

Registered number: 05214060

**GLASINE LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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**GLASINE LIMITED**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	N A Forster D M Reid
<b>Company secretary</b>	S J Cruickshank
<b>Registered number</b>	05214060
<b>Registered office</b>	15 Golden Square London W1F 9JG
<b>Business address</b>	15 Golden Square London W1F 9JG
<b>Independent auditor</b>	BDO LLP Statutory Auditor 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU
<b>Banker</b>	Barclays Bank PLC 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP  Metro Bank PLC 1 Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA

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<b>GLASINE LIMITED</b>
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 30 December 2019 ("the period").

**Principal activity**

Glasine Limited ("the Company"), private company limited by shares, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Freeshire Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary within the Fernlakes Limited group ("the Group"). The principal activity of the Company is the provision of services to the media and entertainment industry.

The Group manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of its development, performance or position.

**Going concern**

The Company's business activities including the impact of the decisions of the First-tier Tax Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal, together with Partner Payment Notices (as further explained in note 8), the civil claims (see note 16) as well as COVID19 and Brexit have been reviewed by the directors.

Having assessed these risks including those set out below, its financial position, and profit and cash flow forecasts, the directors intend to continue operating its business and further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis, including a material uncertainty related to going concern, can be found in note 1.3.

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

The key business risk of the Company is the exposure to credit risk attributable to its investment and debtor balances as discussed below. Other business risks faced by the Company can be affected by a number of factors some of which may result from matters beyond the Company's control, such as conditions in the domestic and global financial markets and the wider economy, as well as change in legislation. The financial risk and operational management policies are determined for the Group as a whole and are discussed in the Group's annual report and financial statements. The directors have specifically considered the impact of the COVID19 world pandemic outbreak and Brexit on the business- please refer to note 1.3 Going concern for further details.

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The most important components of financial risk are:

**(a) Liquidity risk**

The Group operates a group-wide treasury management strategy to manage the liquidity requirements of the Group as a whole (including the Company) and is discussed in the Group's annual reports and financial statements.

**(b) Credit risk**

The Company's principal financial assets are investments, bank balances and debtors with the Company's credit risk primarily attributable to its debtors. Where possible the Company reviews the credit rating of its partners and undertakes regular detailed reviews of any outstanding receivable balances. The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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**(c) Interest rate risk**

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its deposit balances. The Company seeks to maximise its margin on interest receivable, subject to the requirements of liquidity risk noted above.

**(d) Business risk**

Business risk is the failure of the business to execute its business strategy and therefore being unsuccessful in achieving projected returns. This includes changes to tax legislation or financial regulation. Please refer to note 8 for further details.

**Results and dividends**

The results for the period are set out on page 7.

The directors do not propose to pay a final dividend (2018: £nil).

No interim dividends were paid during the period (2018: £nil).

**Directors**

The directors in office during the period and subsequently were as follows:

N A Forster  
D M Reid

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 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'. 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; 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 to 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.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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**Creditors payment policy**

The Company does not follow any specific code or standard on payment of creditors. The Company agrees the payment terms as part of the commercial arrangement negotiated with suppliers. Payments are made on these terms provided the supplier meets its obligations.

**Provision of insurance to directors**

All directors were covered by directors' and officers' liability insurance throughout the period under review and this will continue to remain in force.

**Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that so far as the director is aware there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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

In the absence of a notice proposing that the appointment be terminated, the auditor, BDO LLP, will be deemed to be re-appointed in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

**Small companies note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:



**D M Reid**  
Director

Date: 11/03/2021

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLASINE LIMITED**

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**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Glasine Limited (the "Company") for the period ended 30 December 2019 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 December 2019 and of its loss for the period 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. 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.

**Material Uncertainty in relation to going concern**

We draw your attention to note 1.3 in the financial statements which highlights that the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on support from its ultimate parent, which has not been guaranteed. These circumstances therefore indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Emphasis of matter- tax liability**

We draw your attention to notes 2 and 8 in the financial statements which highlights the uncertain outcome of the Tax Tribunal and key sources of estimation uncertainties that the directors have made in the process of determining the tax liability as at 30 December 2019. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLASINE LIMITED**

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**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our 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 this 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 period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report have 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLASINE LIMITED**

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**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, 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 at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**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.

