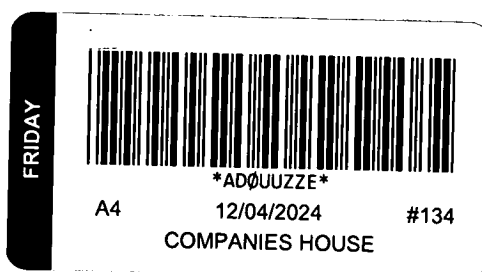


Company registration number 11337032 (England and Wales)

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023



MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Claudia De Vere Drummond
 Matthew De Vere Drummond

Company number 11337032

Registered office 11 Portland Mews
 London
 United Kingdom
 W1F 8JL

Independent auditor Shipleys LLP
 10 Orange Street
 London
 United Kingdom
 WC2H 7DQ

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

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MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of motion picture and video production. It is considered the company's principal activities will remain unchanged for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Directors

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

Claudia De Vere Drummond
Matthew De Vere Drummond

Auditor

Shipleys LLP 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.

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.

Small companies exemption


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

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

On behalf of the board

 Drummond (Mar 22, 2024 13:53 GMT)

Claudia De Vere Drummond
Director

22 March 2024

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Marv Tailor Productions Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of its profit for the year 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions 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 year 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.

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS 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 in relation to which 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 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the directors, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the company by discussions with directors and updating our understanding of the sector in which the company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the company include The Companies Act 2006, and UK Tax legislation, specifically legislation relating to creative industry tax credits.

In addition, the company is subject to other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to its ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These include anti-bribery legislation and employment law.

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

Audit response to risks identified

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance. We have reviewed management's assessment of how the company, and production, comply with the relevant laws and regulations governing access to the creative industry tax credits.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Peter Conneely

Peter Conneely
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Shipleys LLP

10 April 2024

Date:

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
10 Orange Street
London
United Kingdom
WC2H 7DQ

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED**INCOME STATEMENT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		3,515,905	510,553
Cost of sales		(4,572,615)	(495,356)
Gross (loss)/profit		(1,056,710)	15,197
Administrative expenses		10,269	891
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(1,046,441)	16,088
Tax on (loss)/profit	5	1,061,441	-
Profit for the financial year		15,000	16,088


The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 JUNE 2023**

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,064,373		427,211	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,001		18,279	
		<u>1,079,374</u>		<u>445,490</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,048,286)</u>		<u>(429,401)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>31,088</u>		<u>16,089</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>31,087</u>		<u>16,088</u>
Total equity			<u>31,088</u>		<u>16,089</u>

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 22 March 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

 Claudia De Vere Drummond (Mar 22, 2024 12:53 GMT)

Claudia De Vere Drummond
Director

Company registration number 11337032 (England and Wales)

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Marv Tailor Productions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 Portland Mews, London, United Kingdom, W1F 8JL.

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, as modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Marv Studios Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 11 Portland Mews, London, W1F 8JL.

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. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. In respect of long-term contracts and 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.

The "percentage of 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 year 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.

In addition to the above the Company also receives royalties collected by third parties. These are recognised on receipt, or on an accrual basis where sufficient reliable information is available.

1.4 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.

1.5 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 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.

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently receivable is based on relievable losses arising in the year as the result of film 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 film expenditure and exclude items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, as well as items that are never deductible. The company's tax position is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting 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.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions, where practicable, else at the average rate over the period in which the transactions were incurred. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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.

The directors consider there to be no critical judgements or key estimates which impact these financial statements.

3 Auditor's remuneration

The current year audit fees of £3,500 (2022: £4,500) and non-audit fees of £1,000 (2022: £2,500) have been paid by the ultimate parent company, Marv Studios Limited.

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	-	-

5 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(1,061,441)	-

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5 Taxation (Continued)

The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(1,046,441)	16,088
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.50% (2022: 19.00%)	(214,520)	3,057
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	(3,057)
Enhanced losses arising from the film tax credit	(655,862)	-
Difference between the rate of corporation tax and the rate of relief under the film tax credit	(191,059)	-
Taxation credit for the year	(1,061,441)	-

7 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	1,061,441	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	127,920
Other debtors	2,932	299,291
	1,064,373	427,211

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	-	15,395
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,038,803	409,631
Other creditors	9,483	4,375
	1,048,286	429,401

9 Called up share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

MARV TAILOR PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

10 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 section 33 "Related party disclosures" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

11 Parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Marv Tailor Holdings Limited, a company registered in England & Wales. Marv Studios Limited is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Marv Studios Limited is registered at 11 Portland Mews, London, W1F 8JL.

The ultimate controlling parties are considered to be Matthew De Vere Drummond and Claudia De Vere Drummond by virtue of their shareholding in Marv Studios Limited.