Registered number: 05398034

SCHADENFREUDE PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



23/12/2020

COMPANIES HOUSE

SCHADENFREUDE PRODUCTIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:05398034

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

,			2020		2019
Fired cooks	Note		£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		110		220
			110	-	220
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand	4	1,255		119	
		1,255		119	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(200,836)		(199,822)	
Net current liabilities	•		(199,581)		(199,703)
Net liabilities		•	(199,471)		(199,483)
Capital and reserves				_	
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			(199,472)		(199,484)
			(199,471)	-	(199,483)

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SCHADENFREUDE PRODUCTIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:05398034

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

Garrett Millerick

Director

Date: 11 November 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. Accounting policies

1.1 General Information

Schadenfreude Productions Limited is a company limited by shares. Their registered office is 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1AG.

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of artistic creation.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.3 Going concern

At the end of the year the company had net liabilities of £199,471 (2019: £199,483). The Director has committed to support the company in order that it may meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 1 year from the date of the signing of the accounts. Therefore the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

1.4 Revenue

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment

- 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	3,002
At 31 March 2020	3,002
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	2,782
Charge for the year on owned assets	110
At 31 March 2020	2,892
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	110
At 31 March 2019	220



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,255	119
5.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Other creditors	198,106	197,222
	Accruals and deferred income	2,730	2,600
		200,836	199,822

Included within other creditors is a balance of £189,009 (2019: £185,840) owing to the director. The remaining balance of £9,097 (2019: £9,097) relates to a loan to the Millerick family.

6. Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed the director £189,009 (2019: £185,840).

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