BDO LLP

Peter Smith (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of  
**BDO LLP (Statutory Auditor)**  
London, United Kingdom  
Date: 18 March 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

**GLASINE LIMITED**

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

		<b>Period ended 30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>Period ended 31 December 2018 £000</i>
	<b>Note</b>		
Turnover	5	23	33
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>
Administrative expenses		(31)	(126)
Other operating income		-	12
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(8)</b>	<b>(81)</b>
Fair value movement of financial assets through profit and loss		29	81
Interest receivable and similar income	6	4	4
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(206)	(286)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(181)</b>	<b>(282)</b>
Tax on loss	8	-	-
<b>Loss for the financial period</b>		<b>(181)</b>	<b>(282)</b>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

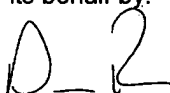
The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	30 December 2019 £'000	31 December 2018 £'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	9	424	395
		<u>424</u>	<u>395</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	94	100
Bank and cash balances		724	720
		<u>818</u>	<u>820</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(6,406)	(6,404)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(5,588)</u>	<u>(5,584)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(5,164)</u>	<u>(5,189)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Other provisions	12	(2,843)	(2,637)
		<u>(2,843)</u>	<u>(2,637)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u><u>(8,007)</u></u>	<u><u>(7,826)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Profit and loss account		(8,007)	(7,826)
<b>Shareholder's deficit</b>		<u><u>(8,007)</u></u>	<u><u>(7,826)</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

  
**D M Reid**  
 Director

Date: 11/03/2021

Company registration number: 05214060 (England and Wales)

**GLASINE LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

	<b>Called up share capital £'000</b>	<b>Profit and loss account £'000</b>	<b>Total equity £'000</b>
<b>At 1 July 2017</b>	-	(7,544)	(7,544)
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>			
Loss for the period	-	(282)	(282)
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	-	(7,826)	(7,826)
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>			
Loss for the period	-	(181)	(181)
<b>At 30 December 2019</b>	-	(8,007)	(8,007)

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the current and the preceding period.

**1.1 General information and basis of accounting**

Glasine Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. Its registered office address is 15 Golden Square, London, W1F 9JG. The nature of the Company's operations and principal operating activity are set out in the Directors' Report on pages 1 to 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pounds sterling which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Foreign transactions are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions that have been taken in these separate Company financial statements are discussed further down in the accounting policies.

**1.2 Accounting period**

For administrative purposes, the financial year end was shortened from 24 December to 23 December.

The Company has taken advantage of section 390(3)(b) of the Companies Act 2006 in preparing these financial statements to 30 December 2019 which is within seven days of the Company's 23 December 2019 accounting reference period end.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. Accounting policies (continued)****1.3 Going concern**

The Company's business activities including the impact of the First-tier Tax Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal, together with Partner Payment Notices (as further explained in note 8), civil claims (see note 16), the impact of the COVID19 pandemic and Brexit have been reviewed by the directors.

As the Company is wholly based in the UK and is not taking on any new business at the moment, the directors believe that Brexit will have minimal (if any) impact on the Company.

The directors have considered the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on the business. The Company's principal activity is largely unaffected as it is attributable to transactions that completed in the past and is not dependent on broader economic activity that may be negatively affected by the pandemic. The Company's only assets are investments, cash and receivables from Group undertakings – the directors do not believe that these assets on the balance sheet will be impaired as a result of COVID19. Specifically, the results of Protagonist Pictures Limited will be monitored to determine if any adjustment is needed to the investment value that the Company holds in Protagonist Pictures Limited. As at the date of signing these financial statements, the directors do not believe that a significant value adjustment is needed due to the pandemic. Furthermore, the Company does not have any direct employees, and the cost base of the Company should not be affected in any way by the pandemic. Therefore, the directors have concluded that the impact of the pandemic on the business is insignificant.

The Company generated a loss of £181k for the period ended 30 December 2019, and at that date, it had net current liabilities of £5,588k and net liabilities of £8,007k.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for 12 months following approval of these financial statements assuming a range of operational transactions including HMRC's determination of the Partner Payment Notices. Having assessed the risks facing the business as set out in the Directors' Report, its financial position and profit and cash flow forecasts, the directors acknowledge that in order to continue to trade as a going concern, the Company is dependent on financial support from its ultimate parent, which is not guaranteed. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to trade as a going concern, and therefore it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

**1.4 Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of Value Added Tax recorded on an accruals basis.

**1.5 Cost of sales**

Cost of sales represents direct costs attributable to turnover.

