JON BLAIR FILM COMPANY LIMITED(THE) UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

JON BLAIR FILM COMPANY LIMITED(THE)

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JON BLAIR FILM COMPANY LIMITED(THE)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2016

Company Registration No. 01924963

	Notes		2016		2015
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		25,449		29,940
Current assets					
Debtors	4	2,132		19,517	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,574		49,073	
	-	12,706	-	68,590	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	5	(1,568)		(3,379)	
Net current assets	-		11,138		65,211
Net assets		_	36,587	_ _	95,151
Capital and reserves			_		
			2		2
Called up share capital					
Profit and loss account			36,585		95,149
Shareholders' funds		_	36,587	_	95,151

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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 financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

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Approved by the board on 10 April 2017

JON BLAIR FILM COMPANY LIMITED(THE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A Small Entities of FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

15% reducing balance

Debtors

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transactions costs, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried amortised cost using effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and 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.

Creditors

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from third parties and loans from related parties, 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. Such instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest method. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit 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 profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing differences arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of the 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. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the assets 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 relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Provisions

Provisions (i.e. liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

At 1 January 2016

At 31 December 2016

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

2	Employees	2016 Number	2015 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	2	2
3	Tangible fixed assets Cost		Fixtures, fittings and equipment £

138,409

138,409

Depreciation

Debtors

At 1 January 2016	108,469
Charge for the year	4,491
At 31 December 2016	112,960
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	25,449
At 31 December 2015	29,940

2016

2015

•	Debtois	2010	2013
		£	£
	Trade debtors	691	344
	Other taxes and social security costs	1,441	404
	Other debtors	-	18,769
		2,132	19,517
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016	2015
		£	£
	Directors' current account	68	1,879
	Other creditors	1,500	1,500
		1,568	3,379

6 Related party transactions

Jonathan Blair is one of 3 partners in Jovida LP, a limited partnership incorporated in the USA and has a 25% interest in the profits of the partnership. Included in other creditors is a loan amount of £Nil (2015: Debit balance £18,769) payable to Jovida LP.

Dividend paid to director Jonathan Blair are £17,700 (2015 - £Nil).

7 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Jonathan Roy Blair, director and shareholder of the company.

8 Other information

Jon Blair Film Company Limited(The) is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is: 37 Warren Street, London, W1T 6AD.

9 Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. There are no transitional adjustments arising from the first time adoption of FRS 102.

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.