

Company Registration No. 05802847 (England and Wales)

THE CELL PRODUCTIONS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

THE CELL PRODUCTIONS LTD

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THE CELL PRODUCTIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		4,551		8,560
Current assets					
Debtors	3	39,778		18,166	
Cash at bank and in hand		39		4,276	
		<u>39,817</u>		<u>22,442</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(38,454)</u>		<u>(29,353)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			1,363		(6,911)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,914</u>		<u>1,649</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(865)</u>		<u>(1,626)</u>
Net assets			<u>5,049</u>		<u>23</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			81		81
Profit and loss reserves			<u>4,968</u>		<u>(58)</u>
Total equity			<u>5,049</u>		<u>23</u>

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 31 March 2020 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

THE CELL PRODUCTIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Lundon
Director

Ms K A Lundon
Director

Company Registration No. 05802847

THE CELL PRODUCTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Cell Productions Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, Northumberland House, 303-306 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7JZ.

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 disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

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 represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of 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, 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.

Royalties, licences and other turnover is recognised based on the contractual arrangements entered into with the company, which allow them to exploit the writers / (company's) intellectual property in return for a fee. Where the company is entitled to a fee which is not dependent upon future usage, turnover is recognised when the company has fulfilled its contractual commitments. Where the fees due to the company are dependent upon that usage, turnover is recognised based upon that usage. Where no reliable basis is available for estimating such usage, turnover is recognised when reported to the company by third parties.

1.3 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:

Plant and machinery	25% Straight Line
Computer equipment	25% Straight Line

THE CELL PRODUCTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

THE CELL PRODUCTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 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.

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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	13,209	6,716	19,925
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2019	6,062	5,303	11,365
Depreciation charged in the year	3,302	707	4,009
At 31 March 2020	9,364	6,010	15,374
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	3,845	706	4,551
At 31 March 2019	7,147	1,413	8,560

THE CELL PRODUCTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	11,659	4,232
Other debtors	22,857	1,709
Prepayments and accrued income	5,262	12,225
	<u>39,778</u>	<u>18,166</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	24
Corporation tax	25,520	16,680
Other taxation and social security	8,734	3,050
Other creditors	-	1,999
Accruals and deferred income	4,200	7,600
	<u>38,454</u>	<u>29,353</u>

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.