

Technicolor Distribution Services UK Limited

**Director's report and financial
statements**

Registered number 05973864

31 December 2011



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Director's report

The director presents his report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011

Objectives and strategy of the company

The company's principal activity during the year was the provision of television broadcast, post production and studio facilities

The company recognises its continued success is reliant upon allying high levels of customer service with the ability to deliver high quality, innovative solutions to these markets

Risks and uncertainties

Operating within a technology-driven industry, the company must keep up to date with any such advances and keep abreast of developments within the industry to service changing client needs. The main risks affecting the company are loss of key contracts and loss of key personnel. Key programs are in place to ensure risks identified are mitigated and the company maintains best-in-class operational efficiency. These centre on key client management and dedicated commercial development teams exploring new markets and opportunities. In addition, human resource talent programs are in place for the development and retention of staff.

Results and KPI's

Management monitors the business using information similar to that disclosed in these financial statements. During 2011 the business's turnover increased by 1% compared to 2010. This was contributed to by an increase in customer broadcasting activity. The loss for the year before taxation was £1,912,000 with a loss for the year after taxation of £1,163,000 (2010: profit before taxation £6,673,000, profit after taxation £6,377,000).

Adapting to customer demands, the company continues to streamline its operations, with an aim towards maintaining its industry leading service solutions that combine high quality with cost effectiveness.

Future developments

The director believes that the company will continue to perform in line with expectations. The company has made progress in improving operational management, customer coverage and reactivity in a rapidly evolving media, entertaining and communications market.

The rapid and dramatic evolution of the human resource talent and skill base, together with a first class offering of technologies, systems and services, has been critical on the business's capacity to develop new business approaches and maintain service levels to its existing clients.

The financial focus of the company over the next three years will be on optimising and managing its portfolio of activities for higher growth and results.

On the 13 March 2012, Technicolor S.A., the company's ultimate parent company, received a binding offer from Ericsson (NASDAQ:ERIC) for the acquisition of its broadcasting services activities to which Technicolor Distribution Services UK Limited is part. The transaction is expected to close around mid 2012 and is subject to the relevant customary regulatory administrative approvals and consultations. In this respect therefore the company's future strategy and expectations may be dependent on the outcome of this binding offer.

Dividends

No dividends were paid in the year and the director does not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2010: £nil).

Director's report *(continued)*

Directors and their interests

The directors of the company who served throughout the year ended 31 December 2011 and to the date of this report, except as noted, were

R Cree

C B Parker (resigned 19 January 2012)

No share options have been awarded to the directors during the year (2010 none) The directors had no share interests in the company in the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2011 which would require disclosure

Directors' indemnity

The company's Articles of Association provide, subject to the provisions of UK legislation, an indemnity for directors and officers of the company in respect of liabilities they may incur in the discharge of their duties or in the exercise of their powers, including any liabilities relating to the defence of any proceedings brought against them which relate to anything done or omitted, or alleged to have been done or omitted, by them as officers or employees of the company

Appropriate directors' and officers' liability insurance cover is in place in respect of all of the company's directors

Treasury operations and financial instruments

The company is part of the Technicolor group, which operates a centralised treasury function which is responsible for managing the liquidity, interest and foreign currency risks associated with the group's activities

The Technicolor group's principal financial instruments include derivative financial instruments, the purpose of which is to manage currency risks and interest rate risks arising from the group's activities, and bank overdrafts, loans and corporate bonds, the main purpose of which is to raise finance for the group's operations In addition, the group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables arising directly from its operations Derivative transactions which the group enters into principally comprise forward exchange contracts In accordance with the Group's treasury policy, derivative instruments are not entered into for speculative purposes

Foreign currency risk

The group's principal foreign currency exposures arise from trading operations in overseas companies Group policy permits but does not demand that these exposures may be hedged in order to fix the cost in sterling This hedging activity involves the use of foreign exchange forward contracts

Credit risk

Investments of cash surpluses, borrowings and derivative instruments are made through banks and companies which must fulfill credit rating criteria approved by the Board All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary

Liquidity risk

The Group manages its cash and borrowing requirements centrally to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring that the Group has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of its businesses

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk on its fixed rate borrowings and cash flow interest rate risk on floating rate deposits, bank overdrafts and loans. The Group uses interest rate derivatives to manage the mix of fixed and variable rate debt so as to reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Employee involvement and disabled person

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person, as far as possible, be identical to that of the person who does not suffer from a disability.

Consultation with employees has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to effect their interests and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of the company.

