

Registered number: 05718471

**TOLUSHIRE LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**



**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	D M Reid N A Forster
<b>Company secretary</b>	S J Cruickshank
<b>Registered number</b>	05718471
<b>Registered office</b>	15 Golden Square London W1F 9JG
<b>Independent auditor</b>	BDO LLP Statutory Auditor 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU
<b>Banker</b>	Barclays Bank Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP United Kingdom

**CONTENTS**

	<b>Pages</b>
<b>Directors' Report</b>	<b>1 - 3</b>
<b>Independent Auditor's Report</b>	<b>4 - 6</b>
<b>Profit and Loss Account</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Statement of Changes in Equity</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	<b>10 - 18</b>

**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

The directors present their report and the the financial statements for the period ended 30 December 2019 ("the period").

**Principal activity**

Tolushire Limited ("the Company"), a private company limited by shares, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Freeshire Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary within the Fernlakes Limited group ("the Group"). The Company continues to provide advisory services to the media and entertainment industry, as well as investing as corporate member in Pall Mall Film Partners ("the Partnership"). The directors are not aware of any likely major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

The Group manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of its development, performance or position.

**Going concern**

The Company's business activities including the impact of the decisions of the First-tier Tax Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal, together with Partner Payment Notices (as further explained in note 6), Brexit as well COVID19 have been reviewed by the directors.

Having assessed these risks, its financial position, and profit and cash flow forecasts, the directors intend to continue operating its business. The going concern basis of accounting is appropriate however there are material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the future.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 1.2.

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

The key business risks faced by the Company can be affected by a number of factors some of which may result from matters beyond the Company's control. This may include for example conditions in the domestic and global financial markets and the wider economy, as well as change in legislation. The directors have specifically considered the impact of the COVID19 world pandemic outbreak and Brexit on the business - please refer to note 1.2 Going concern for further details.

The financial risk and operational management policies are determined for the Group as a whole and are discussed in the Group's annual reports and financial statements.

The Company operates a treasury policy to manage financial, liquidity and business risks as follows:

**Financial risk**

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an investment in the Partnership which it reviews on a regular basis. All other balances are predominantly amounts owed by or owing to companies within the Group or are connected to the investment in the Partnership.

**Liquidity risk**

The Group operates a group-wide treasury management strategy to manage the liquidity requirements of the Group as a whole (including the Company) and is discussed in the Group's annual reports and financial statements.

**Business risk**

Business risk is the failure of the business to execute its business strategy and therefore being unsuccessful in achieving projected returns. This includes changes to tax legislation or financial regulation. Please refer to note 6 for further details.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**Results and dividends**

The results for the period are set out on page 7.

The directors do not propose to pay a final dividend (2018: £nil).

No interim dividends were paid during the period (2018: £nil).

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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; 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 to 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.

**Directors**

The directors who served during the period and subsequently were:

D M Reid  
N A Forster

**Provision of insurance to directors**

All directors were covered by Directors and Officers liability insurance, provided by the ultimate parent company Fernlakes Limited, throughout the period and this will continue to remain in force.

**Future developments and events after the balance sheet date**

The Company intends to continue to undertake its principal activity.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**Disclosure of information to auditor**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

In the absence of a notice proposing that the appointment be terminated, the auditor, BDO LLP, will be deemed to be re-appointed in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act

**Small companies note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:



**D M Reid**  
Director

15 Golden Square  
London  
W1F 9JG

Company Registration Number: 05718471 (England and Wales)

Date: 11/03/2021

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TOLUSHIRE LIMITED**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Tolushire Limited (the "Company") for the period ended 30 December 2019 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 December 2019 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Material uncertainty related to going concern**

We draw your attention to note 1.2 of the financial statements which indicates that the Company is dependent on support from its ultimate parent company and that this support has not been guaranteed. These circumstances therefore indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Emphasis of Matter - Tax liability**

We draw your attention to notes 2 and 6 in the financial statements which highlights the uncertain outcome of the Tax Tribunal and key sources of estimation uncertainties that the directors have made in the process of determining the tax liability as at 30 December 2019. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TOLUSHIRE LIMITED****Other information (continued)**

