

Company Information

Directors Mr B G Link

Mrs H E Link

Company number 04711525

Registered office 6th Floor

Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street

London W1T 1QL

Accountants Moore Kingston Smith LLP

Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street

London W1T 1QL

Business address 17 Kings Road

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Balance Sheet

As at 30 September 2019

		2019	€	2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		2,047
Investments	5				13,500
			-		15,547
Current assets					
Debtors	6	110,530		118,491	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,474			
		114,004		118,491	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	7	(9E 4EO)		(144.021)	
one year	7	(85,459)		(144,021)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			28,545		(25,530)
Total assets less current liabilities			28,545		(9,983)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(26,292)		-
Net assets/(liabilities)			2,253		(9,983)
net assets/(naminies)			====		(5,500)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			2,243		(9,993)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 30 September 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr B G Link Director Mrs H E Link
Director

Company Registration No. 04711525

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Missing Link Films Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6th Floor, Charlotte Building, 17 Gresse Street, London, W1T 1QL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings

15% Reducing Balance

Computers

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company only has basic financial instruments measured at amortised cost, with no financial instruments classified as other or basic instruments measured at fair value.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2019

3	Intangible fixed assets	
		Goodwill £
	Cost	~
	At 1 April 2018	31,600
	Disposals	(31,600)
	At 30 September 2019	
	Amortisation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2018	31,600
	Disposals	(31,600)
	At 30 September 2019	-
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 September 2019	-
	At 31 March 2018	-
		-
4	Tangible fixed assets	
		Plant and machinery etc £
	Cost	£
	At 1 April 2018	8,983
	Additions	1,989
	Disposals	(10,972)
	At 30 September 2019	
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2018	6,936
	Depreciation charged in the year	798
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(7,734)
	At 30 September 2019	
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 September 2019	-
	At 24 Morely 2019	0.047
	At 31 March 2018	2,047

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2019

5	Fixed asset investments	2019 £	2018 £
	Investments		13,500
	Movements in fixed asset investments		nves tm ents than loans
			£
	Cost or valuation At 1 April 2018 Disposals At 30 September 2019		13,500 (13,500)
	Carrying amount At 30 September 2019		
	At 31 March 2018		13,500
6	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors	1,475 9,541 99,514	8,501 9,541 100,449
		110,530	118,491
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors	42,047 2,726	24,961 -
		33,936	
	Other creditors	6,750	6,571
		85,459	144,021
	Trade creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	42,047 2,726 33,936 - 6,750	24,961 80,072 32,417 6,571

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2019

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
		2	~
	Bank loans and overdrafts	26,292	-
9	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	10 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10
		10	10

10 Related party transactions

At 30 September 2019, the company was owed a balance of £79,514 (31 March 2018 nil) by ML Film Holdings Limited, a company under common ownership and control.

11 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £85,000 (2018 - £75,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

As at 30 September 2019, a balance of nil (31 March 2018: £80,449) was owed to the company by the directors.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.