# LIBERTY BELL PRODUCTIONS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019



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#### **COMPÁNY INFORMATION**

**Directors** R Allen-Turner

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

D Palmer-Brown

Secretary R Allen-Turner

Company number 04454622

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

R Aslett

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 Liberty Bell Productions 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

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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	34,088 83,795	1,809,038 (1,130,610)
Gross profit		117,883	678,428
Administrative expenses		(199)	(439,302)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	117,684	239,126
Taxation on profit ordinary activities	6	(22,457)	(45,348)
Profit for the financial year		95,227	193,778

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

### BALANCE SHEET

#### **AS AT 30 JUNE 2019**

		20	19	20	18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets			-		-
Tangible assets	7		<del>-</del>		
Current assets			-		-
Debtors	9	2,406,843		2,656,850	
Cash at bank and in hand	Ū	660,067		381,513	
		3,066,910		3,038,363	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	10	, ,		, ,	
one year		(558,925)		(625,605)	
Net current assets			2,507,985		2,412,758
Total assets less current liabilities			2,507,985		2,412,758
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		200		200
Share premium account			234,970		234,970
Profit and loss account			2,272,815		2,177,588
Total equity			2,507,985		2,412,758

The Notes on pages 6 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

#### Directors' responsibilities:

- For the financial year in question the company was entitled to exemption under section 479a of the Companies Act 2006. No members have required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- 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 accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements on pages 3 to 13 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. 04454622

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

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2017		200	234,970	1,983,810	2,218,980
Year ended 30 June 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year  Balance at 30 June 2018			234.970	193,778 ———————————————————————————————————	193,778  2,412,758
balance at 30 June 2016		200	234,970	2,177,500	2,412,756
Year ended 30 June 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>		95,227	95,227
Balance at 30 June 2019	12	200	234,970	2,272,815	2,507,985

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

#### 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 2006.

#### (a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are prepared on going concern basis, under the historical cost conversion, 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.

#### (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 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.

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

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.3 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.

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 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.

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

#### 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

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

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

Turnover analysed by category		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Creation of television content	34,088	1,809,038
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	2019	2018
	£	£
UK	34,088	1,809,038

