Registered number: 04215069

PLATFORM POST PRODUCTION LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

WEDNESDAY



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

J Beighton S H Cruse J R Cryer

Registered number 04215069

6 D'Arblay Street Registered office

London W1F 8DN

Accountants

Ecovis Wingrave Yeats UK Limited Chartered Accountants 3rd Floor, Waverley House 7-12 Noel Street

London W1F 8GQ

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PLATFORM POST PRODUCTION LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04215069

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		324,808		420,110
		_	324,808	_	420,110
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	880,235		796,676	
Bank and cash balances		23,518		44,774	
		903,753	-	841,450	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(583,838)		(461,142)	
Net current assets			319,915		380,308
Total assets less current liabilities		_	644,723	_	800,418
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(79,325)		(139,383)
Provisions for liabilities	U	•	(13,323)		(109,000)
Deferred tax	9	(31,364)		(11,982)	
		 	(31,364)		(11,982)
Net assets		_	534,034	_	649,053
Capital and reserves		_		_	
Called up share capital	10		67		67
Other reserves			33		33
Profit and loss account			533,934		648,953
		_	534,034	_	649,053
		=		=	

PLATFORM POST PRODUCTIÓN LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04215069

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

28 June 2021

Do Beighton

J Beighton Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. General information

Platform Post Production Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 04215069. The company's registered office is 6 D'Arblay Street, London, W1F 8DN.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

There have been significant global developments related to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic during 2020 and into 2021. As a result of this pandemic, which is driving economic uncertainty worldwide, the Company may experience volatility that could impact the financial results and/or impede generic operations. The Company and the directors continue to monitor this unprecedented situation and evaluate the impact of the pandemic.

The directors are confident that the Company can meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. As such, the directors consider that the accounts have been properly prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Government grants

Government grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. During the period the Company has received governmental support through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. The government grants received in the year are of a revenue nature and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.10 Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.11 Debt factoring

Trade debts issued to non-related companies are debt factored, up to a maximum of 80% of eligible debts. Debt factoring balances are included within creditors falling due within one year. Where a repayment position exists balances are included within debtors falling due within one year.

Service charges and discounting costs are charged to the profit and loss account for the period to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property

- 20% Straight Line

Plant and machinery

- 25% Straight Line

Office equipment

- 20% - 30% Straight Line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 25 (2019 - 28).

4. Dividends

	2020 £	2019 £
Equity dividend paid	•	96,000
	-	96,000
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 October 2019	454,022	575,360	127,768	1,157,150
Additions	-	-	23,813	23,813
At 30 September 2020	454,022	575,360	151,581	1,180,963
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2019	347,975	301,734	87,331	737,040
Charge for the year on owned assets	40,231	54,862	24,022	119,115
At 30 September 2020	388,206	356,596	111,353	856,155
Net book value				
At 30 September 2020	65,816	218,764	40,228	324,808
At 30 September 2019	106,047	273,626	40,437	420,110

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £205,483 (2019 - £280,542) in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £25,374 (2019 - £37,723) for the year.

Barclays Bank PLC hold a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Company in respect of the Company's overdraft facility.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

6.	Debtors		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors excluding factored debts	183,758	296,115
	Proceeds of factored debts	473,038	· <u>-</u>
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	72,758	40,533
	Other debtors	729	315,557
	Prepayments and accrued income	148,843	143,362
	Tax recoverable	1,109	1,109
		880,235	796,676
		880,235 ————————————————————————————————————	796,

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The amount shown as proceeds from factored debts is secured by a fixed and floating charge over trade debtors.

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

£	£
166,671	58,766
94,783	133,462
188,412	89,673
90,982	93,139
6,181	6,715
36,809	79,387
583,838	461,142
2020 £	2019 £
47,701	139,383
31,624	-
79,325	139,383
	94,783 188,412 90,982 6,181 36,809 583,838

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

9. Deferred taxation

		2020 £
At beginning of year		(11,982)
Charged to profit or loss		(19,382)
At end of year	=	(31,364)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(11,982)	(12,237)
Other short term timing differences	(19,382)	255
	(31,364)	(11,982)
Share capital		
	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
67 (2019 - 67) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each		67

11. Pension commitments

10.

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £20,675 (2019 - £19,032). The amount payable to the fund at the balance sheet date was £3,626 (2019 - £4,160).

12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken the exemption under FRS102, Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.1A, whereby the Company is not required to disclose transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries and members of the group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

13. Post balance sheet events

Post year end the Company obtained a loan as part of the government's Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme introduced in response to the global pandemic, in line with the actions of many other businesses. A loan facility of £250,000 was agreed in September 2020 from Barclays Bank and the loan was drawn down in full on 6 November 2020.