

Company Registration No. 08915716 (England and Wales)

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance sheet | 1 - 2 |
| Statement of changes in equity | 3 |
| Notes to the financial statements | 4 - 8 |

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

| | Notes | 2018 £ | £ | 2017 £ | £ |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 2 | | 219,915 | | 197,584 |
| Tangible assets | 3 | | 54,880 | | 77,250 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 4 | 53,222 | | 32,227 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 3,991 | | 6,130 | |
| | | <u>57,213</u> | | <u>38,357</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 5 | <u>(123,577)</u> | | <u>(133,487)</u> | |
| Net current liabilities | | | (66,364) | | (95,130) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 208,431 | | 179,704 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 6 | | (1,494) | | (5,400) |
| Net assets | | | <u>206,937</u> | | <u>174,304</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 7 | | 15,695 | | 15,092 |
| Share premium account | | | 433,004 | | 389,848 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | <u>(241,762)</u> | | <u>(230,636)</u> |
| Total equity | | | <u>206,937</u> | | <u>174,304</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 28 February 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.

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 November 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Reynolds
Director

Company Registration No. 08915716

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

| | Notes | Share capital £ | Share premium account £ | Profit and loss reserves £ | Total £ |
|--|-------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Balance at 1 March 2016 | | 12,500 | 157,467 | (75,959) | 94,008 |
| Year ended 28 February 2017: | | | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income for the year | | - | - | (154,677) | (154,677) |
| Issue of share capital | 7 | 2,592 | 232,381 | - | 234,973 |
| Balance at 28 February 2017 | | 15,092 | 389,848 | (230,636) | 174,304 |
| Year ended 28 February 2018: | | | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income for the year | | - | - | (11,126) | (11,126) |
| Issue of share capital | 7 | 603 | 43,156 | - | 43,759 |
| Balance at 28 February 2018 | | 15,695 | 433,004 | (241,762) | 206,937 |

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

12th Battalion Productions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 12th Battalion Productions Limited, 5 Willoughby Street, London, WC1A 1JD.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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 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.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Development Costs | 4 years straight line |
|-------------------|-----------------------|

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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% reducing balance |
| Computer equipment | 33.3% straight line |

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in bank only.

1.8 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 other debtors, corporation tax recoverable 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.

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, other taxation and social security, and other creditors, 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.10 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.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Intangible fixed assets

Development Costs

£

Cost

At 1 March 2017 228,598

Additions - internally developed 79,481

At 28 February 2018 308,079

Amortisation and impairment

At 1 March 2017 31,014

Amortisation charged for the year 57,150

At 28 February 2018 88,164

Carrying amount

At 28 February 2018 219,915

At 28 February 2017 197,584

3 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc

£

Cost

At 1 March 2017 and 28 February 2018 116,224

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 March 2017 38,974

Depreciation charged in the year 22,370

At 28 February 2018 61,344

Carrying amount

At 28 February 2018 54,880

At 28 February 2017 77,250

12TH BATTALION PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 4 Debtors | 2018 | 2017 |
| | £ | £ |
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Corporation tax recoverable | 46,876 | 29,771 |
| Other debtors | 6,346 | 2,456 |
| | <u>53,222</u> | <u>32,227</u> |
| | <u><u>53,222</u></u> | <u><u>32,227</u></u> |
| 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 2018 | 2017 |
| | £ | £ |
| Bank loans and overdrafts | - | 958 |
| Trade creditors | 50,019 | 51,741 |
| Other taxation and social security | 10,701 | - |
| Other creditors | 62,857 | 80,788 |
| | <u>123,577</u> | <u>133,487</u> |
| | <u><u>123,577</u></u> | <u><u>133,487</u></u> |
| 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 2018 | 2017 |
| | £ | £ |
| Other creditors | 1,494 | 5,400 |
| | <u>1,494</u> | <u>5,400</u> |
| | <u><u>1,494</u></u> | <u><u>5,400</u></u> |
| 7 Called up share capital | 2018 | 2017 |
| | £ | £ |
| Ordinary share capital | | |
| Issued and fully paid | | |
| 1,569,539 ordinary shares of 1p each | 15,695 | 15,092 |
| | <u>15,695</u> | <u>15,092</u> |
| | <u><u>15,695</u></u> | <u><u>15,092</u></u> |

During the year, the company issued 60,333 £0.01 ordinary shares for total proceeds of £45,581.

8 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors due within one year are accumulated balances of £43,871 (2017: £44,207) due to individuals who are both directors and shareholders of the company. The balances are interest free and repayable on demand.

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.