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

Total  Total  Total  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  2019 2018 £ £  Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  2019 2018 £ £  Wages and salaries - 157,428 Social security costs - 18,030 - 1,839 1,839 177,296				
For audit services	4	Auditor's remuneration		
For audit services		Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
Audit of the company's financial statements  Tax services  - 700  2018 amount relates to the release of a prior year audit fees accrual.  5 Employees  The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the was 0 (2018 - 2)  Potal 2019 2018 Number  Total - 2  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs - 157,428 Social security costs Pension costs - 1,839 Pension costs  No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nil).  Taxation  (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss  E Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year 97 Total current tax  12,360 24,347 25,347 26,347 27,348 28,347 29,347 29,347 29,347 20,347 2				
Tax services - 700			£	£
2018 amount relates to the release of a prior year audit fees accrual.  5 Employees  The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the was 0 (2018 - 2)  Poly 2018 Number Number  Total - 2  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries Social security costs - 157,428 Social security costs - 18,030 Pension costs - 1,839  No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: Enil).  Taxation  (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £			-	700
2018 amount relates to the release of a prior year audit fees accrual.  5 Employees  The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the was 0 (2018 - 2)  2019 2018 Number Number  Total  - 2  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs  No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nit).  6 Taxation  (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss £ £ Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year Total current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year Total current tax  22,457 45,347		lax services		700
2018 amount relates to the release of a prior year audit fees accrual.  5 Employees  The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the was 0 (2018 - 2)  2019 2018 Number Number  Total  - 2  Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs  No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nit).  6 Taxation  (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss £ £ Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year Total current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year Total current tax  22,457 45,347				700
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the was 0 (2018 - 2)   2019   2018   Number				
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the was 0 (2018 - 2)    2019   2018   Number   Number		2018 amount relates to the release of a prior year audit fees accrual.		
2018 - 2)   2018   Number	5	Employees		
Total			company durin	g the was 0
Total			2019	2018
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:  2019 2018 £ £  Wages and salaries - 157,428 Social security costs - 18,030 Pension costs - 1,839  - 1,77,296  No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nil).  6 Taxation  (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss £ £  Current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year 97  Total current tax  2019 2018 £ £			Number	Number
Wages and salaries   Social security costs   Social		Total	-	2
Wages and salaries   Social security costs   Social				
Wages and salaries   157,428   Social security costs   18,030   Pension costs   1,839		Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
Wages and salaries       -       157,428         Social security costs       -       18,030         Pension costs       -       1,839         -       177,296         No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nil).         6 Taxation       2019       2018         (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss       £       £         Current tax       UK corporation tax on profits for the current year       22,360       45,347         Adjustments in respect of prior year       97       -         Total current tax       22,457       45,347				
Social security costs   - 18,030   - 1,839     - 177,296			£	£
Pension costs - 1,839  - 177,296  No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nil).  6 Taxation  (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss  Current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year  Total current tax  22,360  45,347  45,347		Wages and salaries	-	157,428
No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nil).  6 Taxation  (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss  Current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year  Adjustments in respect of prior year  Total current tax  22,457  177,296  2018  2019  2018  £  £  £  Current tax  22,360  45,347  45,347			-	18,030
No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nil).  6 Taxation  2019 2018 (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss £ £  Current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year  Total current tax  22,457 45,347		Pension costs	-	1,839
No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nil).  6 Taxation  2019 2018 (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss £ £  Current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year  Total current tax  22,457 45,347				
6 Taxation  2019 2018 (a) Tax expense included in profit and loss  Current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year  Total current tax  22,457 45,347				177,296 ———
(a) Tax expense included in profit and loss  Current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year  Total current tax  2019 2018 £ £  22,360 45,347 45,347		No directors received remuneration directly through the company (2018: £nil).		
(a) Tax expense included in profit and loss  Current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year  Total current tax  £ £ £  £  22,360 45,347  45,347	6	Taxation		
Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year  Total current tax  22,360 45,347  22,457 45,347			2019	2018
UK corporation tax on profits for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior year  Total current tax  22,360 45,347  45,347		(a) Tax expense included in profit and loss	£	£
Adjustments in respect of prior year 97  Total current tax 22,457 45,347				
Total current tax 22,457 45,347				45,347
		Adjustments in respect of prior year	97	-
		Total current tax	22 457	45 347
		iotal darione tax		======

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

Taxation		(Continued)
(b) Reconciliation of tax charge		
	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	117,684 ———	239,126 ———
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2018:19%) Effects of:	22,360	45,434
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Adjustments in respect of prior years Other tax adjustments	- 97	18 - (105)
Tax charge for the year	22,457	45,347

#### (c) Tax rate changes

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

#### 7 Tangible fixed assets

	Production equipment £
Cost	_
At 1 July 2018	57,072
Disposals	(57,072)
At 30 June 2019	-
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2018	57,072
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(57,072)
At 30 June 2019	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2019	_
At 30 June 2018	-

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

8	Financial instruments		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,406,843	2,656,850
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	536,566	479,393

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

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	5,946	5,574
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,400,000	2,651,274
Amounts owed by related parties	-	2
Other debtors	897	-
	2,406,843	2,656,850

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

#### 10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due to group undertakings	469,761	318,497
Corporation tax	22,359	137,762
Other taxation and social security	-	8,450
Accruals and deferred income	66,784	160,867
Other creditors	21	29
	558,925	625,605

Amounts owed to group undertakings and related parties are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayement 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.

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

#### 11 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 £0 (2018 - £1,839)

#### 12 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
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.

#### 13 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.

#### 14 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 subsidary undertakings of the group.