

# Alphaville Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company Registration No. 04109183 (England and Wales)

# Alphaville Limited

## Company Information

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<b>Directors</b>	C Bavasso C O'Reilly
<b>Company number</b>	04109183
<b>Registered office</b>	Third Floor 20 Old Bailey London EC4M 7AN
<b>Auditor</b>	Moore Kingston Smith LLP Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street London W1T 1QL

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# Alphaville Limited

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# Alphaville Limited

## Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### **Fair review of the business**

2022 has seen a continuation of the previous years' strategic developments within the Company which has allowed it to continue to increase the type and breadth of work it is able to produce.

The Company also continues its research and development activities in order to not only keep abreast of the extremely fast-paced developments within its field but also to enhance or even create those developments where possible.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

#### **Interest rate risk**

The Group has a fixed-rate bank loan secured against its property. Since the loan is at a fixed interest rate the Group is not subject, at this time, to the risk of interest rate changes.

#### **Liquidity risk**

The Group is very mindful of the need to maintain a healthy cash reserve. The Group does not, at the present time and for the foreseeable future, have plans to sell its freehold property however it regularly reviews conditions within the property sales marketplace.

#### **Foreign currency risk**

The Group continues to have a wide geographical client base which means it must mitigate risks involved in transactions in foreign currencies. As in previous years the Group regularly reviews its non-Sterling currency balances as well as putting hedging structures in place when contracting in non-Sterling currencies. Both actions are designed to reduce exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

#### **Borrowing facilities**

The Group has borrowing facilities in place with its bank. The continued borrowing facilities are subject to adhering to covenants, which are reviewed annually, as well as the submission of quarterly management results.

#### **Future developments**

The risks to UK economic growth remain significant. The economic environment will continue to evolve over the next few years, however inflation has started to fall and interest rates are forecast to fall in the next 12-18 months.

The Group will continue to closely monitor the socio-economic environment to ensure that it is as up to date as possible with developments. Overall, the Group continues to develop its relationships with clients, developing new business where possible, developing new business where possible as well as maintaining existing relationships.

The group will also continue to monitor the technological environment to ensure that it is at the forefront of any advancements or innovations.

#### **Other Risks and uncertainties**

The marketplace continues to be extremely competitive, particularly in these times of economic uncertainty. The Group continues to see an increase in content being designed for interactive media and therefore its ongoing investment in this area is enabling it to increase both the amount of services it can provide and its client base.

# Alphaville Limited

## Strategic Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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### **Key performance indicators**

The Group continuously monitors project performance against budget to ensure that the financial performance of its productions is in line with projections.

The Group also monitors its headcount 109 (2021 – 97) to ensure that this is reflective of overall incomes £22,046,589 (2021 - £28,002,125) and volume of work carried out.

On behalf of the board

C Bavasso  
**Director**

22 December 2023

# Alphaville Limited

## Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### Principal activities

Alphaville Limited is a content company producing commercials, branded content, music videos, title sequences and digital content which includes interactive installations, virtual reality, augmented reality and experiential experiences.

### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £200,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

C Bavasso  
C O'Reilly

### Auditor

The auditor, Moore Kingston Smith LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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 ;
- prepare the on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# Alphaville Limited

## Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

C Bavasso  
**Director**

22 December 2023

# Alphaville Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Alphaville Limited

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alphaville Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Group Profit And Loss Account, the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 group and parent 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.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 this regard.



# Alphaville Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Alphaville Limited

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

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

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

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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 group's and parent 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 group or parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# Alphaville Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

### To the Members of Alphaville Limited

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#### **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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

# Alphaville Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Alphaville Limited

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### **Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of noncompliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

**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 for no purpose other than to draw to the attention of the company's members those matters we are required to include in an auditor's report addressed to them. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party 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.

**Jamie Seaford (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP

22 December 2023

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

Charlotte Building  
17 Gresse Street  
London  
W1T 1QL

# Alphaville Limited

## Group Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	as restated £
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>3</b>	22,046,589	28,002,125
Cost of sales		(19,670,775)	(23,435,153)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>2,375,814</u>	<u>4,566,972</u>
Administrative expenses		(3,825,467)	(5,394,396)
Other operating income		298,744	592,449
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>4</b>	<u>(1,150,909)</u>	<u>(234,975)</u>
Share of results of joint ventures		(328,939)	259,709
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>8</b>	123,025	82,099
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>9</b>	(72,894)	(80,134)
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>		<u>(1,429,717)</u>	<u>26,699</u>
Tax on (loss)/profit	<b>10</b>	(23,435)	1,538,522
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>		<u><u>(1,453,152)</u></u>	<u><u>1,565,221</u></u>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year is attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent company		(1,182,576)	1,268,210
- Non-controlling interests		(270,576)	297,011
		<u><u>(1,453,152)</u></u>	<u><u>1,565,221</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# Alphaville Limited

