

**MERLIN BUSINESS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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Merlin Business Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

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Merlin Business Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2017

Registered number: 02769294

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Investments	4		859,338		859,338
			<u>859,338</u>		<u>859,338</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	495		474	
Cash at bank and in hand		81,950		99,946	
		<u>82,445</u>		<u>100,420</u>	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(1,312,847)		(1,316,523)	
		<u>(1,312,847)</u>		<u>(1,316,523)</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			<u>(1,230,402)</u>		<u>(1,216,103)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(371,064)</u>		<u>(356,765)</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>(371,064)</u>		<u>(356,765)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000
Profit and Loss Account			<u>(372,064)</u>		<u>(357,765)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(371,064)</u>		<u>(356,765)</u>

Merlin Business Limited
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2017

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr William Robert Hawes

01/08/2018

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Merlin Business Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The 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 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 £, 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.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have not identified any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

1.3. Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

1.4. 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 release 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, other loans 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 rate method.

Merlin Business Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

1.5. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

1.6. Taxation

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and the law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.7. Investments

Fixed assets investments are stated at cost. In the opinion of the directors, the market value of the investments at 31 December 2017 is not materially different from the value stated in the financial statements.

1.8.

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.

1.9.

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 maturity of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10. Registrar Filing Requirements

The company has taken advantage of Companies Act 2006 section 444(1) and opted not to file the profit and loss account, directors report, and notes to the financial statements relating to the profit and loss account. The notes which are not included have been hidden but original note numbering has remained the same for those that are present.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

1 (2016-1)

Merlin Business Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

4. Investments

	Unlisted £
Cost	
As at 1 January 2017	859,338
As at 31 December 2017	859,338
Provision	
As at 1 January 2017	-
As at 31 December 2017	-
Net Book Value	
As at 31 December 2017	859,338
As at 1 January 2017	859,338

The investments represent film rights in a collection of films.

5. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year		
Other debtors	495	474
	495	474

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2017 £	2016 £
Accruals and deferred income	1,800	3,400
Amounts owed to related parties	1,311,047	1,313,123
	1,312,847	1,316,523

7. Share Capital

	2017	2016
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	1,000	1,000

8. Related Party Transactions

Mr Jean Pierre Maurice Jacques Gibrat

Shareholder

At the balance sheet date, the company owed Mr Jean Pierre Maurice Jacques Gibrat sum of £1,311,047.

Merlin Business Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2017

9. Ultimate Controlling Party

The company's ultimate controlling party is Mr Jean Pierre Maurice Jacques Gibrat by virtue of his ownership of 100% of the issued share capital in the company.

10. General Information

Merlin Business Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 02769294. The registered office is Suite 105, Viglen House, Alperton Lane, London, HA0 1HD.

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.