# AVALON TELEVISION LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** R Allen-Turner

R Aslett
J Beresford
J Mowll
G Perkins
J Thoday

D Palmer-Brown

J Taylor L Kennedy

Secretary R Allen-Turner

Company number 02856604

Registered office 4a Exmoor Street

London W10 6BD

Bankers The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc

62/63 Threadneedle Street

PO Box 412 London EC2R 8LA

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

#### Review of the business

The company's principal business is that of the development and production of television and film projects.

The company achieved turnover of £23,702,908 (2019: £29,651,287), and delivered an operating profit of £2,267,765 (2019: £3,380,453).

Avalon Television's success is based on a strategy of developing and maximising the value of great brands. We do this by working with some of the best creative talent in the entertainment business, nurturing and developing new ideas and properties, delivering a strong television production slate, and by retaining rights to our programming. This strategy requires a significant level of reinvestment of profits back into the creative process. The high level of investment made over recent years is expected to lead to improved performance during the future period and beyond.

The Company has continued to maintain and develop a strong range of productions, and deliver a healthy performance in a challenging environment. The company continues to invest significantly in new TV developments and programming which is expected to lead to improved performance during the future period and beyond.

#### Principal risks

The principal risks faced by the company include competition from rival producers, retention and development of key talent, retention and exploitation of programming rights.

Key to the continued success of Avalon Television Limited is its ability to secure commission and recommissions of its programmes. The Company tracks ratings undertaking further audience and market research where necessary and responds to rating performance by adapting programmes where required. The Company's creative relationships with third parties and key talent are important to the performance of the Company. These relationships are closely managed on a day to day basis.

The Directors feel confident that the financial risks thereof are managed appropriately.

On behalf of the Board

Loull

J Mowil
Director

9 March 2021

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the development and production of television and film projects.

#### Development and performance

We have assessed the impact of COVID-19 on future revenues and are confident that it is unlikely to have a significant impact on the future development, performance and position of the company's business.

#### **Directors**

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

R Allen-Turner

R Aslett

J Beresford

J Mowll

G Perkins

J Thoday

D Palmer-Brown

J Taylor

L Kennedy

(Appointed 25 October 2019)

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 4.

£2,058,845 dividends were declared and paid by Avalon Television Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: £nil).

Avalon Television declared and paid a dividend of £3,050,000 on 2 July 2020.

#### Post reporting date events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since year end.

#### **Government Grants**

Avalon Television Limited claimed government grants in the year through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) of £126,506 (2019: £nil). Further details can be found on pages 10 and 11 of the financial statements.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### **Director's Responsibilities Statement**

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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland".

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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### **Disclosure of Audit Requirements**

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Avalon Entertainment Limited and of its ultimate parent Tiverton 2 Limited, and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Tiverton 2 Limited, which are publicly available.

Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from statutory audit according to The Companies and Limited Liability Partnership (Accounts and Audit Exemptions and Change of Accounting Framework) Regulations 2012.

#### **Small Companies Exemption**

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

#### Going Concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 1 of the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

Loull

J Mowll C Director

9 March 2021

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3	23,702,908 (16,615,691)	29,651,287 (22,732,901)
Gross profit		7,087,217	6,918,386
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(4,945,958) 126,506	(3,537,933)
Operating profit	4,5	2,267,765	3,380,453
Interest receivable and similar Income	8	-	9,458
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	on	2,267,765	3,389,911
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	9	274,468	(636,795)
Profit for the financial year		2,542,233	2,753,116

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		20	20	20	19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		2,090		3,284
Investments	12		9,013,243		9,013,243
			9,015,333		9,016,527
Current assets					
Debtors	15	20,690,303		26,210,294	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,292,947		2,084,978	
		33,983,250		28,295,272	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	16	(33,054,685)		(27,851,289)	
Net current assets			928,565		443,983
Total assets less current liabilities			9,943,898		9,460,510
			· · ·		<del></del>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		100		100
Profit and loss account			9,943,798		9,460,410
Total equity			9,943,898		9,460,510

The Notes on pages 7 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

No members have required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question 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 financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 18 were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

J Mowll Director

Company Registration No. 02856604

Soull

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Share Profit and Total capital loss account  Notes £ £ £
100 6,707,294 6,707,394
come for the year - 2,753,116 2,753,116
100 9,460,410 9,460,510
come for the year - 2,542,233 2,542,233
<b>10</b> - (2,058,845) (2,058,845)
<b>19</b> 100 9,943,798 9,943,898
100 9,460,410 9,460  come for the year - 2,542,233 2,542  10 - (2,058,845) (2,058

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.1 General information

Avalon Television Limited develops and produces film and television projects.