## Group Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021 as restated
	£	£
<b>(Loss)/profit for the year</b>	(1,453,152)	1,565,221
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Currency translation (loss)/gain taken to retained earnings	(86,184)	6,508
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>(1,539,336)</b>	<b>1,571,729</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:		
- Owners of the parent company	(1,268,760)	1,274,718
- Non-controlling interests	(270,576)	297,011
	<b>(1,539,336)</b>	<b>1,571,729</b>

# Alphaville Limited

## Group Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2022

		2022		2021 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	12		946,169		1,067,103
Investment properties	13		4,225,000		4,225,000
Investments	16		353,885		682,824
			<u>5,525,054</u>		<u>5,974,927</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	17	5,135,464		4,792,875	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,305,959		2,986,015	
		<u>7,441,423</u>		<u>7,778,890</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	18	<u>(7,248,340)</u>		<u>(5,910,646)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			193,083		1,868,244
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>5,718,137</u>		<u>7,843,171</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	19		(2,309,568)		(2,263,747)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>					
Provisions	22	(199,825)		(199,825)	
Deferred tax liability	23	(252,467)		(233,986)	
		<u>(452,292)</u>		<u>(433,811)</u>	
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>2,956,277</u>		<u>5,145,613</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	25		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			2,956,275		4,588,283
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the parent company</b>			<u>2,956,277</u>		<u>4,588,285</u>
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>			-		557,328
			<u>2,956,277</u>		<u>5,145,613</u>

## Alphaville Limited

### Group Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 December 2022

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

C Bavasso  
**Director**

C O'Reilly  
**Director**

# Alphaville Limited

## Company Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investments	16		403,969		3,969
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	17	98,408		78,046	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	18	(121,521)		(21)	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			(23,113)		78,025
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			380,856		81,994
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	19		(200,000)		-
<b>Net assets</b>			180,856		81,994
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	25		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			180,854		81,992
<b>Total equity</b>			180,856		81,994

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £298,862 (2021 - £381,992 profit).

These financial statements have been prepared 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 22 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

C Bavasso  
Director

C O'Reilly  
Director

Company Registration No. 04109183 (England and Wales)



# Alphaville Limited

## Group Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2022

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total controlling interest	Non-controlling interest	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 January 2021</b>		2	3,613,565	3,613,567	335,317	3,948,884
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021:</b>						
Restated profit for the year		-	1,268,210	1,268,210	297,011	1,565,221
Other comprehensive income:						
Currency translation differences		-	6,508	6,508	-	6,508
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,274,718	1,274,718	297,011	1,571,729
Dividends	11	-	(300,000)	(300,000)	(75,000)	(375,000)
<b>Restated balance at 31 December 2021</b>		2	4,588,283	4,588,285	557,328	5,145,613
<b>Year ended 31 December 2022:</b>						
Loss for the year		-	(1,182,576)	(1,182,576)	(270,576)	(1,453,152)
Other comprehensive income:						
Currency translation differences		-	(86,184)	(86,184)	-	(86,184)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(1,268,760)	(1,268,760)	(270,576)	(1,539,336)
Dividends	11	-	(200,000)	(200,000)	(50,000)	(250,000)
Purchase of shares in subsidiary from non-controlling interest		-	(163,248)	(163,248)	(236,752)	(400,000)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>		2	2,956,275	2,956,277	-	2,956,277

# Alphaville Limited

## Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 January 2021</b>		2	-	2
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	381,992	381,992
Dividends	11	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>		2	81,992	81,994
<b>Year ended 31 December 2022:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	298,862	298,862
Dividends	11	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>		2	180,854	180,856

# Alphaville Limited

## Group Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash absorbed by operations	29	(1,139,549)	(269,427)
Interest paid		(72,894)	(80,134)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		243,641	(102,835)
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>		(968,802)	(452,396)
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(72,861)	(164,370)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets		153	-
Interest received		2,663	107
Dividends received		120,362	81,992
Income from investment property asset		288,923	403,482
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>		339,240	321,211
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Repayment of bank loans		(113,047)	(654,952)
Payment of finance leases obligations		(131,908)	(107,630)
Purchase of shares in subsidiary from non-controlling interest		(100,000)	-
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(200,000)	(300,000)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(50,000)	(75,000)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		(594,955)	(1,137,582)
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(1,224,517)	(1,268,767)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,986,015	4,248,273
Effect of foreign exchange rates		(86,184)	6,509
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		1,675,314	2,986,015
<b>Relating to:</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand		2,305,959	2,986,015
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(630,645)	-

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Alphaville Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Third Floor, 20 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7AN.

