LIBERTY BELL PRODUCTIONS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R Allen-Turner

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

(Appointed 5 September 2016)

Secretary R Allen-Turner

Company number 04454622

Registered office 4a Exmoor Street

London W10 6BD

Accountants Delorite LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom EC4A 3BZ

Bankers The Royal Bank of Scotland Pic

62/63 Threadneedle Street

PO Box 412 London EC2R 8LA

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the development and 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

R Aslett

- 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 Liberty Bell Productions Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 (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 2016

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)

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,
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the
 preparation of 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 2008. 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 irregulanties

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 Mowli

Directo

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Tumover Cost of sales	3	7,401,105 (5,506,112)	5,534,100 (4,268,031)
Gross profit		1,894,993	1,266,069
Administrative expenses		(865,439)	(790,259)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4,5	1,029,554	475,810
Taxation on profit ordinary activities	7	(170,996)	(101,257)
Profit for the financial year		858,558	374,553

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account. Accordingly, no statement of comprehensive income is presented

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	20	16	201	5
Notes	£	£	£	£
		-		-
8				<u>.</u>
		-		•
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10	•			
	2,857,692		768,690	
	3.841.985		3.816.604	
11	=(0.17)000		0,0.0,00.	
	(2,082,635)		(2,915,812)	
		1,759,350		900,792
		1,759,350		900,792
13		200		200
		234,970		234,970
		1,524,180		665,622
		1,759,350		900,792
	8 10 11	Notes £ 8 10 984,293 2,857,692 3,841,985 11 (2,082,635)	8 - 10 984,293 2,857,692 3,841,985 11 (2,082,635) 1,759,350 1,759,350 1,759,350 234,970 1,524,180	Notes £ £ £ £ 8 - 10 984,293 2,857,692 3,841,985 3,816,604 11 (2,082,635) (2,915,812) 1,759,350 1,759,350 1,759,350 234,970 1,524,180

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2008 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 12 December 2016 and are signed on its behalf by

J Mowil

Company Registration No. 04454622

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2014		200	234,970	291,069	526,239
Year ended 30 June 2015: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	374,553	374,553
Balance at 30 June 2015		200	234,970	665,622	900,792
Year ended 30 June 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year				858,558	858,558
Balance at 30 June 2016	13	200	234,970	1,524,180	1,759,350

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

1.1 General information

Liberty Bell Productions Limited develops and produces television programmes.

Liberty Bell Productions 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 Liberty Bell Productions 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 2008

These company financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 are the first financial statements of Liberty Bell Productions Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements for the preceding period were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS102 is given in note 16

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 the consolidated 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

(d) Going concern

The company continues to be profitable as shown in the profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2016, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

(e) Tumover

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 income can be assessed with reasonable certainty

(f) Interest

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

1,4 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

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

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

1.5 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 matunities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

1.7 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

1.8 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 anse 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,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2040

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

3 Turnover and other revenue

Turnover	analysed	by	category

		2016	2015
		£	£
	Creation of television content	7,401,105	5,534,100
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	υκ	7,401,105	5,534,100
			=== =
4	Operating profit		
		2016	2015
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting)	£	£
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	-	991

All fixed assets were disposed of in the year ended 30 June 2015 thus there is no corresponding charge in 2016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

5	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates		
	For audit services Audit of the company's financial statements	500	3,500
	Tax services	700	700
		1,200	4,200
			
6	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the was	e company duri	ing the year
		2016	2015
		Number	Number
	Total	2	3
			
	Their aggregate remuneration compnsed		
		2016 £	2015 £
		•	•
	Wages and salaries	91,161	313,323
	Social security costs Pension costs	11,267 655	36,974 995
	, G. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		
		103,083	351,292
	No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2015 £nil).		
7	Taxation	0040	0045
	(a) Tax expense included in profit and loss	2016 £	2015 €
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current year	173,277	102,015
	Adjustments in respect of prior year	(2,281)	-
	Total current tax	170,996	102,015
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

7	Taxation		(Continued)
	Deferred tax		
	Ongination and reversal of timing differences	-	(722)
	Changes in tax rates	-	(36)
	Total deferred tax	-	(758)
			
	Total tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	170,996	101,257
			

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge

Tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 30 June 2016 of 20% (2015 lower). The differences are explained below.

	2018 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,029,554	475,810
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
of 20.00% (2015 20 75%)	205,911	98,731
Effects of		
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13	85
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	205
Other non-reversing timing differences	(243)	7,087
Non deductible expenses	•	459
Group relief utilised	(32,404)	(4,552)
Adjustments to previous periods	(2,281)	-
Tax charge for the year	170,996	102,015

(c) Tax rate changes

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015 During 2015 changes to the UK main corporation tax rate were enacted. The tax rate has fallen to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. The Finance Act 2018 has reduced this rate further to 17% from 1 April 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

8	Tangible fixed assets	Production	n equipment £
	Cost At 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016		57,072
	Depreciation and Impairment At 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016		57,072
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2016		
	At 30 June 2015		
9	Financial instruments	2016 £	2015 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets	-	*
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	864,969	2,969,775
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	1,676,972	2,580,086 ======
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors, other ogroup undertakings, and accrued income	lebtors, amou	nts owed by
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, oth amounts owed to group undertakings.	ier creditor s , s	accruals and
10	Debtors	2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:	201 0 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	317,986	1,286,642
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	277,081	147,287
	Amounts owed by participating interest	55,277	
	Prepayments and accrued income	303,455	1,604,307
	Other debtors	30,494	11,678
		984,293	3,049,914
			====

Amounts owed by group undertakings and participating interests 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 2016

11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade creditors	181,478	525,918
	Amounts due to group undertakings	273,525	354,193
	Amounts due to participating interest	45,081	20,809
	Corporation tax	272,518	101,521
	Other taxation and social security	22,661	234,205
	Accruals and deferred income	1,286,658	1,679,166
	Other creditors	714	-
		2,082,635	2,915,812
		=======================================	

Amounts owed to group undertakings and participating interests 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, Flame Television Production Limited, Tinderbox Television Limited, Topical Television Limited, Avalon Distribution Limited and Avalon Promotions Limited to secure bank overdraft and loan facilities available to these companies.

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 £655 (2015 - £995).

13 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
200 ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200

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 Holdings 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, Malndy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ

The ultimate controlling party is J Thoday

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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

16 Transition to FRS102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under the UK GAAP were for the year ended 30 June 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2014.

There were no adjustments to the Company's balance sheet at 1 July 2014 or 30 June 2015 on transition to FRS102.