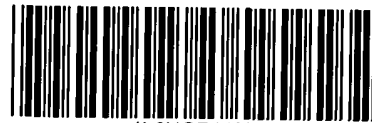


Company Registration No. 09668527 (England and Wales)

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

WEDNESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A N Wilman Mr J Clarkson Mr J May Mr R Hammond	(Appointed 15 July 2015) (Appointed 15 July 2015) (Appointed 15 July 2015) (Appointed 15 July 2015)
Secretary	Olswang Cosec Limited	
Company number	09668527	
Registered office	27 Mortimer Street London W1T 3BL	
Accountants	Blinkhorns 27 Mortimer Street London W1T 3BL	
Auditor	H W Fisher & Company Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom	

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

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W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 31 December 2016.

Fair review of the business

The company's profit for the financial period was £707,321. The profit was driven by television programming produced during the period ended 31 December 2016.

The directors are keen to continue focusing on producing quality programming whilst ensuring that the company's overheads are kept stable.

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year and the financial position at the year end and will continue to pursue business opportunities as they arise in the future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in an increasingly competitive environment and the directors regularly review and assess the uncertainties in the market.

Management aims to minimise risk by retaining key staff and producing quality, entertaining programmes.

Clear risk assessment and strong financial and operational management is essential to control and manage the company's existing business.

Key performance indicators

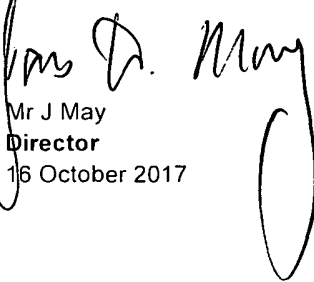
The directors consider its key performance indicators to be:

- gross profit margin
- operating profit

Financial position

At the period end shareholders' funds were £707,321.

On behalf of the board



Mr J May
Director
16 October 2017

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2016.

The company was incorporated on 2 July 2015 and commenced trading on that date.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of television programme production.

Directors

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

Mr A N Wilman	(Appointed 15 July 2015)
Mr J Clarkson	(Appointed 15 July 2015)
Mr J May	(Appointed 15 July 2015)
Mr R Hammond	(Appointed 15 July 2015)
Mr C A Mackie	(Appointed 2 July 2015 and resigned 15 July 2015)
Olswang Directors 1 Limited	(Appointed 2 July 2015 and resigned 15 July 2015)
Olswang Directors 2 Limited	(Appointed 2 July 2015 and resigned 15 July 2015)

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

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 company's auditor 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 company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board


Mr J May
Director

16 October 2017

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 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.

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of W. Chump & Sons Limited for the period ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the *Profit And Loss Account*, the *Statement of Comprehensive Income*, the *Balance Sheet*, the *Statement of Changes in Equity*, the *Statement of Cash Flows* and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the period 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.

Opinion on other matter 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 period 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.

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

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Simon Mott-Cowan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of H W Fisher & Company

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Acre House
11-15 William Road
London
NW1 3ER
United Kingdom

16 October 2017

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Period ended 31 December 2016 £
Turnover	3	40,870,158
Cost of sales		(36,560,626)
Gross profit		<u>4,309,532</u>
Administrative expenses		(3,293,360)
Operating profit	4	<u>1,016,172</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	117,979
Profit before taxation		<u>1,134,151</u>
Taxation	8	(426,830)
Profit for the financial period		<u><u>707,321</u></u>

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

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Period ended 31 December 2016 £
<i>Profit for the period</i>	707,321
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>707,321</u>

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£
Current assets			
Debtors	10	12,718,495	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,310,441	
		<u>21,028,936</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(20,321,215)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>707,721</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13		400
Profit and loss reserves			<u>707,321</u>
Total equity			<u>707,721</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr J May
Director

Company Registration No. 09668527

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Period ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	707,321	707,321
Issue of share capital	13	400	-	400
Balance at 31 December 2016		<u>400</u>	<u>707,321</u>	<u>707,721</u>

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	15		8,192,862
Investing activities			
Proceeds from other investments and loans		(800)	
Interest received		117,979	
Net cash generated from investing activities			117,179
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		400	
Net cash generated from financing activities			400
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			8,310,441
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period			-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period			<u>8,310,441</u>

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

W. Chump & Sons Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27 Mortimer Street, London, W1T 3BL.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover and revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts received and receivable for the production and development of television programmes exclusive of value-added-tax. Turnover and related costs from television production are recognised when programmes are delivered to the commissioning bodies.

