AVALON TELEVISION LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R Allen-Turner

R Aslett
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 Pic

62/63 Threadneedle Street

PO Box 412 London EC2R 8LA

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2023.

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 £58,774,153 (2022: £54,869,352), and delivered an operating profit of £6,374,963 (2022: £7,648,235).

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 and uncertainties

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 re-commissions 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

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J Mowll Director

22 March 2024

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 continued to be that of development and production of television and film projects.

Development and performance

We are not aware of any trends or factors which are likely to have a significant impact on the future development, performance and position of the Company's business.

Results and dividends

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

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £3,750,000. A further dividend of £9,150,000 was paid in July 2023.

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 Mowll

G Perkins

J Thoday

D Palmer-Brown

J Taylor

L Kennedy

Post reporting date events

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

Energy and carbon report

As the Company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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), 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.

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.

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

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J Mowll

Director

22 March 2024

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	58,774,153	54,869,352
Cost of sales		(44,859,004)	(40,864,160)
Gross profit		13,915,149	14,005,192
Administrative expenses		(7,540,186)	(6,356,957)
Operating profit	4	6,374,963	7,648,235
Interest receivable and similar income	8	1,629	473
Dividend income from group undertakings		3,750,000	
Profit before taxation		10,126,592	7,648,708
Tax on profit	9	(762,204)	(599,373)
Profit for the financial year		9,364,388	7,049,335

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

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		20	23	20	22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	12		9,013,243		9,013,243
Current assets					
Debtors	15	46,345,469		41,302,830	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,982,237		9,064,995	
		60,327,706		50,367,825	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	16	(44,750,766)		(40,405,273)	
Net current assets			15,576,940		9,962,552
Net assets			24,590,183		18,975,795
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			24,590,083		18,975,695
Total equity			24,590,183		18,975,795
			======		====

The notes on pages 7 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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:

J Mowll

Director

Company registration number 02856604 (England and Wales)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2021		100	11,926,360	11,926,460
Year ended 30 June 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income		-	7,049,335	7,049,335
Balance at 30 June 2022		100	18,975,695	18,975,795
Year ended 30 June 2023: Profit and total comprehensive income Dividends	10	- -	9,364,388 (3,750,000)	9,364,388 (3,750,000)
Balance at 30 June 2023	:	100	24,590,083	24,590,183

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

(b) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Tiverton 2 Limited, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

(c) Foreign currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

(d) Going concern

The Company continues to be profitable as shown in the profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2023, and the Company's forecast and projections indicate the Company will continue to be profitable through the current financial year and beyond.

The company has net current assets at the balance sheet date. The ultimate parent company, Tiverton 2 Limited, has agreed to provide provide financial support, as required to enable the Company to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

In reaching their decision to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, the directors have considered the above in the context of the current economic climate, taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance in relation to the uncertainty of market conditions, and the directors have been able to form a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

(e) Interest

Interest receivable and payable are recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

(f) Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for services rendered net of value added taxes. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Turnover and related costs on television productions are recognised as production activities progresses to reflect the proportion of work carried out in the year. Profit is recognised once the total outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

Revenue from 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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 Fixed asset 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.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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 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 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 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.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

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.

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 2023

	Turnover	2023	2022
	Turnover analysed by class of business	£	£
	Creation of television content	58,774,153	54,869,352
		2023	2022
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	£	£
	UK	42,209,580	40,788,879
	Rest of World	16,564,573	14,080,473
		58,774,153	54,869,352
ı	Operating profit		
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2023 £	2022 £
	Exchange losses/(gains)	26,539	(62,450
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets		896
5	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2023 £	2022 £
	For other services Other taxation services	10,000	9,000
	Other taxation services	=====	=====
5	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by	the company during t	he year was:
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by	the company during t 2023 Number	2022
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by Total	2023	2022 Number
		2023 Number	he year was: 2022 Number 20
		2023 Number 20	2022 Number 20
	Total	2023 Number	2022 Number 20 2022
	Total	2023 Number 20 ———————————————————————————————————	2022 Number
	Total Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries Social security costs	2023 Number 20 2023 £ 2,429,570 301,718	2022 Number 20 2022 £ 2,203,831 276,959
	Total Their aggregate remuneration comprised: Wages and salaries	2023 Number 20 2023 £ 2,429,570	2022 Number 20 2022 £

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

7	Directors' remuneration		
•	Direction Terration	2023	2022
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	-	434,525
	•		
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2023	2022
	Internal linears	£	£
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	1,629	473
	merest on bank deposits	1,029	4/3
9	Taxation		
•	Taxabell	2023	2022
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	763,669	599,290
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,465)	83
	Total tax charge	762,204	599,373

	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	e year based on	the profit or
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	10,126,592	7,648,703
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of		
	20.50% (2022: 19.00%)	2,074,907	1,453,254
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	34,087	3,905
	Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(1,345,973)	(858,037)
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(134)	470
	Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	170
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(683)	<u>81</u>
	Taxation charge for the year	762,204	599,373

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 19% to 25% on 1 April 2023.

The increased tax rate implemented in the year has led to a 1.5% increased tax cost on profits for the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

10	Dividends			
			2023	2022
			£	£
	Final paid		3,750,000	
11	Tangible fixed assets			
				Plant and equipment £
	Cost			~
	At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023			4,378
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023			4,378 ————
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 June 2023			_
	At 30 June 2022			<u>-</u>
12	Fixed asset investments			
			2023	2022
		Notes	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	13	9,013,243	9,013,243

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Tinderbox Television Ltd 05278958	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Sketch Productions Ltd 05164675	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Brightwater Prodctions Ltd 03890352	UK	Domant	Ordinary	51.00
Avalon Factual Ltd 07923558	UK	Television programme production	Ordinary	100.00
Avalon Distribution Ltd 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

^{*}Indirect holding

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

14 Financial instruments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	38,557,610	40,412,724
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	9,013,243	9,013,243
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	32,677,286	27,875,025

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 2023

15	Debtors		
	555.010	2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	6,437,424	4,717,851
	Corporation tax recoverable	825,497	824,662
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	21,293,996	18,680,596
	Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating		
	interest	13,468	27,153
	Other debtors	545	199
	Prepayments and accrued income	17,773,381	17,051,993
		46,344,311	41,302,454
	Deferred tax asset (note 17)	1,158	376
		46,345,469	41,302,830

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

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Bank loans		933,155	-
Trade creditors		778,277	548,447
Amounts owed to group undertakings		3,529,907	4,608,526
Amounts owed to undertakings in which the company has a			
participating interest		289,980	759,912
Taxation and social security		840,819	1,949,340
Accruals and deferred income		38,378,628	32,539,048
		44,750,766	40,405,273

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 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 2023

17 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

		Assets 2023	Assets 2022
	Balances:	£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	376	335
	Charge to profit & loss	782	(83)
	Revaluations	-	124
		1,158	376
			2023
	Movements in the year:		£
	Asset at 1 July 2022		(376)
	Credit to profit or loss		(782)
	Asset at 30 June 2023		(1,158)
18	Retirement benefit schemes		
		2023	2022
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	75,493	37,650

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.

19 Share capital

	2023	2022
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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

21 Ultimate controlling party

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.