

Company Registration No. 08772609 (England and Wales)

**Telly Novella Productions Limited**

**Annual report and unaudited financial statements  
for the year ended 31 March 2016**



## **Telly Novella Productions Limited**

### **Company information**

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<b>Directors</b>	Christian Colson Daniel Boyle
<b>Company number</b>	08772609
<b>Registered office</b>	71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

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## **Telly Novella Productions Limited**

### **Contents**

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	<b>Page</b>
Directors' report	1
Statement of comprehensive income	2
Balance sheet	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 10

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**Telly Novella Productions Limited**

**Directors' report  
For the year ended 31 March 2016**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

**Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company is that of television development and production.

**Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Christian Colson  
Daniel Boyle

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Christian Colson

Director

21/12/16

**Telly Novella Productions Limited**

**Statement of comprehensive income  
For the year ended 31 March 2016**

		<b>31 March 2016 £</b>	<b>Period ended 31 March 2015 £</b>
	<b>Notes</b>		
Turnover		155,136	224,936
Cost of sales		(148,275)	(196,875)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>6,861</b>	<b>28,061</b>
Administrative expenses		(5,179)	(20,944)
Other operating (expenses)/income		(1,682)	1,791
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>8,908</b>
Taxation	<b>3</b>	-	(2,265)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,643</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>6,643</b>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

**Telly Novella Productions Limited**

**Balance sheet  
As at 31 March 2016**

	Notes	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	13,610		2	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,389		57,272	
		<u>35,999</u>		<u>57,274</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(29,354)		(50,629)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>6,645</u>		<u>6,645</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves	7		6,643		6,643
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>6,645</u>		<u>6,645</u>

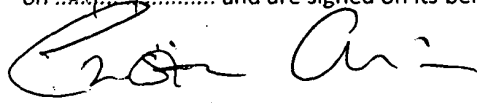
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

**Directors' responsibilities:**

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared 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 21/2/16 and are signed on its behalf by:



Christian Colson  
Director

Company Registration No. 08772609

**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

Telly Novella Productions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4BE.

**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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of Telly Novella Productions Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

**1.2 Turnover**

In respect of long-term contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the period, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Value of work done in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is determined by reference to the stage of completion.

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 professional 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, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, 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.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**1.3 Cash and cash equivalents**

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.

**1.4 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 statement of financial position 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, 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.

***Other financial assets***

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

***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 trade and other 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 receipts 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. Accounts payable are classified as 'creditors: amounts falling due within one year' if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as 'creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year'. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

***Other financial liabilities***

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**1.5 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.

**1.6 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 taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

**Telly Novella Productions Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**For the year ended 31 March 2016**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.7 Foreign exchange**

Where a transaction denominated in a foreign currency is to be settled at a contracted rate of exchange, the transaction is recorded at the rate fixed under the terms of that contract. Where a trading transaction is covered by a related or matching contract, the rate of exchange specified in that contract is used. In cases where there is not a contracted rate the transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions or at the average rate for the period if the rates do not fluctuate significantly.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

**1.8 Cash flow statement**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 Section 1A from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

**2 Operating profit**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	1,682	(1,791)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**3 Taxation**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	2,265
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the (loss)/profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
(Loss)/profit before taxation	-	8,908
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	-	1,782
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	483
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Tax expense for the year	-	2,265
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**Telly Novella Productions Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2016**

**4 Debtors**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	-	1
Amounts due from group undertakings	945	-
Other debtors	12,665	1
	<u>13,610</u>	<u>2</u>

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	4,576	37,500
Corporation tax	624	2,265
Other creditors	24,154	10,864
	<u>29,354</u>	<u>50,629</u>

**6 Called up share capital**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

**7 Profit and loss reserves**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At the beginning of the year	6,643	-
Profit for the year	-	6,643
	<u>6,643</u>	<u>6,643</u>
At the end of the year	<u>6,643</u>	<u>6,643</u>

**Telly Novella Productions Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**For the year ended 31 March 2016**

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**8 Related party transactions**

During the year Cloud Eight Films Limited provided the services of C P Colson, a director of Telly Novella Productions Limited, for development of potential projects to Telly Novella Productions Limited of £69,460 (2015: £93,750), and incurred further chargeable expenses of £10,000 (2015: £16,795). At the year end £10,393 (2015: £18,750) was due to Cloud Eight Films Limited.

During the year Decibel Films Limited provided the services of D Boyle, a director of Telly Novella Productions Limited, for development of potential projects to Telly Novella Productions Limited of £68,815 (2015: £93,750). At year end £10,393 (2015: £18,750) was due to Decibel Films Limited.

**9 Controlling Party**

The company is under the direct control of the directors, who are sole shareholders in the company.