Company Registration No. 09390063 (England and Wales)

Mary Eddie Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the period ended 26 August 2017

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Company information

Directors Matthew De Vere Drummond

Claudia De Vere Drummond

(Appointed 25 April 2018)

Company number 093

09390063

Registered office

71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

Independent auditors

Saffery Champness LLP

71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

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Directors' report

For the period ended 26 August 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 26 August 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of motion picture and video production.

Directors

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

Matthew De Vere Drummond Claudia De Vere Drummond

(Appointed 25 April 2018)

Changes in presentation of the financial statements

The current period of accounts has been extended by the directors in order to align the accounting period appropriately with the accounting period of the group.

Auditor

Saffery Champness LIP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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 them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' report (continued)

For the period ended 26 August 2017

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the board

Claudia De Vere Drummond

Director

Date: 11/5/2018

Independent auditor's report To the members of Mary Eddie Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Marv Eddie Limited for the period ended 26 August 2017 set out on pages 5 to 10. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, 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 members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 1 - 2, the directors are 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 26 August 2017 and of its loss for the period 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of Mary Eddie Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

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John Graydon (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

18/5/18

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

Income statement

For the period ended 26 August 2017

	····			
		Period	Period	
		ended	ended 10 April 2016	
		26 August		
		2017		
•	Notes	£	£	
Turnover	2	38,294	14,839,061	
Cost of sales		(38,294)	(14,839,061)	
Gross profit		-	-	
Administrative expenses		(5,000)	(5,000)	
Loss before taxation		(5,000)	(5,000)	
Taxation	,		-	
Loss for the financial period		(5,000)	(5,000)	

Statement of financial position

As at 26 August 2017

			2017		2016
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	539,204		788,440	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		•			
one year	5	(549,203)		(793,439)	
Net current liabilities			(9,999)		(4,999)
	•				
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		'n
Profit and loss reserves			(10,000)		(5,000)
Total equity			(9,999)		(4,999)

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 11.1.5.12018... and are signed on its behalf by:

Claudia De Vere Drummond

Director

Company Registration No. 09390063

Notes to the financial statements
For the period ended 26 August 2017

Accounting policies

Company information

Mary Eddie 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The nature of the company's business is such that there can be considerable variation in the timing of cash flows. The directors recognise that the company is in a net liabilities position at the period end date as a result of this.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Reporting period

The reporting period has been extended in the current year to align the period end of the company with that of its parent company.

1.4 Turnover

In respect of long-term contracts, Turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Value of work done in respect of long-term contracts for ongoing services is determined by reference to stage of completion.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 26 August 2017

Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

2 Turnover and other revenue

During the period, 100% of the revenue was earned within the United Kingdom.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the period ended 26 August 2017

3	Operating loss			
			2017	2016
	Operating loss fo	r the period is stated after charging:	£	£
	Fees payable to t	he company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
	financial stateme	ents	5,000	5,000
4	Debtors	•		
			2017	2016
	Amounts falling	due within one year:	£	£
		·	_	_
	Amounts owed b	y group undertakings	539,204	788,440
			·	-
5	Creditors: amour	nts falling due within one year		
			2017	2016
			£	£
		group undertakings	544,203	788,439
	Other creditors		5,000	5,000
			549,203	793,439
6	Called up share c	apital		
		·	2017	2016
			£	£
	Ordinary share ca	apital		
	1 ordinary share	of £1 each	1	1
7	Related party tra	nsactions		

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1a of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, where any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

8 Parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Marv Films Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

9	Charges	·		·		
	During the per contract rights	iod, a fixed clowned by the	narge, held b	y Coutts & Co, was	registered on all int	tellectual property an
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