Company Registered No: 04440081

NANNY MCPHEE PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2019

CONTENTS **Page**

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:	K D Pereira S C Lowe
COMPANY SECRETARY:	NatWest Markets Secretarial Services Limited
REGISTERED OFFICE:	250 Bishopsgate London England EC2M 4AA
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:	Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor The Paragon Counterslip Bristol BS1 6BX

Registered in England and Wales

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Directors of Nanny McPhee Productions Limited ("the Company") present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

This Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption and therefore does not include a Strategic Report.

Activity
The principal activity of the Company continues to be the business of developing, making, producing, distributing, exhibiting (by any means now or hereafter becoming known) and otherwise exploiting cinematography films and video and sound recordings; manufacturing, buying, selling and otherwise dealing with cinematograph films, video recording and any material on which video or sound recording can be made and all types of equipment capable of being used in connection with the manufacture or processing of cinematograph films or such materials for the production, exhibition or playing cinematograph films or video or sound recordings.

Review of the year

Business review

The Directors are satisfied with the Company's performance in the year. The Company will be guided by its shareholders in seeking further opportunities for growth. Post balance sheet event are described in note 15 to the financial statements.

In order to simplify intragroup deposits, borrowings and cash-flow, the rentals on the finance leases were accelerated on 15 November 2017 resulting in full settlement of the outstanding lease and repayment of the associated borrowings. Following this event, the leases remain on balance sheet but at nil value and no further rentals are expected.

Financial performance

The profit for the year was £80,000 (2018: £48,000) and this was transferred to reserves. The Directors do not recommend a payment of dividend in 2019 (2018: nil). The client paid the final rental instalment in September 2019 bringing the book value of the finance lease asset to nil at the balance sheet date.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company seeks to minimise its exposure to financial risks other than credit risk.

Management focuses on both the overall balance sheet structure and the control, within prudent limits, of risk arising from mismatches, including maturity, interest rate and liquidity. It is undertaken within limits and other policy parameters set by the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (Group ALCO).

The Company has funding by facilities from Lombard Corporate Finance (11) Limited. These are denominated in Sterling which is the functional currency and carry no significant financial risk.

The Company's assets mainly comprise loans receivable and cash at bank which would expose it to interest, credit, liquidity, operational and market risk except that the counterparties are group companies and credit risk is not considered significant.

The principal risks associated with the Company are as follows:

Interest rate risk
Structural interest rate risk arises where assets and liabilities have different re-pricing maturities.

The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring the consistency in the interest rate profile of its assets and liabilities, and limiting any re-pricing mismatches.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that companies, financial institutions, individuals and other counterparties will be unable to meet their obligations to the Company.

All material loans receivable are with group undertakings. Although credit risk arises this is not considered to be significant and no amounts are past due.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises where assets and liabilities have different contractual maturities. Management focuses on risk arising from the mismatch of maturities across the balance sheet and from undrawn commitments and other contingent obligations.

Operational risk
Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses attributable to human error, systems failures, fraud or inadequate internal financial controls and procedures. The Company manages this risk, in line with the RBS group framework, through systems and procedures to monitor transactions and positions, the documentation of transactions and periodic review by internal audit. The Company also maintains contingency facilities to support operations in the event of disasters.

Market risk
Market risk is the potential for loss as a result of adverse changes in risk factors including interest rates, foreign currency and equity prices together with related parameters such as market volatilities.

The principal market risk to which the Company is exposed is interest rate risk.

Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, see note 1(a) on page 11.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY
The present directors and secretary, who have served throughout the year except where noted below, are listed on page 1.

