
		2017 £	2016 £
	UK	2,276,264	2,808,172
4	Auditor's remuneration		
	Face managed to the second condition and accordance	2017 £	2016
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£.	£
	Tax Services	1,250	1,250
5	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the was:	e company dui	ring the year
		2017	2016
		Number	Number
	Total	3	7
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised.		
	Their aggregate remaineration comprised.	2017	2016
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	204,345	364,283
	Social security costs	27,784	42,194
	Pension costs	2,360	2,529
		234,489	409,006
			<del></del>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Interest payable and similar expenses	2017	2016
	Interest march 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£	£
	Interest payable and similar expenses includes the following.		
	Other interest	518	
7	Taxation		
	(a) Tax expense included in profit and loss	2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current year	43,172	-
	Adjustments in respect of prior year	27,159	7,720
	Total current tax	70,331	7,720
		====	====
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	901	1,157
	Changes in tax rates	264	
	Total deferred tax	1,165	1,157
	Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	71,496	8,877
	(b) Reconciliation of tax charge	<u> </u>	
	Tax assessed for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax i ended 30 June 2017 of 19.75% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below		уеаг
	2010 CO	2017	2016
		£	£
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	236,853	172,301
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	40.770	24.400
	of 19.75% (2016: 20.00%)	46,778	34,460
	of 19.75% (2016: 20.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	225	34,460
	of 19.75% (2016: 20.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years	225 27,159	-
	of 19.75% (2016: 20.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Other non-reversing timing differences	225	- (9,104)
	of 19.75% (2016: 20.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Other non-reversing timing differences  Under/(over) provided in the year	225 27,159	- - (9,104) 7,720
	of 19.75% (2016: 20.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Other non-reversing timing differences	225 27,159	34,460 - (9,104) 7,720 1 (24,200)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

#### 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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,223,446	552,041
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	527,822	928,814

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.

#### 9 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,216,602	526,010
Amounts owed by related parties	-	18,745
Prepayments and accrued income	9,972	541,348
Other debtors	6,844	7,286
	1,233,418	1,093,389
Deferred tax asset (note 11)	4,105	5,270
	1,237,523	1,098,659
		=======================================

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 2017

10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	-	45,006
	Amounts due to group undertakings and related parties	263,841	632,364
	Corporation tax	-	229,992
	Other taxation and social security	136,582	47,470
	Accruals and deferred income	261,303	573,181
	Other creditors	2,678	3,263
		664,404	1,531,276

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

A cross guarantee and debenture exists between the company, its ultimate parent company Tiverton 2 Limited and the following group companies. Tiverton Holdings Limited, Avalon Entertainment Limited, Avalon Television Limited, Avalon Factual Holdings Limited, Liberty Bell Productions Limited, Topical Television Limited, Tinderbox Television Limited, Avalon Distribution Limited and Avalon Promotions Limited to secure bank overdraft and loan facilities available to these companies.

#### 11 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is included in the financial statements as follows:

	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £	Assets 2017 £	Assets 2016 £
Decelerated capital allowances			4,105	<u>5,270</u>
Movements in the year:				2017 £
Asset at 1 July 2016 Charge to profit or loss Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss				(5,270) 901 264
Asset at 30 June 2017				(4,105)

Of the deferred tax asset set out above, £949 which relates to accelerated depreciation is expected to reverse in the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

#### 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 and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £2,531 (2016 - £2,529).

#### 13 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
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 disclosure" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertakings of the group.