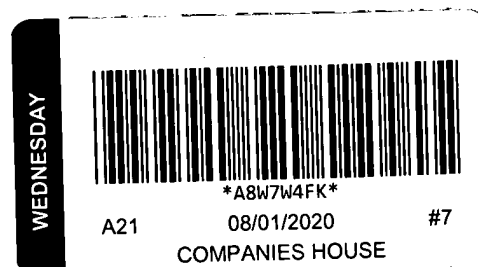


# VIDEO 77 LIMITED

---

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



## **VIDEO 77 LIMITED**

---

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

---

<b>Directors:</b>	Anthony Geffen Claudia Perkins
<b>Registered number:</b>	02764423
<b>Registered office:</b>	The Yard Moor Park, Llanbedr Powys NP8 1SS

# VIDEO 77 LIMITED

---

## CONTENTS

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' Report	1 - 2
Statement of Comprehensive Income	3
Statement of Financial Position	4 - 5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 - 15

# VIDEO 77 LIMITED

---

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

---

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to licence rights for music and archive that it owns.

### Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Anthony Geffen  
Claudia Perkins

### 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 and the profit and 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 UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

# VIDEO 77 LIMITED

---

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

---

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

### Post balance sheet events

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

### 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 and signed on its behalf.



Claudia Perkins

Director

Date: 6/11/20

## VIDEO 77 LIMITED

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		105,260	185,268
Cost of sales		(22,144)	(52,804)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>83,116</b>	<b>132,464</b>
Administrative expenses		(134,077)	(141,194)
<b>Operating loss</b>	4	<b>(50,960)</b>	<b>(8,730)</b>
Interest payable and expenses	5	(4,617)	(2,817)
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		<b>(55,578)</b>	<b>(11,547)</b>
Tax on loss	6	(1,962)	994
<b>(Loss) / profit for the financial year</b>		<b>(57,540)</b>	<b>(10,553)</b>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018: £nil).

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 7 - 15 form part of these financial statements.

**VIDEO 77 LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 02764423**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7	<u>28,296</u>	<u>57,673</u>
		28,296	57,673
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,835	19,437
Cash at bank and in hand	9	<u>4,941</u>	<u>652</u>
		6,776	20,089
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(7,236)</u>	<u>(89,435)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>(459)</u>	<u>(69,346)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		27,837	(11,673)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(95,087)	-
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred taxation	12	<u>(967)</u>	<u>995</u>
		(967)	995
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u><u>(68,218)</u></u>	<u><u>(10,678)</u></u>

**VIDEO 77 LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 02764423**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

**Capital and reserves**

Share capital	13	100	100
Retained earnings	14	<u>(68,318)</u>	<u>(10,778)</u>
		<u>(68,218)</u>	<u>(10,678)</u>

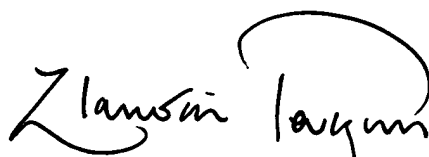
For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of accounts.

These accounts 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 and were signed on its behalf by:



**Claudia Perkins**

Director

Date: 6/11/20

The notes on pages 7 - 15 form part of these financial statements.



## VIDEO 77 LIMITED

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	100	(10,778)	(10,678)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(57,540)	(57,540)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	(57,540)	(57,540)
<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(68,318)</b>	<b>(68,218)</b>

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	100	(225)	(125)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(10,553)	(10,553)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	(10,553)	(10,553)
<b>At 31 March 2018</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(10,778)</b>	<b>(10,678)</b>

The notes on pages 7 - 15 form part of these financial statements.

# **VIDEO 77 LIMITED**

---

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

---

### **1. General information**

Video 77 Limited is a private company, limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The company's registered office is The Yard, Moor Park, Llanbedr, Powys, NP8 1SS. The company's registered number can be found on the Company Information page.

### **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 the provision of Section 1A "Small Entities Financial Reporting Standard 102, the "Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

The presentation currency is £ sterling.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### **2.2 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as the company has received a letter of support from its parent company to provide sufficient working capital facilities to enable it to meet its financial obligations when they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving the financial statements.

#### **2.3 Turnover**

Royalty income is recognised on a receivable basis, in so far as it can be reliably measured. Licencing income, which is stated net of value added tax and discounts, is derived from the distribution of the company's music and archive footage library. Turnover is recognised when all contractual terms and the following criteria have been met:

- There is persuasive evidence of a sale or licencing arrangement agreement,
- The archive or music is complete and available for delivery,
- Collection of the revenue is reasonably assured, and
- The fee is fixed and determinable.

## VIDEO 77 LIMITED

---

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

---

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery - 3 years

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operate and generate income.

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if 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.

#### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

---

### 2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 2.9 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 non-puttable 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

### 2.10 Pensions

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

---

### 2.11 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgments, 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 estimates in applying the company's accounting policies

The following are the critical estimates 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.

#### Allowance for doubtful debts

The Company is required to judge when there is sufficient objective evidence to require impairment of individual trade receivables. It does this on the basis of the age of relevant receivables.

#### Depreciation policies

The directors have applied the depreciation policies which are summarised in Note 2.4 which they consider to match the useful life or lease term of the assets.

#### Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the profitability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards can be utilised. In addition, significant judgements are required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic uncertainties in various jurisdictions.

## VIDEO 77 LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 4 Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Foreign exchange	-	142

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2018: £nil).

#### 5 Interest payable

	2019	2018
	£	£
On loans from group undertakings	4,617	2,816

#### 6 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,962	(994)
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	1,962	(994)
<b>Taxation on loss on ordinary activities</b>	1,962	(994)

## VIDEO 77 LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(55,578)</u>	<u>(11,547)</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	(10,560)	(2,194)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Other adjustments, reliefs and transfers	-	1,069
Non-deductible expenses	-	14
Deferred tax not recognised	11,410	-
Difference in tax rates	<u>1,112</u>	<u>117</u>
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u><b>1,962</b></u>	<u><b>(994)</b></u>

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

# VIDEO 77 LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 7 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery
	£
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2018	88,133
At 31 March 2019	88,133
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2018	30,459
Charge for the year	29,378
At 31 March 2019	59,837
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2019	28,296
At 31 March 2018	57,674

### 8 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	600	1,170
Prepayments and accrued income	1,235	18,267
	1,835	19,437

### 9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	4,941	652



## VIDEO 77 LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	23
Amounts owed to group undertakings	450	67,217
VAT	3,509	2,090
Accruals and deferred income	3,277	20,105
	<u>7,236</u>	<u>89,435</u>

#### 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings - long term	<u>95,087</u>	-

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on 1 April 2021. Interest is charged per annum at 5% above the Bank of England base rate.

#### 12 Deferred taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	995	-
Charged to profit or loss	(1,962)	995
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<u>(967)</u>	<u>995</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(967)	(5,119)
Tax losses carried forward	-	6,113
	<u>(967)</u>	<u>994</u>

## VIDEO 77 LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 13 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

#### 14 Reserves

##### Retained earnings

Includes all current and prior period retained profit and losses.

#### 15 The average monthly number of employees, excluding the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Facilities	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

#### 16 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Atlantic Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Atlantic Holdings Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2019. Copies of its consolidated financial statements, which include the company, are publicly available from Companies House.

The company's ultimate controlling party is Anthony Geffen by virtue of his shareholding in Atlantic Holdings Limited.