MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors
Peter Kuyper Jr
Hans Ryberg
Michael Weatherley

Secretary
Zaffer Raniwala

Company number
08087372

Registered office
MPLC House
4 Saffrons Road
Eastbourne
East Sussex
BN21 1DG

Auditor
RSM UK Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
3rd Floor
Portland
25 High Street
Crawley
West Sussex
RH10 1BG
MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of licensing public performance of motion pictures whose rights are owned by unrelated third parties.

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

Peter Kuyper Jr
Hans Ryberg
Michael Weatherley
Peter Kuyper (Resigned 3 May 2016)

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 4.

No ordinary dividends were paid (2015: £500,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2015: £nil).

Auditor
RSM UK Audit LLP were appointed as auditor during the year and have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term. Appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Michael Weatherley
Director
21/09/2017
MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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;
- 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.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion on financial statements
We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 13. 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 FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 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.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the Directors' Report has 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor
As more fully explained in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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.

RSM UK Audit LLP
Zoe Rudling (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
3rd Floor
Portland
25 High Street
Crawley
West Sussex, RH10 1BG
26/9/17...
MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2016 £'000</th>
<th>2015 £'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td></td>
<td>(3,206)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>(590)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable and similar income</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(325)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the financial year</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£'000</td>
<td>£'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,142</td>
<td>3,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(1,753)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net current assets</td>
<td>3,389</td>
<td>2,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital and reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Called up share capital</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss reserves</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td>3,389</td>
<td>2,099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 21/09/2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Michael Weatherley
Director
MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Share capital</th>
<th>Profit and loss reserves</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£'000</td>
<td>£'000</td>
<td>£'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance at 1 January 2015

Year ended 31 December 2015:
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year
Dividends

Balance at 31 December 2015

Year ended 31 December 2016:
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year

Balance at 31 December 2016
MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Motion Picture Licensing Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and
Wales. The registered office is MPLC House, 4 Saffrons Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, United Kingdom,
BN21 1DG.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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 £1,000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting
policies adopted are set out below.

Reduced disclosure exemptions
This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the
parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company,
which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of
the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure
requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of
  shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes
  and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' –
  Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
  instrument;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Motion Picture
Licensing Company (International) Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its
registered office, C/O Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom (UK) LLP, 40 Bank Street, Canary Wharf
London, E14 5DS.

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 on the
basis of prepared budgets and forecasts. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of
accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover
Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company
and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration
received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.
MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Turnover is derived from the sale of non-refundable licenses for the public display of motion picture intellectual properties owned by third parties recharged by the company's subsidiaries, related parties and joint ventures.

License sales are recognised when the license period starts and when collection is reasonably assured. At this point all service obligations are judged to have been delivered in accordance with the terms of arrangements reached with each customer.

Cost of Sales
Cost of sales represent royalties payable to third parties' for their share of the license sales earned recharged by the company's fellow subsidiaries, related parties and joint ventures. Royalties payable are recognised within cost of sales when the corresponding license sale is recognised with turnover.

Interest income
Interest income is accrued on a time-apportioned basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

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 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 trade debtors and loans to fellow group companies, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 trade and other creditors, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.
1  Accounting policies (Continued)

   Equity instruments
   Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

   Taxation
   The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax
   assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

   Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or
   credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to
   and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

   Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if
   and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle
   on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

   Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax
   rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

   Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is
   realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the
   reporting date.

   Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date.
   Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from
   the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the
   financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will
   be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

   Employee benefits
   The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

   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.

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.
2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Impairment of trade debtors and group balances
The company considers whether group balances and trade debtor balances are impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified, the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of the asset itself. This requires estimation of the future cash flows, based on historic information, and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

Royalties payable
In ascertaining the royalties payable to third parties, management estimate the amount due based on box office takings and home entertainment sales. These amounts are subsequently adjusted based on amounts billed to customers after taking into account the recoverability of those billings. The recoverability is estimated based on historic recoverability data, supplemented by regular reviews of customer credit ratings.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover analysed by class of business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenses</td>
<td>5,409</td>
<td>4,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover analysed by geographical market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>5,409</td>
<td>4,958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Employees

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security costs</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>401</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2015: £Nil).

5 Interest receivable and similar income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on bank deposits</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Taxation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK corporation tax on profits for the current period</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments in respect of prior periods</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current tax</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>1,466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.75%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group relief</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other tax adjustments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation for the year</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOTION PICTURE LICENSING COMPANY LIMITED

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

6 Taxation (Continued)

In recent years the UK Government has steadily reduced the rate of UK corporation tax, with the latest rates substantively enacted by the balance sheet date being 20% with effect from 1 April 2015, 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and 18% effective from 1 April 2020.

A reduction to the UK corporation tax rate was announced in the 2016 Budget to further reduce the tax rate to 17% (to be effective from 1 April 2020). This rate was substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect these rates.

7 Dividends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 £'000</th>
<th>2015 £'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interim paid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Debtors

**Amounts falling due within one year:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 £'000</th>
<th>2015 £'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade debtors</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts owed by group undertakings</td>
<td>3,576</td>
<td>2,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other debtors</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments and accrued income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,485</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,726</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 £'000</th>
<th>2015 £'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation tax</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other taxation and social security</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other creditors</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accruals and deferred income</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,753</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,783</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Share capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 £</th>
<th>2015 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.
11 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves
Cumulative profit and loss net of distribution to owners.

12 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties
During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royalties received</th>
<th>Royalties paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other related parties</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts owed to related parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£'000</td>
<td>£'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other related parties</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other related parties comprise joint venture companies held by the immediate parent company.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured, non-interest bearing and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in the year (2015: £nil) in respect of bad debts from related parties.

13 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Peter Kuyper, by virtue of his controlling stake in the group.

Motion Picture Licensing Company (International) Limited is the immediate parent, and is the smallest and largest company for which consolidated accounts including Motion Picture Licensing Company are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Motion Picture Licensing Company (International) Limited are available from its registered office, C/O Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom (UK) LLP, 40 Bank Street, Canary Wharf London, E14 5DS