**1.6 Foreign currencies**

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are taken to the Profit and Loss Account.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. Accounting policies (continued)****1.7 Investments***Other investments and loans*

Where fair value cannot be reliably measured, other investments are stated at cost less any provision for permanent diminution in value.

Loans are held at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except those that are classified as non basic as defined in FRS102 Section 12 and are therefore accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

**1.8 Taxation**

Current tax, including United Kingdom corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included 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 tax profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

**1.9 Investment in jointly controlled operations and jointly controlled assets**

In prior years, the Company entered into Film Services Agreements with independent film producers to source and undertake various film-related activities on their behalf. The producers maintain a right of approval over any such transactions entered into on their behalf and also over the use of such funds advanced until suitable opportunities arise.

In prior years, the Company entered into a Games Services Agreement with Ingenious Games LLP, to source and undertake various game-related activities on its behalf. The partnership maintains a right of approval over any such transactions entered into on its behalf and also over the use of such funds advanced until suitable opportunities arise.

In the opinion of the directors each of the above arrangements constitute jointly controlled operations and jointly controlled assets, as defined by FRS 102 Section 15 Investments in Joint Ventures. Accordingly all transactions entered into by the Company under the Film Services Agreements and the Game Services Agreement are recorded in the partnerships' or producers' own financial statements to correctly reflect the substance of those transactions. The transactions under these arrangements were not included in the financial statements.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. Accounting policies (continued)****1.10 Disclosure exemptions**

The Company is a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and it is taking advantage of some of the disclosure exemptions available to such entities in its financial statements. As such, the financial statements do not include a Cash Flow Statement, a note on the Financial Instruments and a Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding. Further details can be found in note 14 about the name of the immediate parent company of the Company and details of where the consolidated financial statements of that parent can be obtained.

**2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future year if the revision affects both current and future years.

**Critical judgements in applying the accounting policies**

The following are the critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**Tax liability**

In estimating the potential tax liability relating to the First-tier Tax Tribunal and Upper Tribunal decisions (refer to note 8), the following key elements as set out in the Tribunal decision were taken into account in calculating the partnerships' revised profits or losses: treatment of the operator and executive producer fees, deductibility of contracted film cost, recognition of film income and the calculation of the film net realisable values. These reduce the income and expenditure recognised by the partnerships which reduces the losses available to be utilised by the Group.

**Fair value of investments**

The most critical estimates and assumptions for investments relate to the determination of carrying value of unlisted investments at fair value through profit and loss. In determining this amount, the Group applies the overriding concept that fair value is the amount for which an asset can be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The nature, facts and circumstances of the investment drives the valuation methodology.

Aside from the estimated tax liability and the fair value of investments, there were no other key sources of estimation uncertainty in the Company.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**3. Operating loss**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>This is stated after (crediting)/charging:</b>		
Adjustments in fair value of other investments (note 9)	<b>(29)</b>	<b>(81)</b>
Fees for the statutory audit of the Company	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>
Bad debt provisions	<b>23</b>	<b>120</b>
	<u><b>          </b></u>	<u><b>          </b></u>

**4. Staff costs**

The Company incurred no staff costs nor paid any remuneration to its directors during the period (2018: £nil). The Company had no employees during the current and prior period.

The emoluments of the directors were paid and borne by other Group undertakings and none of their remuneration was specifically attributable to their services to the Company.

**5. Turnover**

	<b>Period ended 30 December 2019 £'000</b>	<b>Period ended 31 December 2018 £'000</b>
Rendering of services	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>
	<u><b>          </b></u>	<u><b>          </b></u>

The total turnover of the Company for the current and prior period has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

**6. Interest receivable and similar income**

	<b>Period ended 30 December 2019 £'000</b>	<b>Period ended 31 December 2018 £'000</b>
Bank interest	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
	<u><b>          </b></u>	<u><b>          </b></u>

# GLASINE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019

### 7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	Period ended 30 December 2019 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2018 £'000
Interest on estimated tax liability	206	286

### 8. Taxation

	Period ended 30 December 2019 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2018 £'000
UK Corporation tax at 19% (2018: 19%) based on the adjusted results for the period	-	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	-	-

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is higher than (2018 -higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	Period ended 30 December 2019 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2018 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(181)	(282)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 -19%)	(34)	(54)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Group relief surrendered	40	72
Income not taxable	(6)	(18)
<b>Total tax charge for the period</b>	-	-