Political and charitable contributions

The company made no political donations during the year (2010 £nil)

The company made no charitable donation during the year (2010 £nil)

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director who held office at the date of approval of this director's report confirms that, so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the members of the company have appointed Mazars LLP to hold office as auditor in the year.

R Cree



Director



Building 1
3rd Floor Chiswick Park
566 Chiswick High Road
London
W4 5BY
17 June 2012

Statement of director's responsibilities in respect of the Director's report and the financial statements

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's 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 director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to him to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Technicolor Distribution Services UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Technicolor Distribution Services UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Respective responsibilities of director and auditor

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors. This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's web-site at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of its loss for the year 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

Emphasis of matter

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in Note 1 b) to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company incurred a net loss of £1,163,000 during the year ended 31 December 2011 and, at that date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by £11,645,000 and it had net current liabilities of £14,521,000. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in Note 1 b) to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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



Samantha Russell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Tower Bridge House
St Katharine's Way
Tower Bridge House
London E1W 1DD
Date 17 June 2012

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 £000	2010 £000
Turnover	2	7,598	7,434
Cost of sales		(8,039)	(7,102)
Gross (loss)/profit		(441)	332
Administrative expenses		(528)	(358)
Other operating income		-	57
Fixed assets impairment write back		-	7,429
Operating (loss)/profit	3	(969)	7,460
Interest receivable and similar income	6	1,071	1,204
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(2,014)	(1,969)
Restructuring costs		-	(22)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax		(1,912)	6,673
Tax credit/(charge) on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	8	749	(296)
Net (loss)/profit for the financial year	14	(1,163)	6,377

All amounts relate to continuing operations. There is no material difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained profit for the year stated above, and their historical cost equivalents.

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2011

	<i>Note</i>	2011	2010
		£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	-	-
Tangible assets	10	2,876	1,739
Current assets			
Debtors	11	30,871	29,780
Cash at bank and in hand		-	186
		<u>30,871</u>	<u>29,966</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(45,392)</u>	<u>(42,187)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(14,521)</u>	<u>(12,221)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(11,645)</u>	<u>(10,482)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(11,645)</u>	<u>(10,482)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	-	-
Profit and loss account	14	<u>(11,645)</u>	<u>(10,482)</u>
Shareholder's deficit	14	<u>(11,645)</u>	<u>(10,482)</u>

The notes on pages ⁹ ~~8~~ to ¹⁸ ~~17~~ form part of these financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the director on 17 June 2011

Ross Cree
 Director




Notes (forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets, and in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom. A summary of the more important accounting policies is set out below

Going concern

The company has net current liabilities of £14,521,000 as at 31 December 2011 and made a loss for the financial year then ended of £1,163,000

The company currently meets its day to day working capital requirements from intercompany loans and balances with fellow group companies of the group headed by Technicolor S A (previously named Thomson S A) (the Group) which are repayable on demand

The Director has prepared cash flow forecasts for the next twelve months which show the company will continue to be reliant on Group to support their working capital needs. These forecasts include key assumptions specifically over the company's future trading activity and acknowledge that variations in the trading assumptions would impact the timing and quantum of cash flows

On the basis of these forecasts Technicolor S A has confirmed to the Director its intention to keep providing the necessary support for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements to enable the company to continue to settle its liabilities as they fall due

The Board of Directors of Technicolor S A has also considered the Group's cash flow projections and believes that the Group's current cash will be sufficient to meet the expected cash requirements of the Group and address potential financial consequences of ongoing litigation, for 12 months from the signing of the company accounts. However, in the event the company were to be sold and cease to be part of the Technicolor S A group during such twelve month period, the support of Technicolor S A would cease on the date of completion of the sale of the company. On the 13 March 2012, Technicolor S A, the company's ultimate parent company, received a binding offer from Ericsson (NASDAQ ERIC) for the acquisition of its broadcasting services activities to which Technicolor Distribution Services UK Limited is part

The company's Director believes it is unlikely that Technicolor S A would not be able to provide the support required. Accordingly, the director considers that the forecasts and indication of support from Technicolor S A should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the director acknowledges that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so

Foreign currencies

Trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the exchange rate ruling when the transaction was entered into. All current assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the year end. Exchange differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents the invoice value of goods and the service supplied. Turnover is recognised on the basis of services provided and is stated after deduction of trade discounts

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leasing agreements which transfer from the company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset are treated as if the asset had been sold outright, the assets are not included in fixed assets and the capital element of the leasing commitments is shown as finance lease receivable under debtors. The lease rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding lease receivable and the interest element is credited to the profit and loss account using the sum of digits method.