Avalon Television Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4a Exmoor Street, London, W10 6BD.

#### 1.2 Statement of Compliance

The individual financial statements of Avalon Television Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 1.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Production equipment

Straight line over 4 years

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.

#### 1.5 Investments

Except as stated below, fixed asset investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment. Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

In the company balance sheet, for investments in subsidiaries acquired for consideration including the issue of shares qualifying for merger relief, cost is measured by reference to the nominal value only of the shares issued. Any premium is ignored.

#### 1.6 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect 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 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.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### Current tax

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Tax credits in relation to High-End Television Tax Relief, where successfully applied for, are included within cost of sales.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

#### 1.11 Retirement Benefits

Eligible Company employees are offered membership of a defined contribution pension scheme which is operated by Avalon Management Group Limited. Contributions payable to the Company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in an independently administered funds.

#### 1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 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.

No material judgements or estimates have been used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

3	Turnover and other revenue		
	Turnover analysed by category	2020	2019
		2020 £	201 <del>3</del>
	Creation of television content	23,702,908	29,651,287
	Other Income		
	Government Grants	126,506	
	Turnover by geographical location		
		2020 £	2019 £
	UK Rest of World	17,499,441 6,203,467	29,625,287
		23,702,908	29,625,287 ======
4	Operating profit		
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2020 £	2019 £
	Exchange (losses)/gains Government grants	65,397 (126,506)	(45,529)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,194	1,094
5	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2020 £	2019 £
	For other services		
	All other non-audit services	26,300	20,850

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### 6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	17	16
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2020	2019
		£	£
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	1,408,679 162,536 20,313	1,440,160 179,341 18,532
		1,591,528	1,638,033
7	Directors' remuneration		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services  Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	285,166	260,166 5,156
		285,166	260,116
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits		9,458
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	9,458

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

9	Taxation	2020	2019
	(a) Tax expense included in profit and loss	£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current year	-	633,348
	Adjustments in respect of prior year	(361,167)	3,447
	Group tax relief	86,576	-
	Total current tax	(274,591)	636,795
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	123 =====	
	Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	(274,468)	636,795
	(b) Reconciliation of tax charge		
	Tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in	n the UK for the	vear ended
	30 June 2020 of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below.		,
		2020	2019
		2020 £	2019 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	£	£
		£	£
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	2,267,765 ———	3,389,911
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	£ 2,267,765  ———————————————————————————————————	3,389,911 ———————————————————————————————————
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	£ 2,267,765  430,875 3,552	£ 3,389,911  644,083 2,234
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	2,267,765  430,875 3,552 (347,955)	\$\frac{\fin}}}}}}}{\frac{\fir}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}\frac{\frac{\frac{
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years	£  2,267,765  430,875  3,552 (347,955) (361,167)	£ 3,389,911  644,083 2,234
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	2,267,765  430,875 3,552 (347,955)	\$\frac{\fin}}}}}}}{\frac{\fir}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fir}}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac
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	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances  Capital allowances  Tax charge for the year	2,267,765  430,875 3,552 (347,955) (361,167) 227	644,083 2,234 (12,137) 3,447 (832)
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances  Capital allowances	2,267,765  430,875 3,552 (347,955) (361,167) 227	644,083 2,234 (12,137) 3,447 (832)
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances  Capital allowances  Tax charge for the year	£  2,267,765  430,875 3,552 (347,955) (361,167) 227 - (274,468)	\$\frac{\fir}{\frac{\fir}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fir}}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac
10	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances  Capital allowances  Tax charge for the year  (c) Tax rate changes	£  2,267,765  430,875 3,552 (347,955) (361,167) 227 - (274,468)  effect from 1 Apr	\$\frac{\fir}{\frac{\fir}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fir}}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac
10	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances  Capital allowances  Tax charge for the year  (c) Tax rate changes  The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standa	£  2,267,765  430,875 3,552 (347,955) (361,167) 227 - (274,468)	\$\frac{\fir}{\frac{\fir}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fir}}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac
10	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances  Capital allowances  Tax charge for the year  (c) Tax rate changes  The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 20% to 19% with a standa	£  2,267,765  430,875 3,552 (347,955) (361,167) 227 - (274,468)  effect from 1 Apr	£ 3,389,911  644,083 2,234 (12,137) 3,447 - (832) 636,795 il 2017.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