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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**8. Taxation (continued)**

In prior accounting periods the Company has received the benefit of tax losses associated with the Group's investment in a number of film and game production partnerships. The partnerships have challenged the basis on which the closure notices have been calculated, resulting in a hearing before the Tribunal. The initial decision of the Tribunal was delivered on 2 August 2016, a second decision which clarified the findings of the first decision was delivered in May 2017 and an amended decision was received on 16 November 2017. The effect of the decisions is to reduce both the losses available to Group entities that invested in the film and game production partnerships and their share of taxable income from the partnerships. The partnerships received permission to appeal in full on 7 of the 8 grounds requested from the Tribunal and on all aspects of the 8th ground the Upper Tribunal was asked to consider. The appeal hearing before the Upper Tribunal was heard in March and April 2019.

On 26 July 2019 the film and game production partnerships received the decision of the Upper Tribunal on their appeals against the decision of the First-tier Tax Tribunal. The Upper Tribunal concluded that the partnerships were not trading and did not have a view to profit. The finding that the partnerships were not trading is sufficient to dispose of the entirety of the partnerships' appeals. However, mindful that the decision may itself be appealed, the Upper Tribunal went on to briefly consider the remaining questions, where it often corrected the First-tier Tribunal's approach but generally supported the First-tier Tribunal's overall conclusions. An application for permission to appeal the Upper Tribunal's decision was submitted in November 2019 and was refused by the Upper Tribunal. An application was therefore made for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal in December 2019 and authority was granted by the Court of Appeal in February 2020 to appeal the findings on trading and view to profit. The appeal hearing before the Court of Appeal commenced on 11 March 2021 and is ongoing. If the film and game production partnerships are successful in their appeal on the view to profit decision of the Upper Tribunal the quantum of tax relief for expenditure incurred by the partnerships and taxable income attributable to the corporate members of the partnerships should be consistent with that expected to follow the First-tier Tax Tribunal decision.

The quantum of both tax losses available to the Group and income taxable on Group entities arising from the Group's investment in these partnerships will remain uncertain until the tax cases are finally resolved. For the period ended 30 December 2019, the directors have estimated an additional tax liability for the Company of £Nil (2018: £Nil, 2017: £Nil; 2016: £6,371k) together with a liability for late paid interest of £206k (2018: £286k, 2017: £177k; 2016: £2,174k) based on the current Tribunal decision. The directors' estimate of the additional tax and interest liability continues to be calculated on the basis of the decision of the First-tier Tax Tribunal as the directors consider that this decision provides the most likely outcome to the litigation. If, at the end of the appeals process, all contested areas of the Tribunal decision are found in favour of HMRC, an additional tax liability of c.£90k, plus interest on late paid tax, would arise for the Company in addition to the estimate of the liability arising from the Tribunal decision of £6,371k. As at 30 December 2019, no payments had been made with regard to these amounts.

During November 2016, a number of companies, all subsidiaries of Fernlakes Limited, as corporate members of film production partnerships received Partner Payment Notices ("PPNs"), which are demands for payments on account in respect of a tax liability in dispute, from HMRC. These corporate member companies (together the "Members") submitted written representations to HMRC within the authorised 90 day period. As a result of these representations, the PPNs were not due and payable until 30 days after the date on which HMRC responded to the representations. On 10 November 2017 HMRC issued amended PPNs to some Members and as a consequence of the determination, on 13 December 2017, the Group notified HMRC of an intended claim for judicial review of the decision to uphold the PPNs and filed its claim with the court on 5 January 2018. At the date of signing these financial statements the claim for judicial review has not been heard.

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**8. Taxation (continued)**

HMRC has since agreed to postpone collection of amounts payable in respect of the PPN liability until the judicial review has been heard, and is considering whether to pursue collection of liabilities generated by the withdrawal of group relief prior to the judicial review hearing. If HMRC pursue collection of the liabilities generated by the withdrawal of group relief, an amount of £5,691k becomes collectable. HMRC are currently also considering representations in respect of additional PPNs issued to Corporate Members which have surrendered group relief to the Company. If these PPNs are determined as issued, a further liability arising from withdrawn group relief will arise of £600k together with an associated interest charge. When determining the best estimate of the ultimate cash outflows, the directors have considered the effect of the notices received but believe that the best estimate of ultimate cash outflows should still be based on the decision delivered by the First-tier Tax Tribunal as this represents the most likely outcome to the litigation.