The group consists of Alphaville Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

#### 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.

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 freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Prior period error

During the current reporting period, it was identified that a material error existed within the subsidiary's financial statements for a prior period. The error pertained to the incorrect recognition of tax credits in the subsidiary's financial records. This error was confined to the subsidiary's financial information and did not impact the consolidated group's financial statements in a material manner.

The correction of the prior period error resulted in the following restatements within the consolidated financial statements:

- An adjustment to the tax credit in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the current reporting period to rectify the overstatement of tax credit in the subsidiary's financial statements.
- An adjustment to the tax receivable in the consolidated balance sheet to correct the carrying amount of tax liabilities in accordance with the restated subsidiary's financial records.

Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the correction of the prior period error in the subsidiary's financial statements. The impact on the consolidated comparative financial statements is disclosed for the benefit of the users of the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Business combinations

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Alphaville Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are consolidated in the group's financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Entities in which the group holds an interest and which are jointly controlled by the group and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates.

Investments in joint ventures and associates are carried in the group balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the group's share of the net assets of the entity, less any impairment in value. The carrying values of investments in joint ventures and associates include acquired goodwill.

If the group's share of losses in a joint venture or associate equals or exceeds its investment in the joint venture or associate, the group does not recognise further losses unless it has incurred obligations to do so or has made payments on behalf of the joint venture or associate.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with joint ventures and associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the entity.

#### 1.5 Going concern

After reviewing the group's forecasts and projections, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

The net current assets of the group are £193,083 as at 31 December 2022 and the loss for the year then ended is £1,429,717. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Consequently the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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. 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.

Turnover from the rendering of services is derived from the Group's principal activity and is recognised net of VAT. Production turnover is recognised over the period of the production. Gross profit on production activity is recognised based upon the stage of completion of the production and in accordance with the underlying contract. Overspends are recognised as they arise and underspends are recognised upon completion and delivery of the production.

#### 1.7 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred.

#### 1.8 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:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over the life of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Computers	33% straight line

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.9 Investment properties

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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.10 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.11 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

#### 1.12 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.

#### 1.13 Financial instruments

##### **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.

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **1.14 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

#### **1.15 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 group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### **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 if, and only if, there is 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.



# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group 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 reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 1.17 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.

#### 1.18 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.19 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leased asset are consumed.

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.

#### 1.20 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.21 Contingent liability

During the period the company purchased the remaining minority shareholding in a subsidiary company. As part of this purchase there are clauses which could result in the company becoming liable for additional consideration in respect of the shares purchased. The liability was not probable and could not be measured reliably at the balance sheet date.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Critical judgements

##### *Investment Property*

Management consider the only key judgement to be in relation to the market value of the investment property.

The investment property was revalued 3 August 2023 by Strettons, a firm of chartered surveyors, on an open market value for existing use basis. The revaluation was not materially different to the previous valuation and so was not reflected within the financial statements.

#### *Revenue recognition*

Management consider the a key judgement to be in relation to revenue recognition..

For projects that straddle the year-end, management is required to make an estimate of the project completion levels. Estimates are based on expected total costs and revenues from each contract. This involves a level of judgement and therefore differences may arise between the actual and estimated result. Where immaterial differences arise they are recognised in the income statement for the following reporting period. Any material changes to these estimates would affect revenue recognised in the financial statements and the level of deferred or accrued income on the balance sheet.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
United Kingdom	6,509,796	8,545,533
United States of America	14,735,496	17,097,943
Europe	46,055	1,073,990
Rest of the World	755,242	1,284,659
	<u>22,046,589</u>	<u>28,002,125</u>

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Other revenue</b>		
Interest income	2,663	107
Dividends received	120,362	81,992
Rental income arising from investment properties	288,923	403,482
Insurance claims	-	160,917
Lease incentive	9,821	9,821
Grants received	-	18,229
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 4 Operating loss

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(215,198)	(184,675)
Research and development costs	27	412
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	282,814	286,711
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	13,176
Operating lease charges	615,745	528,898
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

	Group 2022 Number	2021 Number	Company 2022 Number	2021 Number
Production	103	92	-	-
Administration	6	5	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total	109	97	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 5 Employees

(Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	7,750,662	6,970,403	-	-
Social security costs	748,725	693,209	-	-
Pension costs	111,636	95,800	-	-
	<u>8,611,023</u>	<u>7,759,412</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### 6 Auditor's remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	14,950	13,500
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	27,400	35,250
	<u>42,350</u>	<u>48,750</u>
<b>For other services</b>		
Taxation compliance services	5,775	5,250
	<u>5,775</u>	<u>5,250</u>

### 7 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	308,907	257,451
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	12,268	2,218
	<u>321,175</u>	<u>259,669</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2021 - 2)

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	154,960	160,427
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	1,321	1,319
	<u>156,281</u>	<u>161,746</u>

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	2,663	107
<b>Income from fixed asset investments</b>		
Income from shares in joint venture	120,362	81,992
Total income	123,025	82,099

### 9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	70,129	76,995
<b>Other finance costs:</b>		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,765	3,139
Total finance costs	72,894	80,134

### 10 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(20,899)	(1,666,765)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	25,853	62,619
Total current tax	4,954	(1,604,146)
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	18,481	65,624
Total tax charge/(credit)	23,435	(1,538,522)

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 10 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(1,429,717)	26,699
<i>Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)</i>	(271,646)	5,073
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7,379	110,008
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(47,803)	(72,578)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	252,901	73,361
Adjustments in respect of prior years	25,853	62,619
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	5,865	1,841
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	(6,790)
Other non-reversing timing differences	-	3,162
Effect of overseas tax rates	112,268	(60,430)
Deferred tax timing differences	-	9,467
Deferred tax change in tax rate	(56,002)	56,157
Television production tax profit adjustment	(67,878)	(1,671,067)
Share of profit on joint venture	62,498	(49,345)
Taxation charge/(credit)	23,435	(1,538,522)

### 11 Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Recognised as distributions to equity holders:		
Interim paid	200,000	300,000

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 12 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Leasehold land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2022	1,115,269	146,314	1,330,738	2,592,321
Additions	-	738	157,012	157,750
Disposals	-	-	(62,772)	(62,772)
Exchange adjustments	-	2,701	17,861	20,562
At 31 December 2022	1,115,269	149,753	1,442,839	2,707,861
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 January 2022	415,325	131,512	978,381	1,525,218
Depreciation charged in the year	64,088	9,450	209,276	282,814
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(62,619)	(62,619)
Exchange adjustments	-	2,233	14,046	16,279
At 31 December 2022	479,413	143,195	1,139,084	1,761,692
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2022	635,856	6,558	303,755	946,169
At 31 December 2021	699,944	14,802	352,357	1,067,103

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

Assets held under finance lease were depreciated by £127,818 in the year and have a Net Book Value of £200,212.

### 13 Investment property

	Group 2022 £	Company 2022 £
<b>Fair value</b>		
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	4,225,000	-

The investment property was revalued 3 August 2023 by Strettons, a firm of chartered surveyors, on an open market value for existing use basis. The revaluation was not materially different to the previous valuation and so was not reflected within the financial statements.

The historical cost of the property is £3,016,811.

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Nexus Productions Limited	United Kingdom	Production	Ordinary	100	-
Nexus (Paris) SARL	France	Production	Ordinary	100	-
Pluck & Play Limited	United Kingdom	Production	Ordinary	-	100
Nexus Studios Group Inc	United States of America	Production	Ordinary	-	100
The House Anthology Limited	United Kingdom	Production	Ordinary	-	100
Bear Friend Productions Limited	United Kingdom	Production	Ordinary	-	100

### 15 Joint ventures

Details of joint ventures at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Interest held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Mighty Nice Pty Limited	Australia	Production	Ordinary	50	-

### 16 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	403,969	3,969
Investments in joint ventures	15	353,885	682,824	-	-
		<u>353,885</u>	<u>682,824</u>	<u>403,969</u>	<u>3,969</u>



# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 16 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

#### Movements in fixed asset investments Group

#### Shares in joint ventures

£

#### Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2022	682,824
Share of total comprehensive loss	(208,577)
Share of dividends	(120,362)

At 31 December 2022	353,885
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#### Carrying amount

At 31 December 2022	353,885
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At 31 December 2021	682,824
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#### Movements in fixed asset investments Company

#### Shares in subsidiaries £

#### Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2022	3,969
Additions	400,000

At 31 December 2022	403,969
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#### Carrying amount

At 31 December 2022	403,969
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At 31 December 2021	3,969
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### 17 Debtors

