

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

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RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		800,000		729,919
Current assets					
Debtors	4	25,327		306,869	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,415,220		2,651,589	
		<u>2,440,547</u>		<u>2,958,458</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(27,524)</u>		<u>(556,336)</u>	
Net current assets			2,413,023		2,402,122
Total assets less current liabilities			3,213,023		3,132,041
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(3,522,844)		(3,392,345)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(113,509)</u>		<u>(100,829)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(423,330)</u>		<u>(361,133)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			150		150
Fair value reserve			555,685		492,284
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(979,165)</u>		<u>(853,567)</u>
Total equity			<u>(423,330)</u>		<u>(361,133)</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on5.11.18..

.....*M J Attenborough*.....

M J Attenborough

Director

Company Registration No. 00489773

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Richard Attenborough Productions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sovereign Court, 230 Upper Fifth Street, Central Milton Keynes, Bucks, MK9 2HR.

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 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 contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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:

Freehold land and buildings
Leasehold land and buildings

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 income statement 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.

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 income statement, 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.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.10 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

3 Investments

	Investment property £	Fine art £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2017	723,919	6,000	729,919
Disposals	-	(6,000)	(6,000)
Revaluation	76,081	-	76,081
At 30 April 2018	800,000	-	800,000
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018	-	-	-
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2018	800,000	-	800,000
At 30 April 2017	723,919	6,000	729,919

In accordance with the requirements of FRS 102, investment properties are not depreciated. Instead, they are revalued annually, at open market value, by the director, which the director considers necessary, in order to show a true and fair view, as these properties are not held for consumption in the business operations, but for investment. The adoption of this policy has the effect of increasing fixed assets by £76,081 (2017: £nil), deferred tax provision by £12,680 (2017: £nil) and reserves for the year by £63,401 (2017: £nil).

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	25,327	306,869

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax	2,498	304,576
Other taxation and social security	2,172	235,526
Other creditors	22,854	16,234
	27,524	556,336

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts due to group undertakings	3,389,055	3,388,955
Other creditors	133,789	3,390
	<u>3,522,844</u>	<u>3,392,345</u>

Included within other creditors due after more than one year, is an amount of £Nil (2017: £3,290) owed by the company to the executors of the Estate of Lady Attenborough.

Lady Attenborough passed away on 19 January 2016.

The loan was interest free and had no fixed term of repayment.

7 Related party transactions

The following companies are related parties by virtue of common control.

Attenborough Securities Limited
Indo-British Films Limited
The Richard Attenborough Charitable Trust
Attenborough Holdings Limited
Attenborough Productions Limited

Included in creditors as at the balance sheet date was £2,094,671 (2017: £2,094,671) owing to Attenborough Securities Limited and £1,294,284 (2017: £1,294,284) owing to Attenborough Holdings Limited. The loans are interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

During the year, the company made a charge to Indo-British Films Limited of £Nil (2017: £1,600) for accountancy services.

The company received £207,088 (2017: £97,726) from Indo-British Films Ltd which includes their share of profits in the film 'Gandhi'

Included in other debtors as at the balance sheet date are amounts owed by Indo-British Films Ltd of £Nil (2017: £62,691).

8 Parent company

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate parent undertaking is Attenborough Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. It is considered that there is no controlling party of Attenborough Holdings Limited. Copies of Attenborough Holdings Limited's financial statements can be obtained from the registered office, at Sovereign Court, 230 Upper Fifth Street, Central Milton Keynes, MK9 2HR.