From 1 October 2018 to date the following changes have taken place:

Secretary	Appointed	Resigned
RBS Secretarial Services Limited	-	26 June 2019
NatWest Markets Secretarial Services Limited	26 June 2019	-

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' 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 a, Directors' Report and financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework and must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at the end of the year and 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has been followed; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 to enable them to ensure that the Directors' Report and financial statements comply with the requirements of 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 INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the Directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf:

K. Pereira

K D Pereira
Director
Date: 21 July 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NANNY MCPHEE PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nanny McPhee Productions Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 15, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Effects of Covid-19

We draw attention to note 1(a) and 15 of the financial statements, which describes the economic and social disruption the company is facing as a result of Covid-19, which is impacting financial markets and personnel available for work and being able to access offices. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NANNY MCPHEE PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Robin Enstone (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Bristol, United Kingdom
Date 22 July 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 September 2019

Income from continuing operations	**Notes**	**2019 £'000**	2018 £'000
Turnover	**3**	**106**	203
Operating income	**4**	**9**	1
Operating expenses	**5**	**(5)**	(18)
Operating profit		**110**	186
Finance income	**6**	**3**	-
Finance costs	**7**	**(15)**	(127)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		**98**	59
Tax charge	**8**	**(18)**	(11)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		**80**	48

The accompanying notes from pages 11 to 17 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 September 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current assets			
Finance lease receivables	9	-	2,634
Loans receivable	10	1,021	484
Cash at Bank		895	2,619
Total assets		1,916	5,737
Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	11	-	3,300
Current tax liabilities		241	329
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	12	33	71
		274	3,700
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	8	489	964
		489	964
Total liabilities		763	4,664
Equity			
Called up share capital	13	-	-
Profit and loss account		1,153	1,073
Total Equity		1,153	1,073
Total liabilities and equity		1,916	5,737

The accompanying notes from pages 11 to 17 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 July 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

K. Pereira

K D Pereira
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at 30 September 2019

	Share Capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 October 2017	-	1,025	1,025
Profit for the year	-	48	48
At 30 June 2018	-	1,073	1,073
Profit for the year	-	**80**	**80**
At 30 June 2019	-	**1,153**	**1,153**

Total comprehensive income for the year of £80,000 (2018: £48,000) was wholly attributable to the owners of the Company.

The accompanying notes from pages 11 to 17 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting policies

a) Preparation and presentation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared:

- on a going concern basis; In the first quarter of 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Covid-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. Many governments, including the UK, have taken stringent measures to contain and/or delay the spread of the virus. Actions taken in response to the spread of Covid-19 have resulted in severe disruption to business operations and a significant increase in economic uncertainty, with more volatile asset prices and currency exchange rates, and a marked decline in long-term interest rates in developed economies.

  NatWest Markets Group (the "Group") has a well-developed business continuity plan which includes pandemic response, enabling the Group to quickly adapt to these unprecedented circumstances and continue as viable business.

  There remains significant uncertainty regarding the developments of the pandemic and the future economic recovery. The most likely expected financial impact is in respect of the Company's profitability, assets, operations, liquidity which management continues to monitor.

  In assessing going concern, a Covid-19 impact analysis was performed across the RBS Group. The directors have also considered the uncertainties associated with Covid-19 including the different ways in which this could impact the cash flows, capital, solvency and liquidity position of the Company and any mitigations management have within their control to implement. Based on this assessment, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis;

- under Financial Reporting Standard (FRS)101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB as adopted by the EU (together IFRS); and

- on the historical cost basis.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 Application of Financial Reporting Requirements issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The Company is incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales and the financial statements are presented:

- in accordance with the Companies Act 2006:
- in Sterling which is the functional currency of the Company: and
- with the benefit of the disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS 101 with regard to:
  - comparative information in respect of certain assets;
  - cash-flow statement;
  - standards not yet effective
  - related party transactions; and
  - disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and IFRS 13 "Fair value Measurement"

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, these accounts are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 14.

Adoption of IFRS 9

The Company's accounting policies have changed on the adoption of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" with effect from 1 October 2018. There has been no restatement of prior years and no material impact to the Company's equity at 1 October 2018.

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

Other amendments to IFRS

Other changes to IFRS that were effective from 1 October 2018 have had no material effect on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019"

b) Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises income from finance leases which arises in the United Kingdom from continuing activities.

Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to give a constant periodic rate of return before tax on the net investment. Unguaranteed residual values are subject to regular review; if there is a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value, income allocation is revised and any reduction in respect of amounts accrued is recognised immediately.

Fees in respect of services are recognised as the right to consideration accrues through the performance of each distinct service obligation to the customer. The arrangements are generally contractual and the cost of providing service is incurred as each service is performed. The price is usually fixed & always determinable.

