

Village Theatres 3 Limited

Report and Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2016

Registration No. 3819921

WEDNESDAY



L638397D

LD4

29/03/2017

#276

COMPANIES HOUSE

Village Theatres 3 Limited

Directors

C M Aubrey
P F Garner
S L Driscoll

Secretaries

S L Driscoll
L Paler

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
1 More London Place
London
SE1 2AF

Registered office

Priory House
Pilgrims Court
Sydenham Road
Guildford
Surrey
GU1 3RX

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for Village Theatres 3 Limited (the "Company") for the period ended 30 June 2016. The Company prepares financial statements for either 52 or 53 week periods ending within one week of 30 June.

Results and dividends

The Company generated a loss after tax for the period of £1,700,555 (2015: £1,591,843), which included an impairment charge of £225,815 (2015: £173,149). The directors do not recommend a dividend (2015: £Nil).

During the period, the Company transitioned from previous existing United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("UK GAAP") to Financial Reporting Standard No. 101, *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS101"), and has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions allowed under this standard. The Company's parent undertaking, Village Roadshow UK Holdings Pty. Ltd., was notified of, and did not object, to the use of the European Union adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") disclosure exemptions. Details of the recognition or measurement differences arising on the adoption of FRS101 are included in note 16 to these financial statements.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of a multi-screen cinema in the United Kingdom. The directors do not envisage any change in the conduct of the business over the next twelve months.

The principal activities of the Company used to be the operation and leasing of multi-screen cinemas in the United Kingdom. During the period ended 29 June 2006, the Company decided to exit the United Kingdom market, and the Company sold its assets, including in relation to its cinema operations in Belfast.

Effective from May 2011, the Company re-acquired the cinema operations in Belfast, as a result of a settlement with the sub-tenant. Following this re-acquisition by the Company, and as a result of a guarantee of the Company's head lease obligations provided by a related entity, an onerous lease provision has been taken up in the consolidated accounts of Village Roadshow Limited, which is the Company's parent entity for which group financial statements are drawn up.

Directors

The directors who served the Company during the period and up to the date of approval of the financial statements were as follows:

C M Aubrey
P F Garner
S L Driscoll

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that other group undertakings will continue to provide adequate financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

The directors have considered the ability of other group companies to provide such support and have received confirmation that the support will be provided for a period of no less than twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to adopt a going concern basis. Should support not be made available to the Company, the going concern basis used in preparing the Company's financial statements would be invalid and adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their realisable amount, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

Disclosure of information to the 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, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditor

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually was passed on 8 September 2001. Accordingly, Ernst & Young LLP will be deemed to be reappointed as auditor.

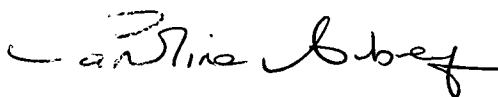
Directors' report (continued)

Small Companies' exemption

In preparing this Directors' report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemption under Section 415(A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemption under section 414B in relation to preparation of a strategic report.

On behalf of the board



C M Aubrey
Director
21 March 2017

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 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; and
- 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 Village Theatres 3 Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Village Theatres 3 Limited for the period ended 30 June 2016 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity, the Balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 16. 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 Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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 auditors' 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 set out on page 4, 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 report and financial statements 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 30 June 2016 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.
- the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Directors' report.

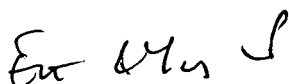
Independent auditor's report

to the members of Village Theatres 3 Limited (continued)

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; 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 and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' report.



Gordon Cullen
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
23 March 2017

Statement of comprehensive income

for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Period ended 30 June 2016 £	Period ended 25 June 2015 £
Turnover	3	2,099,555	2,193,410
Cost of sales		(1,018,452)	(1,093,385)
Gross profit		1,081,103	1,100,025
Administrative expenses – excluding impairment of fixed assets		(2,823,461)	(2,519,593)
Administrative expenses – impairment of fixed assets		(225,815)	(173,149)
Interest receivable and other similar income		-	1,372
Interest payable and other similar charges		-	(498)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	4	(1,968,173)	(1,591,843)
Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities	6	267,618	-
Loss on ordinary activities for the financial period		(1,700,555)	(1,591,843)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the period		(1,700,555)	(1,591,843)

The result of the current and prior periods arises solely from continuing operations.

Statement of changes in equity

for the period ended 30 June 2016

	<i>Share capital</i> £	<i>Capital contribution reserve</i> £	<i>Retained losses</i> £	<i>Total</i> £
At 26 June 2014	2	1,869,600	(9,863,776)	(7,994,174)
Loss for the period	–	–	(1,591,843)	(1,591,843)
At 25 June 2015	2	1,869,600	(11,455,619)	(9,586,017)
Loss for the period	–	–	(1,700,555)	(1,700,555)
At 30 June 2016	2	1,869,600	(13,156,174)	(11,286,572)