	Group 2022	2021 as restated	Company 2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	2,081,585	1,267,272	-	-
Corporation tax recoverable	1,961,196	1,987,522	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	98,406	78,044
Other debtors	341,917	353,410	2	2
Prepayments and accrued income	750,766	1,184,671	-	-
	<u>5,135,464</u>	<u>4,792,875</u>	<u>98,408</u>	<u>78,046</u>

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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

	Notes	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	20	748,792	112,348	-	-
Obligations under finance leases	21	147,658	130,832	-	-
Trade creditors		1,056,218	765,646	-	-
Amounts owed to undertakings in which the group has a participating interest					
		21	21	21	21
Other taxation and social security		251,170	194,829	-	-
Other creditors		252,084	138,837	100,000	-
Accruals and deferred income		4,792,397	4,568,133	21,500	-
		<u>7,248,340</u>	<u>5,910,646</u>	<u>121,521</u>	<u>21</u>

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

	Notes	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	20	1,750,824	1,869,670	-	-
Obligations under finance leases	21	68,835	132,680	-	-
Other creditors		489,909	261,397	200,000	-
		<u>2,309,568</u>	<u>2,263,747</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>-</u>

### 20 Loans and overdrafts

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	1,868,971	1,982,018	-	-
Bank overdrafts	630,645	-	-	-
	<u>2,499,616</u>	<u>1,982,018</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Payable within one year	748,792	112,348	-	-
Payable after one year	1,750,824	1,869,670	-	-

The bank loan is secured by a mortgage over the Group's freehold investment property.

The bank loan is repayable over a period of 4 years however the repayment profile is calculated on the basis of a 15-year amortization profile with the first repayment made in July 2020. Interest accrues on the loan at an interest rate equal to the Base Rate plus 3.25%.

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 21 Finance lease obligations

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	147,658	130,832	-	-
In two to five years	68,835	132,680	-	-
	<u>216,493</u>	<u>263,512</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

### 22 Provisions for liabilities

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Dilapidation provision	199,825	199,825	-	-
	<u>199,825</u>	<u>199,825</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Movements on provisions:

Group	Dilapidation provision £
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	<u>199,825</u>

### 23 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

Group	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	219,264	216,733
Revaluations	36,804	36,804
Short term timing differences	(3,601)	(19,551)
	<u>252,467</u>	<u>233,986</u>

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 23 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	Group 2022 £	Company 2022 £
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		
Liability at 1 January 2022	233,986	-
Charge to profit or loss	18,481	-
Liability at 31 December 2022	<u>252,467</u>	<u>-</u>

The timing of the reversal of the deferred tax liability is uncertain.

### 24 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>111,636</u>	<u>95,800</u>

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

### 25 Share capital

Group and company	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
A Ordinary shares of 1p each	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

### 26 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

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

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	518,000	520,096	-	-
Between two and five years	2,072,000	2,072,000	-	-
In over five years	<u>2,189,792</u>	<u>2,707,792</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,779,792</u>	<u>5,299,888</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 26 Operating lease commitments

(Continued)

#### Lessor

The company has entered into operating lease contracts with two separate third parties for the rental of land and buildings. One lease has a current expiry date in August 2030. This lease contains a provision for a five-yearly upward rent review according to prevailing market conditions. The other lease has a current expiry date in October 2027.

At the reporting end date the group had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	371,228	287,892	-	-
Between two and five years	1,561,787	1,151,568	-	-
In over five years	743,721	1,031,613	-	-
	<u>2,676,736</u>	<u>2,471,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### 27 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

During the year the group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchases 2022 £	Purchases 2021 £
<b>Group</b>		
Purchases from joint venture - Mighty Nice Pty Ltd	<u>835,861</u>	<u>1,660,877</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due to related parties	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Group</b>		
Trade creditors amounts due to joint venture	<u>44,399</u>	<u>147,286</u>

#### Other information

At the year end an amount of £88,640 (2021: £88,640) was owed to the directors of the company.

### 28 Controlling party

The company is jointly owned by C Bavasso and C O'Reilly, Directors of the company.

# Alphaville Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 29 Cash absorbed by group operations

	2022	2021
	£	as restated £
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(1,453,152)	1,565,220
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	328,939	(259,730)
Taxation charged/(credited)	23,435	(1,538,522)
Finance costs	72,894	80,134
Investment income	(123,025)	(82,099)
Rental income	(288,923)	(403,482)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	13,176
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	282,814	286,711
Foreign exchange gains on fixed assets	(4,283)	(418)
Prior period adjustment	(222,269)	-
Increase in provisions	-	99,825
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(368,915)	908,409
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	612,936	(938,651)
<b>Cash absorbed by operations</b>	<b>(1,139,549)</b>	<b>(269,427)</b>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.