11	Tangible fixed assets				Fixtures, fittings	& equipment
	Cost					£
	At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2	2020				4,378
	Depreciation and impairme	nt				
	At 1 July 2019  Depreciation charged in the y	ıoor.				1,094 1,194
	Depreciation charged in the y	real				
	At 30 June 2020					2,288
	Carrying amount					
	At 30 June 2020					2,090
	At 30 June 2019					3,284
12	Fixed asset investments					
12	rixed asset investments				2020	2019
				Notes	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries			13	9,013,243	9,013,243
	Movements in fixed asset i	nvestments				<b>.</b> .
						Shares in group
					un	dertakings £
	Cost or valuation					_
	At 1 July 2019 & 30 June 202	20				9,013,243
	Carrying amount					
	At 30 June 2020					9,013,243
	At 30 June 2019					9,013,243
40	Subsidiaries					
13	Subsidiaries					
	Details of the company's sub	sidiaries at 30	O June 2020 are as fo	llows:		
	Name of undertaking and c incorporation or residency	ountry of	Nature of busines	ss	Class of shareholding	% Held g Direct
	Tinderbox Television Ltd	UK	Dormant		Ordinary	100.00
	05278958 Sketch Productions Ltd	UK	Dormant		Ordinary	100.00
	05164675					

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

13	Subsidiaries				(Continued)
	Brightwater Productions Ltd 03890352	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	51.00
	Avalon Factual Holdings Ltd 07923558	UK	Intermediary holding company	Ordinary	100.00
	Avalon Distribution 06641887	UK	Television programme distribution	Ordinary	100.00
	Avalon SI Productions Ltd 05319921	UK	Television programme production	Ordinary	100.00
	Liberty Bell Productions* 04454622	UK	Television programme production	Ordinary	100.00
	Topical Television Ltd* 02657408	UK	Television programme production	Ordinary	100.00
	Flame Television Production Ltd* 03863614	UK	Television programme production	Ordinary	100.00

<sup>\*</sup>Indirect holding

The registered office of all of the company's subsidiaries, detailed above, is 4a Exmoor Street, London, W10 6BD.

#### 14 Financial instruments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	17,423,396	25,022,638
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	9,013,243	9,013,243
		-
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	17,156,914	22,254,445
	1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors, other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings, and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, other creditors, accruals and amounts owed to group undertakings.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

15	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	2,488,468	1,748,747
	Corporation tax recoverable	948,969	-
	Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	11,756,504	17,267,510
	Amounts due from associate undertakings	6,405	10,472
	Other debtors	7,840	2,838,030
	Prepayments and accrued income	5,481,558	4,345,535
		20,689,744	26,210,294
	Deferred tax asset	559	-
		20,690,303	26,210,294

Amounts owed by group undertakings and related parties are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

#### 16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		3,275,093	1,851,957
Trade creditors		68,137	209,325
Amounts due to group undertakings		3,903,672	5,330,947
Amounts due to related parties		1,825,246	1,404,474
Corporation tax		_	137,364
Other taxation and social security		398,435	316,457
Other creditors		842	842
Accruals and deferred income		23,583,260	18,599,923
		33,054,685	27,851,289

Amounts due to group undertakings and related parties are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

A cross guarantee and debenture exists between the company, its ultimate parent company Tiverton 2 Limited and the following group companies: Tiverton Holdings Limited, Avalon Entertainment Limited, Avalon Factual Holdings Limited, Flame Television Production Limited, Liberty Bell Productions Limited, Topical Television Limited, Tinderbox Television Limited, Avalon Distribution Limited, and Avalon Promotions Limited to secure bank overdraft and loan facilities available to these companies.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### 17 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is included in the financial statements as follows:

Balances:	Assets 2020 £	Assets 2019 £
Decelerated capital allowances	559	
	559	- ===
Movements in the year:		2020 £
Credit to profit and loss Other		(123) 682
Liability at 30 June 2020		559

#### 18 Retirement benefit schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £20,313 (2019 - £18,532).

#### 19 Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

#### 20 Control

The immediate parent undertaking is Avalon Entertainment Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Tiverton 2 Limited. Copies of consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate controlling party is J Thoday.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### 21 Related party transactions

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