Intangible assets and amortisation

Goodwill represents the excess cost of the business combination over the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Goodwill is amortised through the profit and loss account in equal instalments over a period of less than 20 years. The goodwill is required to be tested for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Impairment losses may then be recognised when the results of the impairment review deem this necessary.

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at their purchase price, together with any incidental expenses of acquisition.

Depreciation and impairment

Provision for depreciation is made so as to write off the cost less residual value of tangible fixed assets over the expected useful economic life of the fixed assets concerned and where appropriate to reflect any provision for impairment as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	broadcasting assets over seven years, computers and peripherals over five years
Assets under construction	-	Depreciation commences upon completion of asset

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Value in use is determined by discounting an asset's estimated future cash flow to its present value using a discount rate which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and asset specific risks.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the results for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of the timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers it is more likely than not there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.
- Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Cash flow statement

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Technicolor S A and the cash flows of the company are included in the consolidated group cash flow statement of Technicolor S A. Consequently the company is exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from publishing a cash flow statement.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Related party transactions

Financial Reporting Standard No 8 requires the disclosure of the detail of material transactions between the company and any related parties. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Technicolor S.A. and has taken advantage of the exemption from providing such information on group transactions.

Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research and development is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

Dividends on shares presented within shareholder's funds or deficit

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Defined contribution scheme

The Company participates in a group personal pension scheme. Contributions are charged in the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Long term contracts

The amount of profit attributable to the stage of completion of a long term contract is recognised when the outcome of the contract can be foreseen with reasonable certainty. Turnover for such contracts is stated at the cost appropriate to their stage of completion plus attributable profits, less amounts recognised in previous years. Provision is made for any losses as soon as they are foreseen.

2 Analysis of turnover by destination

	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
	£'000	£'000
UK	7,598	7,434
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,598	7,434

Notes (continued)

3 Operating expenses

Operating loss is stated after charging

	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
	£'000	£'000
Staff costs (note 5)	3,585	2,730
Depreciation charge	367	400
Auditors remuneration for audit	28	25
Fixed asset impairment write back	-	7,429

The auditors were not engaged for the provision of non audit services and did not receive any remuneration in either year

4 Directors' emoluments

The directors did not receive any remuneration from Technicolor Distribution Services UK Limited (2010 £nil)

5 Employee information

The average number of persons (including directors and full time equivalents) employed during the year was

	Year ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 31 December 2010
Management	1	1
Production and engineering	47	47
	48	48

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	3,210	2,444
Social security costs	298	228
Other pension costs	77	58
	3,585	2,730

Notes (continued)

6 Interest receivables and similar income

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Interest income from group company in respect of finance lease receivable	1,071	1,204
	<u>1,071</u>	<u>1,204</u>

The aggregate rental received in the year in respect of finance lease receivable was £3,340,133 (2010 £3,323,500) The cost of assets for letting under finance leases is £26,331,338 (2010 £26,109,480)

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Interest on loans from ultimate parent company	2,014	1,969
	<u>2,014</u>	<u>1,969</u>

8 Taxation

a) Analysis of tax for the year

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Corporation tax		
UK corporation tax (credit)/charge for the year	(408)	237
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(341)	59
	<u>(749)</u>	<u>296</u>
Total current tax (credit)/charge (note 8b)		
Deferred tax asset		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	68	(2,812)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(138)	95
	<u>(70)</u>	<u>(2,717)</u>
Total deferred tax credited in the profit & loss account		
Impairment decrease of deferred tax asset	70	2,717
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax credit in the year (note 8d)		
	<u>(749)</u>	<u>296</u>
Tax (credit)/charge for the year		

Notes (continued)

8 Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the tax credit for the year

The tax credit assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher (2010 lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below

	2011 £000	2010 £000
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(1,912)	6,673
Corporation tax (credit)/charge at the standard rate of 26.5% (2010 28%)	(507)	1,868
<i>Effect of</i>		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	98	(2,184)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	2
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(341)	59
Intra group interest disallowed	-	551
Total current tax (credit)/charge for the year (note 8a)	(749)	296

c) Factors affecting future tax

On 26 March 2012 Parliament substantively enacted a reduction in the main corporation tax rate to 24% from 1 April 2012. Because this change was not substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date, this lower rate has not been reflected in these accounts. Instead, deferred tax has been provided at the rate of 25% which had been previously enacted to apply from 1 April 2012.