Interest income or expense on financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income is determined using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate allocates the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the asset or liability at the rate that exactly discounts all estimated future cash flows to equal the instruments' initial carrying amount. Calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account fees payable or receivable that are an integral part of the instruments' yield, premiums or discounts on acquisition or issue, early redemption fees and transaction costs. All contractual terms of a financial instrument are considered when estimating future cash flows. Negative effective interest accruing to financial assets is presented in interest payable.

c) Taxation

Income tax expense or income, comprising current tax and deferred tax, is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income except income tax on items recognised outside profit or loss which is credited or charged to other comprehensive income or to equity as appropriate.

Current tax is income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the year arising in income or in equity. Provision is made for current tax at rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability for accounting purposes and its carrying amount for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences that 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 tax is calculated using tax rates expected to apply in the periods when the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date.

d) Leases

Contracts to lease assets are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the customer; all other contracts with customers to lease assets are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease receivables are stated in the balance sheet at the amount of the net investment in the lease being the minimum lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

e) Financial instruments

On initial recognition, financial instruments are measured at fair value. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Amortised cost assets – have to meet both the following criteria:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is solely to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding balance.

Amortised cost liabilities – all liabilities that are not subsequently measured at fair value are measured at cost.

Reclassifications – financial liabilities cannot be reclassified. Financial assets are only reclassified where there has been a change in the business model.

Business model assessment – business models are assessed at portfolio level, being the level at which they are managed. This is expected to result in the most consistent classification of assets because it aligns with the stated objectives of the portfolio, its risk management, and the ability to monitor sales of assets from a portfolio. The criteria for classifying cash flows as solely principal and interest are assessed against the contractual terms of a facility, with attention to leverage features; prepayment and extension terms; and triggers that might reset the effective rate of interest.

f) Impairment of financial assets

At 30 September 2019, under IFRS 9 each financial asset or portfolio of loans measured at amortised cost is assessed for impairment. Loss allowances are forward looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The probability is determined by the risk of default which is applied to the cash flow estimates. In the absence of a change in credit rating, allowances are recognised when there is reduction in the net present value of expected cash flows. On a significant increase in credit risk, allowances are recognised without a change in the expected cash flows, although typically expected cash flows do also change; and expected credit losses are rebased from 12 month to lifetime expectations.

The costs of loss allowances on assets held at amortised cost are presented as impairments in the income statement. Financial assets are presented gross of allowances except where the asset has been wholly or partially written off.

In 2018 under IAS 39 the Company assessed whether there was any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as loans and receivables was impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets was impaired and an impairment loss incurred if there was objective evidence that an event or events since initial recognition of the asset had adversely affected the amount or timing of future cash flows from the asset.

g) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or when it has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation is discharged, or cancelled or expires.

h) Obligations under finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the present value of the minimum lease payments determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to the profit or loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The reported results of the Company are sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements. In accordance with their responsibilities for these financial statements, the factors the directors consider most important to the portrayal of its financial condition are discussed below.

Leased assets

Judgement is required in the classification of a lease at inception and after any material amendment to assess whether substantially all the significant risks and rewards of ownership accrue to the lessor or the lessee.

3. Turnover

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Finance lease income:		
Rents receivable	**2,610**	2,486
Amortisation	**(2,504)**	(2,283)
	106	203

The Company did not enter into any new leasing transactions during the year (2018: £nil).

4. Operating income

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Management fees	**8**	-
Fee income	**1**	1
	9	1

Management fees is a net credit of £8k made up of charge for 2019 of £6k and release of over accrual from 2017 to 2018 of £14k. The change in estimate is due to the basis of management fee recharges being updated during the year.

5. Operating expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Audit fee	**5**	5
Management fees	**-**	13
	5	18

Management fees include the costs of staff and directors borne by other members of the group, none of which can be apportioned meaningfully in respect of services to the Company.