**9. Fixed asset investments**

	<b>30 December 2019 £'000</b>	<b>31 December 2018 £'000</b>
<b>Fair value:</b>		
Balance brought forward	<b>328</b>	247
Adjustments in fair value	<b>29</b>	81
<b>Balance carried forward</b>	<b>357</b>	328
<b>Loan notes:</b>		
Balance brought forward	<b>67</b>	67
<b>Balance carried forward</b>	<b>67</b>	67
<b>Total investment carried forward</b>	<b>424</b>	395

During the period the Company had a 15% (2018: 15%) holding in the ordinary shares of Protagonist Pictures Limited ("PPL"), an integrated film business.

PPL's profit after tax for the year ended 31 March 2020 was £136k (31 March 2019: profit after tax of £195k), the net assets at 31 March 2020 were £2,507k (31 March 2019: £2,371k).

**GLASINE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**10. Debtors**

	<b>30 December 2019 £'000</b>	<b>31 December 2018 £'000</b>
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>

Amounts owed by Group undertakings represents balances due in respect of intra-group loans with other subsidiary companies within the Group. There are no fixed terms of repayment.

**11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>30 December 2019 £'000</b>	<b>31 December 2018 £'000</b>
Trade creditors	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Corporation tax	<b>6,371</b>	<b>6,371</b>
Other taxation and social security	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
Accruals and deferred income	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>6,406</b>	<b>6,404</b>

Amounts owed to Group undertakings represented balances due in respect of intra-group loans with other subsidiary companies within the Group. There are no fixed terms of repayment.

**12. Provisions**

	<b>Interest provision £'000</b>
At 1 January 2019	<b>2,637</b>
Charged to profit or loss	<b>206</b>
<b>At 30 December 2019</b>	<b>2,843</b>

Interest provision relates to interest on the estimated tax liability (refer to note 8).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**13. Share capital**

	30 December 2019 £	31 December 2018 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1 Ordinary share of £1.00	1	1

**14. Controlling party**

During the period the Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Freeshire Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Freeshire Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fernlakes Limited. Fernlakes Limited is the only parent undertaking for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

The consolidated financial statements of Fernlakes Limited can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The controlling shareholder of Fernlakes Limited during the period was P A McKenna.

**15. Related party transactions**

The accounts do not include disclosure of transactions between the Company and entities that are wholly-owned by the Group. This is because, as a subsidiary whose shares are wholly-owned by the Group, it is exempt from the requirement to disclose such transactions, under FRS 102 section 33 Related Party Disclosures. Under this standard, disclosure is only required of material transactions with related parties that are not at arms length. There were no such transactions during the period.

**16. Contingent liability***Civil litigation claims*

During the year ended 30 June 2016, the Company received claims from two law firms - Stewarts Law LLP and Peters and Peters LLP, filed on behalf of a minority of investors (the "Claimants") in what are referred to as the Inside Track partnerships, the Ingenious Film partnerships and Ingenious Games LLP (the "Production Partnerships") and some film sale and leaseback partnerships, all operated or managed by the Group and its related entities. The claimants are seeking compensation via a number of legal remedies from various parties, many of whom are unconnected to the Group and its related entities, involved in the Production Partnerships and film sale and leaseback partnerships, including from the Company. The basis for the claims related to film sale and leaseback partnerships has not been articulated. The sale and leaseback claims are stayed and any party can lift the stay on one month's notice. Following legal consultation based on the information which has been provided in respect of the nature and basis of the claims so far and consideration of the current circumstances, the directors of the Company believe the claims are without merit and therefore no provision has been made in the financial statements. Currently, there are no reasonable grounds for calculating the potential liability in the unexpected event that the claims do succeed.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**17. Post balance sheet events**

*Tribunal hearing*

The appeal hearing before the Court of Appeal commenced on 11 March 2021 and is ongoing. Refer to note 8 for further details.

*COVID19*

The outbreak and unprecedented spread of the COVID19 pandemic across the globe has had a profound impact on the local and global markets in a matter of months, and is expected to continue to shape the economic landscape for the immediate future. The directors continue to monitor closely the impact of unfolding events in order to respond swiftly to any consequential implications on the business. Refer to note 1.3 for the impacts of going concern.