THE EDGE POST PRODUCTION LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

J J Bernard

Company number

04022392

Registered office

C/O

75 Maygrove Road West Hampstead

London NW6 2EG

Accountants

Goldwins Limited 75 Maygrove Road West Hampstead

London NW6 2EG

Business address

29 Torbay Road

London NW6 7DX

Bankers

Bank of Ireland

30-32 Shepherds Bush Green

Shepherds Bush

London W12 8RE

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DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,553		2,234
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		33,006		33,634	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	4	(20.494)		/DE E4.4\	
one year		(30,484)		(25,514) ———	
Net current assets			2,522		8,120
Total assets less current liabilities			4,075		10,354
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		2		40.252
Profit and loss reserves			4,073		10,352
Total equity			4,075		10,354

The director 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 director acknowledges his 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.

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on $\frac{19}{9}$

J J Bernard

Director

Company Registration No. 04022392

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total
	Notes			£
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	29,221	29,221
Dividends		-	(35,500)	(35,500)
				
Balance at 31 December 2016		2	4,073	4,075

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Edge Post Production Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O, 75 Maygrove Road, West Hampstead, London, NW6 2EG.

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 £.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

33.33% on Cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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.

1.6 Taxation

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.

1.7 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2015 - 1).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Cost At 1 January 2016 251,860 Additions 650 At 31 December 2016 252,510 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2016 249,625 Depreciation charged in the year 1,332 At 31 December 2016 250,957 Carrying amount At 31 December 2015 2,234 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 £ £ Corporation tax 7,387 5,727 Other taxation and social security 4,442 1,953 Other creditors 18,655 17,834 5 Called up share capital 2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital 2016 2015 Issued and fully paid 2 2 2 Ordinary Share of £1 each 2 2	3	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and ma	chinery etc £
Additions 650 At 31 December 2016 252,510 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2016 249,625 Depreciation charged in the year 1,332 At 31 December 2016 250,957 Carrying amount At 31 December 2016 1,553 At 31 December 2015 2,234 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 £ £ Corporation tax 7,387 5,727 Other taxation and social security 4,442 1,953 Other creditors 18,655 17,834 5 Called up share capital 2016 £ £ Ordinary share capital £ Ordinary share capital 5 £ Ordinary share capital 1				
Depreciation and impairment		·		
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Depreciation charged in the year			·	
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4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2015 £ £ Corporation tax 7,387 5,727 Other taxation and social security 4,442 1,953 Other creditors 18,655 17,834 30,484 25,514 5 Called up share capital 2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				1,553
Corporation tax		At 31 December 2015		2,234
Corporation tax	4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Corporation tax		·		2015
Other taxation and social security Other creditors 18,655 17,834 30,484 25,514 5 Called up share capital 2016 £ £ Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid			£	£
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5 Called up share capital 2016 2015 £ Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
5 Called up share capital 2016 2015 £ Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		Other creditors	18,655 	17,834
2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				25,514
2016 2015 £ £ Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	5	Called up share capital		
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	-		2016	2015
Issued and fully paid			£	£
2 Ordinary Share of £1 each 2 2			•	_
		2 Ordinary Share of £1 each		2