Amounts received under agreements for which contractual obligations have not been fulfilled and which have not been credited to the profit and loss are included on the balance sheet.

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.

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.

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Taxation

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

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Deferred tax

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

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company'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.

The Directors have made a judgement affecting these financial statements regarding the recoverability of a loan of £2,000,000 to a connected company included within debtors. At the balance sheet date, the Directors consider this loan likely to be recoverable in the long term but have taken a prudent view and have included a provision of £1,000,000 against the loan balance given the current financial position of the connected company.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016
	£
Turnover	
Television production	40,870,158

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3	Turnover and other revenue	(Continued)
	Other significant revenue	
	Interest income	117,979
		<u>117,979</u>
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	
		2016
		£
	United States	40,870,158
		<u>40,870,158</u>
4	Operating profit	2016
	Operating profit for the period is stated after charging:	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	7,500
		<u>7,500</u>
5	Employees	
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:	
		2016
		Number
	Employees	4
		<u>4</u>
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	
		2016
		£
	Wages and salaries	600,000
	Social security costs	70,997
		<u>670,997</u>
6	Directors' remuneration	2016
	Remuneration for qualifying services	600,000
		<u>600,000</u>

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6 Directors' remuneration **(Continued)**

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

	2016
	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	150,000

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016
	£
Interest income	
Interest on bank deposits	3,501
Other interest income	114,478
	<hr/>
Total income	117,979
	<hr/> <hr/>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,501
--	-------

8 Taxation

	2016
	£
Current tax	
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	426,830

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

	2016
	£
Profit before taxation	1,134,151
	<hr/> <hr/>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00%	226,830
Impairment of financial asset	200,000
	<hr/>
Taxation charge for the period	426,830
	<hr/> <hr/>

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9	Financial instruments		2016
			£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		7,112,388
			<u> </u>
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost		15,833,408
			<u> </u>
10	Debtors		2016
			£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors		157,467
	Other debtors		6,913,754
	Prepayments and accrued income		4,532,796
			<u> </u>
			11,604,017
			<u> </u>
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		2016
			£
	Amount due from related parties		1,114,478
			<u> </u>
	Total debtors		12,718,495
			<u> </u>
11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2016
			£
		Notes	
	Trade creditors		2,189,720
	Corporation tax		426,830
	Other taxation and social security		22,515
	Deferred income	12	4,038,462
	Other creditors		13,146,765
	Accruals		496,923
			<u> </u>
			20,321,215
			<u> </u>
12	Deferred income		2016
			£
	Other deferred income		4,038,462
			<u> </u>

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13 Share capital

	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	
40,000 Ordinary of 1p each	400
	<u>400</u>

14 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Included in other debtors is £5,777,000 due from Chump Holdings Limited, a company controlled by the directors. This balance includes the transfer of funds between the entities required to finance their trading activities.

Included in debtors is £1,114,478 due from W. Chump & Sons (Mugs & T-Shirts) Limited, a connected company. This balance relates to an intercompany loan made under commercial terms and accrued interest. The original loan amount was £2,000,000. At the balance sheet date, the Directors have included a provision of £1,000,000 against the loan balance. This amount has been recognised in the profit and loss account.

Included in other creditors is £12,690,427 owed to Chump Productions Limited, a company controlled by the directors. This balance includes intercompany costs of £34,104,400 incurred under the terms of a commissioning agreement plus the transfer of funds between the entities required to finance their trading activities.

Included in other creditors is £436,996 owed to Nigel & Sons Limited, a company controlled by the directors. This balance relates to intercompany costs incurred under a royalty agreement.

W. CHUMP & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

15 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £
Profit for the period after tax	707,321
Adjustments for:	
Taxation charged	426,830
Investment income	(117,979)
Movements in working capital:	
(Increase) in debtors	(11,644,384)
Increase in creditors	14,782,612
Increase in deferred income	4,038,462
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	<u><u>8,192,862</u></u>