

Company Registration No. 05277409 (England and Wales)

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr RH Sanford Mr MN Bennett Mr EH Burnand Mr CJA Mackie
Company number	05277409
Registered office	9 Richmond Road EXETER Devon EX4 4JA
Accountants	Old Mill Accountancy LLP Leeward House Fitzroy Road Exeter Business Park EXETER Devon EX1 3LJ
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 3 Bedford Street EXETER Devon EX1 1LX

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

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AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		40,629		81,256
Tangible assets	4		660,670		747,994
			<u>701,299</u>		<u>829,250</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		800		800	
Debtors	5	437,841		419,463	
Cash at bank and in hand		104,824		199,653	
		<u>543,465</u>		<u>619,916</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(228,579)		(226,118)	
Net current assets			<u>314,886</u>		<u>393,798</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,016,185</u>		<u>1,223,048</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(375,812)		(402,626)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(9,764)</u>		<u>(8,472)</u>
Net assets			<u>630,609</u>		<u>811,950</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		285		285
Capital redemption reserve	9		15		15
Profit and loss reserves			630,309		811,650
Total equity			<u>630,609</u>		<u>811,950</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 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 Act 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.

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 June 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr RH Sanford
Director

Mr MN Bennett
Director

Mr EH Burnand
Director

Company Registration No. 05277409

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

AB Multimedia Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9 Richmond Road, EXETER, Devon, EX4 4JA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of the investment property and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life as follows:

Goodwill	Balance brought forward at 1 January 2013 is amortised over 5	years straight line
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1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold buildings inc investment property	No depreciation
Office & Computer Equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	25% reducing balance

No depreciation is provided on the cost of the freehold property which is a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. It is the company's policy to maintain the property in a good condition at all times. In the opinion of the directors the residual value of the property is not significantly different from the carrying value shown in the financial statements and to depreciate it would not give a true and fair view.

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

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

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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.

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 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

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

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

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

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

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2015 - 22).

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	213,828
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016	132,572
Amortisation charged for the year	40,627
At 31 December 2016	173,199
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	40,629
At 31 December 2015	81,256

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold buildings inc investment property £	Office & Computer Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2016	700,000	127,373	26,180	853,553
Additions	25,000	19,567	-	44,567
Revaluation	(115,000)	-	-	(115,000)
At 31 December 2016	610,000	146,940	26,180	783,120
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2016	-	90,105	15,455	105,560
Depreciation charged in the year	-	14,209	2,681	16,890
At 31 December 2016	-	104,314	18,136	122,450
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2016	610,000	42,626	8,044	660,670
At 31 December 2015	700,000	37,269	10,725	747,994

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £365,000 were revalued at 17 February 2017 by Miller Commercial Valuers Ltd, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Cost	365,000	365,000
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying value	365,000	365,000
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	285,832	264,821
Other debtors	152,009	154,642
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	437,841	419,463
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	27,815	27,212
Trade creditors	22,591	19,714
Corporation tax	44,867	67,579
Other taxation and social security	90,329	70,419
Other creditors	42,977	41,194
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	228,579	226,118
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	375,812	402,626
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:		
Payable by instalments	257,241	287,607
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

8 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
270 Ordinary A of £1 each	270	270
15 Ordinary B of £1 each	15	15
	<u>285</u>	<u>285</u>

9 Capital redemption reserve

	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning and end of year	15	15
	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
	18,043	28,399
	<u>18,043</u>	<u>28,399</u>

AB MULTIMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £222,001 (2015 - £169,375) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Interest charged	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
Director's loan	2.50	102,166	2,476	(8,236)	96,406
		<u>102,166</u>	<u>2,476</u>	<u>(8,236)</u>	<u>96,406</u>
		<u><u>102,166</u></u>	<u><u>2,476</u></u>	<u><u>(8,236)</u></u>	<u><u>96,406</u></u>

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