

Company Registration No. 08003604 (England and Wales)

FALLING SNOW LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FALLING SNOW LTD

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FALLING SNOW LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

		2018		2017 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	5	5,938		23,852	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,954		13,092	
		<u>27,892</u>		<u>36,944</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,999)		(9,421)	
Net current assets			25,893		27,523
			<u>25,893</u>		<u>27,523</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		10,710		10,710
Share premium account			3,480,790		3,480,790
Profit and loss reserves			(3,465,607)		(3,463,977)
Total equity			<u>25,893</u>		<u>27,523</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 October 2018 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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 July 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

S Sarif
Director

Company Registration No. 08003604

FALLING SNOW LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Falling Snow Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 151 Copse Hill, London, SW20 0SU.

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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, there is uncertainty over the likelihood of future revenue generation and of company activity. As such preparation on a break-up basis has been considered but the going concern basis has been applied. It is noted that preparation on a break-up basis would not materially alter the presentation of the company's financial position.

1.3 Turnover

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

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

Revenue relating to film sales is recognised when and to the extent the company gains the right to consideration as a beneficiary under sales and distribution agreements.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and machinery	50% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	50% Straight Line
Computer equipment	50% Straight Line

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.

FALLING SNOW LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

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.

FALLING SNOW LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

No critical judgements, estimates or assumptions have been made in the preparation of these financial statements.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

FALLING SNOW LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

4	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc	
		£	
	Cost		
	At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018		15,044
			<hr/>
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018		15,044
			<hr/>
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 October 2018		-
			<hr/>
	At 31 October 2017		-
			<hr/>
5	Debtors	2018	2017
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Other debtors	5,938	23,852
		<hr/>	<hr/>
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	-	2,221
	Other creditors	1,999	7,200
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,999	9,421
		<hr/>	<hr/>
7	Called up share capital	2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	10,710 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,710	10,710
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		10,710	10,710
		<hr/>	<hr/>
8	Related party transactions		

FALLING SNOW LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

8 Related party transactions

(Continued)

During the year, the company operated a loan account with Enlightenment Productions Limited, which is a related party by virtue of common control. At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £465 (2017: £6,465) by Enlightenment Productions Limited. During the year, the movement on this loan account consisted of advances to the company of £21,500 and repayments being made of £27,500. This balance is included within other debtors and is unsecured, interest-free and repayable-on-demand.

During the year, the company operated a loan account with Tabun Kitchen Ltd, which is a related party by virtue of common control. At the balance sheet date, the company owed £200 (2017 - £nil) to Tabun Kitchen Ltd. During the year, the movement on this loan account consisted of advances to the company of £7,700 and repayments being made of £7,500. This balance is included within other creditors and is unsecured, interest-free and repayable-on-demand.

9 Directors' transactions

During the year, the company operated a loan account with the directors H Kattan and S Sarif. At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £5,473 (2017: £5,473) from the directors. The outstanding balance relates to unpaid share capital. This balance is included within other debtors and is interest-free, unsecured and repayable-on-demand.

10 Control

The ultimate controlling parties are the directors H Kattan and S Sarif by virtue of their majority holding of the voting share capital of the company.

11 Prior period adjustment

Reconciliation of changes in equity

	Notes	1 November 2016 £	31 October 2017 £
Equity as previously reported		18,617	35,540
Adjustments to prior year			
Sales adjustment	1	-	(8,017)
Equity as adjusted		18,617	27,523

Reconciliation of changes in profit for the previous financial period

	Notes	2017 £
Profit as previously reported		16,923
Adjustments to prior year		
Sales adjustment	1	(8,017)
Profit as adjusted		8,906

FALLING SNOW LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

11 Prior period adjustment

(Continued)

Notes to reconciliation

1. Sales adjustment

In the financial statements for the prior year, sales were overstated by £8,017. Sales in the prior year have been restated to correct this error. As at 31 October 2018, the effect of this adjustment is to reduce trade debtors by £8,017 and increased retained losses by £8,017.

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.