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TOLUSHIRE LIMITED**

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

*BDO LLP*

Peter Smith (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of  
**BDO LLP**

Statutory Auditor

London, UK

Date: 18 March 2021

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

		<b>Period ended 30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>Period ended 31 December 2018 £000</i>
	<b>Note</b>		
Administrative expenses		(5)	(5)
Other operating charges		-	(1)
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Interest payable and expenses	<b>5</b>	-	(6)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(5)</b>	<b>(12)</b>
Tax on loss	<b>6</b>	-	-
<b>Loss for the financial period</b>		<b>(5)</b>	<b>(12)</b>

The results for the current and prior period is fully attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company.

All of the Company's loss is derived from continuing operations during the current and prior period.

There were no other income or losses and as such no statement of comprehensive income is presented.

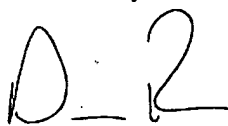
The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	30 December 2019 £000	31 December 2018 £000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	375	375
Cash at bank and in hand	8	1	1
		<u>376</u>	<u>376</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(985)	(980)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(609)</u>	<u>(604)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(609)</u>	<u>(604)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Other provisions	10	(16)	(16)
		<u>(16)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u><u>(625)</u></u>	<u><u>(620)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Profit and loss account		(625)	(620)
<b>Shareholders' deficit</b>		<u><u>(625)</u></u>	<u><u>(620)</u></u>

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

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

  
**D M Reid**  
 Director

Date: 11/03/2021

The notes on page 10 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>At 1 July 2017</b>	-	(608)	(608)
Loss for the financial period	-	(12)	(12)
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	-	(620)	(620)
Loss for the financial period	-	(5)	(5)
<b>At 30 December 2019</b>	-	(625)	(625)

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior period.

**1.1 General information and basis of preparation of financial instruments**

The Company is incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pound sterling which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

On 17 November 2020, the Company changed its name from Ingenious Games Services Limited to Tolushire Limited.

**1.2 Going concern**

The Company's business activities including the impact of the First-tier Tax Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal, together with Partner Payment Notices (as further explained in note 6), Brexit and the impact of the COVID19 pandemic have been reviewed by the directors.

As the Company is wholly based in the UK and is not taking on any new business at the moment, the directors believe that Brexit will have minimal (if any) impact on the Company.

The directors have considered the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on the business. The Company's principal activity is unaffected as it is attributable to transactions that completed in the past and is not dependent on broader economic activity that may be negatively affected by the pandemic. The Company's only assets are cash and a tax receivable from HMRC – the directors also do not believe that these assets on the balance sheet will be impaired as a result of COVID19. Furthermore, the Company does not have any direct employees, and the cost base of the Company should not be affected in any way by the pandemic. Therefore, the directors have concluded that the impact of the pandemic on the business is insignificant.

The Company generated a loss of £5k for the period ended 30 December 2019, and at that date, it had net current liabilities of £609k and net liabilities of £625k.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for 12 months following approval of these financial statements assuming a range of operational transactions including HMRC's determination of the Partner Payment Notices. Having assessed the risks facing the business as set out in the Directors' Report, its financial position and profit and cash flow forecasts, the directors acknowledge that in order to continue to trade as a going concern, the Company is dependent on financial support from its ultimate parent, which is not guaranteed. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to trade as a going concern, and therefore it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.3 Accounting period**

For administrative purposes, the financial year end was shortened from 24 December to 23 December 2019.

The Company has taken advantage of section 390(3)(b) of the Companies Act 2006 in preparing these financial statements to 30 December 2019 which is within seven days of the Company's 23 December 2019 accounting reference period end.

**1.4 Turnover**

Turnover represents the Company's entitlement to drawings from its investment in the Partnership and is recorded at the value of consideration due. Drawings are recognised on an accruals basis when the Company's right to consideration is secured in accordance with the terms of the Partnership's Members' Agreement.

**1.5 Fixed asset investments**

The investment in the Partnership is stated at fair value through profit and loss.