The Government has announced that it will continue to reduce the main corporation tax rates, to 23% from 1 April 2013 and to 22% from 1 April 2014. These rates have not yet been substantively enacted and are therefore not reflected in these accounts, but they would have a material impact on the deferred tax calculations. If the rate was reduced to 24%, the impact would be £71,000, if reduced to 23%, the impact would be £143,000 and to 22%, the impact would be £214,000.

Notes (continued)

8 Taxation (continued)

d) Provision for deferred tax

The amount of un-provided deferred tax is disclosed below

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Accelerated depreciation	1,785	1,855
Un provided deferred tax asset	1,785	1,855
Deferred tax provision not provided at 1 January 2011	1,855	
Adjustment relating to prior period (Profit & loss account)	(138)	
Originating and reversal of timing differences (Profit & loss account)	68	
Deferred tax provision not provided at 31 December 2011	1,785	
Impairment of deferred tax asset at 1 January 2011	(1,855)	
Increase in impairment relating to prior year (Profit & loss account)	138	
Decrease in impairment on timing differences (Profit & loss account)	(68)	
Impairment of deferred tax asset at 31 December 2011	(1,785)	
Total current tax credit for the year (Note 8a)	-	

9 Intangible Assets

	Goodwill £000
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 January 2011	2,635
Additions	-
At 31 December 2011	2,635
<i>Amortisation</i>	
At 1 January 2011	2,635
Impairment of goodwill	-
At 31 December 2011	2,635
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 December 2011	-
At 31 December 2010	-

Goodwill arises on the future losses of a contract

Notes (continued)

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Construction in progress	Plant and machinery	Total £000
<i>Cost</i>			
At 1 January 2011	-	11,108	11,108
Additions	1,424	302	1,726
Transfer of assets under finance lease to Technicolor Broadcast Services-UK Limited	(176)	(46)	(222)
At 31 December 2011	1,248	11,364	12,612
<i>Depreciation</i>			
At 1 January 2011	-	9,369	9,369
Charge for the year	-	367	367
Fixed asset impairment of assets leased to Technicolor Broadcast Services-UK Ltd	279	(22)	257
Impairment reclassification	(103)	103	-
Transfer of fixed asset impairment to Technicolor Broadcast Services-UK Ltd	(176)	(81)	(257)
At 31 December 2011	-	9,736	9,736
<i>Net book value</i>			
At 31 December 2011	1,248	1,628	2,876
At 31 December 2010	-	1,739	1,739

During the year the fully built assets valued at £46,000 and assets under construction valued at £176,000 were transferred to Technicolor Broadcast Services-UK Limited under a finance lease contract. This amount is included in finance lease receivable (see note 11).

Additionally, impairments of £257,000 relating to assets transferred under finance lease contract were also transferred to Technicolor Broadcast Services-UK Limited.

Notes (continued)

11 Debtors

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	324	799
Amounts receivable from group companies	9,358	6,165
Corporation tax receivable – group relief	506	-
Prepayments and accrued income	25	-
Finance lease receivable	20,658	22,816
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30,871	29,780
	<hr/>	<hr/>

12 Creditors' amounts falling due within one year

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	212	251
Accruals and deferred income	399	999
Amounts payable to ultimate parent company	22,659	28,292
Amounts payable to group companies	21,646	11,587
VAT payable	476	361
Corporation tax payable	-	697
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45,392	42,187
	<hr/>	<hr/>

13 Share capital

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1 each	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

14 Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's deficit

	Share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2011	-	(10,482)	(10,482)
Profit for the year		(1,163)	(1,163)
At 31 December 2011	-	(11,645)	(11,645)

15 Related party transaction

As a subsidiary undertaking of Technicolor S A , the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 "Related party disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other members of the group headed by Technicolor S A

16 Events subsequent to balance sheet date

On the 13 March 2012, Technicolor S A , the company's ultimate parent company, received a binding offer from Ericsson (NASDAQ ERIC) for the acquisition of its broadcasting services activities to which Technicolor Distribution Services UK Limited is part The transaction is expected to close around mid 2012 and is subject to the relevant customary regulatory administrative approvals and consultations In all other respects, there have been no other events since the Balance Sheet date that affect the understanding of these financial statements

17 Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent company is Technicolor Holdings Limited The company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party (in accordance with FRS8) at the balance sheet date is Technicolor S A , whose financial statements are publicly available, from 1, rue Jeanne d'Arc, 92443 Issy-les-Moulineaux, France The company is not consolidated within any other group