6. Finance income

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
On loans receivables from group companies	**3**	-

7. Finance costs

	2,019 £'000	2,018 £'000
Interest on loans from group companies	**15**	127

8. Tax

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current taxation:		
UK corporation tax charge for the year	**494**	445
	494	445
Deferred taxation:		
Credit for the year	**(476)**	(434)
Tax charge for the year	**18**	11

The actual tax (credit)/charge differs from the expected tax (credit)/charge computed by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2018: standard rate 19%) as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Expected tax charge/(credit)	**18**	11
Reduction in deferred tax asset/(liability) following change in rate of UK Corporation Tax	**-**	-
Tax charge for the year	**18**	11

In recent years the UK Government has steadily reduced the rate of UK corporation tax, with the latest rates substantively enacted at the balance sheet date standing at 19% from 1 April 2017 and 17% from 1 April 2020. The closing deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated taking into account these rates, as these were substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Since the balance sheet date, it was announced in the UK Government's Budget on 11 March 2020 that the reduction in the UK Corporation rate to 17% from 1 April 2020 will not proceed. Instead, the UK Corporation tax rate will remain at 19%. This change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020 and is therefore a non adjusting post balance sheet event.

As a result, existing temporary differences on which deferred tax has been provided may unwind in periods subject to the 19% rate. The impact of the non-adjusting post balance sheet date change in tax rate is £27,136.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability comprises:

	Capital allowances £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
1 October 2017	1,393	5	1,398
Credit to income statement	(430)	(3)	(433)
At 30 September 2018	963	2	965
Credit to income statement	**(474)**	**(2)**	**(476)**
At 30 September 2019	**489**	**-**	**489**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Finance lease receivables

	Within 1 year £'000	Between 1 and 5 years £'000	Total £'000
2019			
Future minimum lease payments	-	-	-
Unearned finance income	-	-	-
Carrying value	-	-	-
2018			
Future minimum lease payments	2,739	-	2,739
Unearned finance income	(105)	-	(105)
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	2,634	-	2,634

Analysed as:

Due within one year	-	2,634

The Company has a finance lease arrangement for a film deal. The term of the lease is 16 years (2018:16 years). The client paid the final rental instalment in September 2019 bringing the book value of the finance lease asset to nil at the balance sheet date. The primary lease matures in September 2020 where the client has the option to continue into a secondary period.

Unguaranteed residual values are estimated at £nil (2018: £nil).

The average effective interest rate in relation to finance lease agreements is nil (2018: 4.3%).

10. Loans receivables

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary	1,021	484

11. Borrowings

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts from fellow subsidiary	-	3,300
Current	-	3,300
	-	3,300

12. Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Accruals	33	70
Deferred income	-	1
	33	71

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Authorised:		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	100
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
Equity shares		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**2**	2

The company has one class of ordinary voting shares which carry no right to fixed income.

14. Related parties

UK Government
The UK Government through HM Treasury is the ultimate controlling party of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc. Its shareholding is managed by UK Government Investments Limited, a company it wholly-owns and as a result, the UK Government and UK Government controlled bodies are related parties of the Company.

The Company enters into transactions with these bodies on an arms' length basis; they include the payment of taxes including UK corporation tax and Value Added Tax.

Group companies

As at 30 September 2019

The Company's immediate parent was:	Distant Planet Productions Limited
The smallest consolidated accounts including the company were prepared at 31 December 2019 by:	NatWest Markets Plc
The ultimate parent company was:	The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc

All parent companies are incorporated in the UK. Copies of their accounts may be obtained from Legal, Governance and Regulatory Affairs, The Royal Bank of Scotland, Gogarburn, PO Box 1000, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ.

On 14 February 2020 the ultimate parent company, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Plc, announced its intention to rename to NatWest Group Plc later in 2020.

15. Post balance sheet events

The directors consider Covid-19 to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event and as such no adjustments have been made to the measurement of assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2019. Refer to note 1a for the director's assessment of the impact on the Company. While there remains significant uncertainty regarding the developments of Covid-19 and the future economic recovery, a precise estimate of its financial effect, cannot be made at the date of issue of the financial statements. There could be an impact on profitability, assets, operations, liquidity and the directors continue to monitor this, however, at this stage do not consider there to be any material issues for the Company.