**1.6 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.

**1.7 Provision for liabilities and charges**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.8 Taxation**

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

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included 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. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

**1.9 Disclosure exemptions**

The Company is a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and it is taking advantage of some of the disclosure exemptions available to such entities in its financial statements. As such, the financial statements do not include a Cash Flow Statement and a note on financial instruments. Further details can be found in note 13 about the name of the immediate parent company of the Company and details of where the consolidated financial statements of that parent can be obtained.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019****2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

**Critical accounting judgements in applying the accounting policies**

The following are the critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

**Tax liability**

In estimating the potential tax liability relating to the First-tier Tax Tribunal and Upper Tribunal decisions (refer to note 6), the following key elements as set out in the Tribunal decision were taken into account in calculating the partnerships' revised profits or losses: treatment of the operator and executive producer fees, deductibility of contracted film cost, recognition of film income and the calculation of the film net realisable values. These reduce the income and expenditure recognised by the partnerships which reduces the losses available to be utilised by the Group.

Aside from the estimated tax liability noted above, there were no other key sources of estimation uncertainty in the Company.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**3. Operating loss**

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	<b>Period ended 30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>Period ended 31 December 2018 £000</i>
Fees for the audit of the Company	<b>5</b>	<i>4</i>

**4. Staff costs**

The Company incurred no staff costs nor paid any remuneration to its directors during the period (period ended 31 December 2018: £nil). The Company had no employees during the current and prior period. The emoluments of the directors were paid and borne by other Group undertakings and none of their remuneration was specifically attributable to their services to the Company.

**5. Interest payable and similar expenses**

	<b>Period ended 30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>Period ended 31 December 2018 £000</i>
Interest provision on estimated tax liability	<b>-</b>	<i>6</i>
	<b>-</b>	<i>6</i>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**6. Taxation**

	<b>Period ended 30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>Period ended 31 December 2018 £000</i>
Current tax charge	-	-
	-	-

**Factors affecting tax charge for the period**

The tax assessed for the period is higher than (2018 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	<b>Period ended 30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>Period ended 31 December 2018 £000</i>
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(5)	(12)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	(1)	(2)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Group relief surrendered	1	2
<b>Total tax charge for the period</b>	-	-

A potential deferred tax asset of £15,738 (2018: £15,738) in respect of tax losses carried forward has not been recognised due to uncertainty over the availability of taxable profits in future chargeable accounting periods.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019

### Taxation (continued)

In prior accounting periods the Company has received the benefit of tax losses associated with the Group's investment in a number of film and game production partnerships. The Group has challenged the basis on which the closure notices of the partnerships have been calculated, resulting in a hearing before the First-tier Tax Tribunal ("the Tribunal"). The initial decision of the Tribunal was delivered on 2 August 2016, a second decision which clarified the findings of the first decision was delivered in May 2017 and an amended decision was received on 16 November 2017. The effect of the decisions is to reduce both the losses available to Group entities that invested in the film and game production partnerships and their share of taxable income from the partnerships. The partnerships received permission to appeal in full on 7 of the 8 grounds requested from the Tribunal and on all aspects of the 8th ground the Upper Tribunal was asked to consider. The appeal hearing before the Upper Tribunal was heard in March and April 2019. On 26 July 2019 the film and game production partnerships received the decision of the Upper Tribunal on their appeals against the decision of the First-tier Tax Tribunal. The Upper Tribunal concluded that the partnerships were not trading and did not have a view to profit. The finding that the partnerships were not trading is sufficient to dispose of the entirety of the partnerships' appeals. However, mindful that the decision may itself be appealed, the Upper Tribunal went on to briefly consider the remaining questions, where it often corrected the First-tier Tribunal's approach but generally supported the First-tier Tribunal's overall conclusions. An application for permission to appeal the Upper Tribunal's decision was submitted in November 2019 and was refused by the Upper Tribunal. An application was therefore made for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal in December 2019 and authority was granted by the Court of Appeal in February 2020 to appeal the findings on trading and view to profit. The appeal hearing before the Court of Appeal commenced on 11 March 2021 and is ongoing. If the film and game production partnerships are successful in their appeal on the view to profit decision of the Upper Tribunal the quantum of tax relief for expenditure incurred by the partnerships and taxable income attributable to the corporate members of the partnerships should be consistent with that expected to follow the First-tier Tribunal decision.

