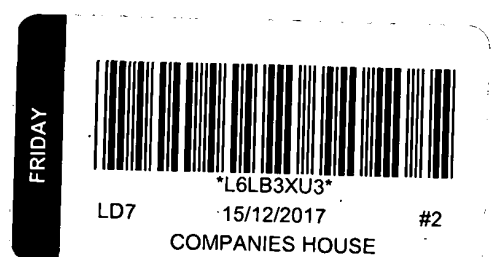


Company Registration No. 09635288 (England and Wales)

Little Bert Limited

**Annual report and unaudited financial statements
for the period ended 28 August 2017**



Little Bert Limited

Company information

Directors	Conor McCaughan Josephine Sargent
Company number	09635288
Registered office	2nd Floor 72-73 Margaret Street London W1W 8ST

Little Bert Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1
Profit and loss account	2
Balance sheet	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

Little Bert Limited

Directors' report

For the period ended 28 August 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 28 August 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of television programme production.


Directors

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

Conor McCaughan
Josephine Sargent

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

On behalf of the board



Josephine Sargent

Director

Date: 14.12.17

Little Bert Limited**Profit and loss account****For the period ended 28 August 2017**

	Notes	Period ended 28 August 2017 £	Period ended 28 February 2016 £
Turnover		1,654,500	1,195,000
Cost of sales		(2,040,597)	(1,472,189)
Gross loss		(386,097)	(277,189)
Administrative expenses		(8,500)	(8,500)
Loss before taxation		(394,597)	(285,689)
Tax on loss		405,333	289,472
Profit for the financial period		10,736	3,783

Little Bert Limited

Balance sheet

As at 28 August 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Current assets					
Debtors	2	594,136		371,374	
Cash at bank and in hand		83,526		2,507	
		<u>677,662</u>		<u>373,881</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(663,141)</u>		<u>(370,096)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>14,521</u>		<u>3,785</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>14,519</u>		<u>3,783</u>
Total equity			<u>14,521</u>		<u>3,785</u>

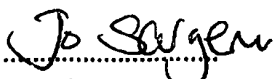
For the financial period ended 28 August 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 period in question in accordance with section 476.

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 14.12.17 and are signed on its behalf by:



Josephine Sargent
Director

Company Registration No. 09635288

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Little Bert Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, 72-73 Margaret Street, London, W1W 8ST.

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 Reporting period

The current period of accounts has been extended by the directors in order to align the accounting period appropriately with the stage of production of the television programme. As such comparative amounts in these accounts are not entirely comparable.

1.3 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 for on-going services is determined by reference to the stage of completion.

The "percentage completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. the stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the period in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

1.4 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 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 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, 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 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.

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.

1.7 Taxation

The tax credit represents the sum of the tax currently recoverable and deferred tax.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the period ended 28 August 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current tax

The tax currently recoverable is based on relievable losses arising in the period as the result of television programme tax relief legislation. Relievable losses differ from net losses as reported in the profit and loss account because they include an additional deduction relating to qualifying television programme development expenditure and exclude items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years as well as items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's tax position 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	167,078	5,000
Corporation tax recoverable	405,333	289,472
Other debtors	21,725	76,902
	<u>594,136</u>	<u>371,374</u>

Little Bert Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the period ended 28 August 2017

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	17,469	62,084
Other creditors	645,672	308,012
	<u>663,141</u>	<u>370,096</u>

4 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

5 Related party transactions

During the year, Little Bert Limited carried out the following related party transactions on an arm's length basis:

King Bert Productions Limited	2017
	£
Balance due to King Bert Productions Limited as at 1 March 2016	(274,998)
Loans received from King Bert Productions Limited	(376,000)
Loans repayments to King Bert Productions Limited	429,590
Production costs incurred by King Bert Productions Limited on behalf of the company	<u>(387,850)</u>
Balance due to King Bert Productions Limited as at 28 August 2017	<u>(609,258)</u>

King Bert Productions Limited is a related party as the companies have common directors.

Little Bert Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the period ended 28 August 2017

6 Controlling party

The company is considered to be under the control of Conor McCaughan and Josephine Sargent by virtue of their shareholding in the company.