The quantum of both tax losses available to the Group and income taxable on Group entities arising from the Group's investment in these partnerships will remain uncertain until the tax cases are finally resolved. For the period ended 30 December 2019, the directors have estimated an additional tax liability for the Company of £Nil (31 Dec 2018: £Nil, 30 June 2017: £Nil, 30 June 2016: £371k) together with an additional liability for late paid interest of £Nil (31 Dec 2018: £6k, 30 June 2017: £10k, 30 June 2016: £157k). The directors' estimate of the additional tax and interest liability continues to be calculated on the basis of the decision of the First-tier Tax Tribunal as the directors consider that this decision provides the most likely outcome to the litigation. If, at the end of the appeals process, all contested areas of the Tribunal decision are found in favour of HMRC, an additional tax liability of c £1k, plus interest on late paid tax, would arise for the Company in addition to the estimate of the liability arising from the Tribunal decision of £371k.

During November 2016, a number of companies, all subsidiaries of Fernlakes Limited, as corporate members of film production partnerships received Partner Payment Notices ("PPNs"), which are demands for payments on account in respect of a tax liability in dispute, from HMRC. These corporate member companies (together the "Members") submitted written representations to HMRC within the authorised 90 day period. As a result of these representations, the PPNs were not due and payable until 30 days after the date on which HMRC responded to the representations. On 10 November 2017 HMRC issued amended PPNs to some Members and as a consequence of the determination, on 13 December 2017, the Group notified HMRC of an intended claim for judicial review of the decision to uphold the PPNs and filed its claim with the court on 5 January 2018. Meanwhile, as the PPN remains payable, the Company made payments totalling £374k to HMRC in February 2018 in respect of group relief being withdrawn. At the date of signing these financial statements the claim for judicial review has not been heard. When determining the best estimate of the ultimate cash outflows, the directors have considered the effect of the notices received but believe that the best estimate of ultimate cash outflows should still be based on the decision delivered by the First-tier Tax Tribunal as this represents the most likely outcome to the litigation.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**7. Debtors**

	<b>30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>31 December 2018 £000</i>
Tax recoverable	375	375
	<u>375</u>	<u>375</u>

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>31 December 2018 £000</i>
Cash at bank and in hand	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>31 December 2018 £000</i>
Corporation tax	371	371
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	609	605
Accruals and deferred income	5	4
	<u>985</u>	<u>980</u>

**10. Provisions for liabilities**

	<b>30 December 2019 £000</b>	<i>31 December 2018 £000</i>
Interest provision on estimated tax liability	16	16
	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>

Interest provision relates to interest on the estimated tax liability (refer to note 6).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**11. Share capital**

	30 December 2019 £	31 December 2018 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1 Ordinary share of £1.00	1	1

**12. Related party transactions**

The financial statements do not include disclosure of transactions between the Company and entities that are wholly-owned by the Group. This is because, as a subsidiary whose shares are wholly-controlled by the Group, it is exempt from the requirement to disclose such transactions, under FRS 102 Section 33.

Goldwoodshire Limited (registered in England & Wales) acts as operator of the Partnership. N A Forster and D M Reid were also directors of Goldwoodshire Limited during the period. The Company and Goldwoodshire Limited are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Freeshire Limited, which is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group.

**13. Controlling party**

During the period the Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Freeshire Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Freeshire Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fernlakes Limited. Fernlakes Limited is the only parent undertaking for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

The consolidated financial statements of Fernlakes Limited can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The controlling shareholder of Fernlakes Limited during the period was P A McKenna.

**14. Post balance sheet events**

*Tribunal hearing*

The appeal hearing before the Court of Appeal commenced on 11 March 2021 and is ongoing. Refer to note 6 for further details.

*COVID19*

The outbreak and unprecedented spread of the COVID19 pandemic across the globe has had a profound impact on the local and global markets in a matter of months, and is expected to continue to shape the economic landscape for the immediate future. The directors continue to monitor closely the impact of unfolding events in order to respond swiftly to any consequential implications on the business. Refer to note 1.2 for the impacts of going concern.