Balance sheet

as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	30 June 2016 £	25 June 2015 £
Non-current assets			
Tangible fixed assets	7	–	–
Trade and other receivables	9	267,618	–
		<u>267,618</u>	<u>–</u>
Current assets			
Stock	8	22,256	30,700
Trade and other receivables	9	1,282,857	966,210
Cash at bank and in hand		153,990	262,493
		<u>1,459,103</u>	<u>1,259,403</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(13,013,293)	(10,845,420)
Net current liabilities		<u>(11,554,190)</u>	<u>(9,586,017)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(11,286,572)</u>	<u>(9,586,017)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	2	2
Capital contribution reserve		1,869,600	1,869,600
Retained losses		(13,156,174)	(11,455,619)
Shareholders' deficit		<u>(11,286,572)</u>	<u>(9,586,017)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under section 415(A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:



C M Aubrey
Director
21 March 2017

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2016

1. Principal accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements for Village Theatres 3 Limited (the "Company") for the period ended 30 June 2016 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 21 March 2017 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by C. M. Aubrey. Village Theatres 3 Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company is a private limited company, limited by shares.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS101"). The amendments to FRS101 (2014/2015 Cycle) issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied.

In preparing these financial statements the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union, but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS101 disclosure exemptions have been taken.

In transition to FRS101, the Company has applied IFRS1, *First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, whilst ensuring that its assets and liabilities are measured in compliance with FRS101. An explanation of how the transition to FRS101 has affected the reporting financial position, financial performance is provided in note 16.

The Company's parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up that includes the Company, is the Village Roadshow Limited group ("VRL group" or "group"). The consolidated financial statements of the VRL group are prepared in accordance with IFRS and are available to the public (refer to note 12).

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, to present comparative information in respect of:
 - (a) Paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS1;
 - (b) Paragraph 73(e) of IAS16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*;
- The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS1;
- The requirements of IAS7, *Statement of Cash Flows*;
- The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*;
- The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS24, *Related Party Disclosures*;
- The requirements in IAS24 to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii) and 130(f)(iii) of IAS36, *Impairment of Assets*.

As the consolidated financial statements of the VRL group include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS13, *Fair Value Measurement*; and
- The disclosure requirements required by IFRS7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing an opening FRS101 balance sheet at 27 June 2014 for the purposes of the transition to FRS101.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2016

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that other group undertakings will continue to provide adequate financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

The directors have considered the ability of other group companies to provide such support and have received confirmation that the support will be provided for a period of no less than twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to adopt a going concern basis. Should support not be made available to the Company, the going concern basis used in preparing the Company's financial statements would be invalid and adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their realisable amount, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

Accounting period

The Company prepares financial statements for either 52 or 53 week periods ending within one week of 30 June.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered passed to the buyer at the point of delivery of the goods to the customer.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when control of a right to be compensated for the services has been attained, which owing to the nature of the service will typically occur on the same day the service is provided. Where services are yet to be rendered, amounts are recorded as unearned revenue.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture, fittings & equipment	-	4 years straight line
---------------------------------	---	-----------------------

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Capital work in progress is not depreciated.

Impairment

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment 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.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating units exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

De-recognition and disposal

An item of fixed assets is de-recognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2016

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period the asset is de-recognised.

Stocks

Stocks, which comprise sundry supplies and consumables, are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases and rentals payable are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the profit and loss account net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

Interest

Interest costs are accounted for on an accruals basis in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2016

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An impairment provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified. Objective evidence takes into account financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments or if there are debts outstanding longer than agreed terms.

Trade and other payables

Creditors are recognised at amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services already received, whether or not billed to the Company. They are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 day terms.

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial period that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimate and assumption that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period is:

Impairment of fixed assets

The Company determines whether fixed assets are impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the fixed assets compared to their carrying value. The negative trading position of the Company is not expected to change in the foreseeable future, as a result, fixed assets and any additions have been impaired.

3. Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue from theatre admissions and concession sales, and sundry sales, excluding VAT, and all arises within the UK from continuing activities.

	<i>Period ended 30 June 2016 £</i>	<i>Period ended 25 June 2015 £</i>
Sale of goods	848,230	860,694
Rendering of services	1,086,060	1,141,681
Other revenue	165,265	191,035
	<u>2,099,555</u>	<u>2,193,410</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2016

4. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

This is stated after charging:

	<i>Period ended 30 June 2016 £</i>	<i>Period ended 25 June 2015 £</i>
Auditor's remuneration – audit services	18,000	18,000
Operating lease rentals – minimum lease payments	1,246,403	1,246,403
Impairment of tangible assets	225,815	173,149
Net foreign exchange differences	152	376
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense (included in cost of sales)	<u>211,092</u>	<u>238,725</u>

The operating lease for the business premises has a maturity date of 2026 and carries an annual charge of £1,246,403. As a result of a guarantee of the Company's head lease obligations provided by a related entity, an onerous lease provision has been taken up in the consolidated accounts of Village Roadshow Limited, which is the Company's parent entity for which group financial statements are drawn up.

5. Directors and employees

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the period was:

	<i>Period ended 30 June 2016 Number</i>	<i>Period ended 25 June 2015 Number</i>
Cinema operations	26	23
Directors	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>29</u>	<u>26</u>

Staff costs, including directors, consist of:

	<i>Period ended 30 June 2016 £</i>	<i>Period ended 25 June 2015 £</i>
Wages and salaries	321,642	333,667
Social security costs	13,956	16,463
Other pension costs	<u>1,145</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>336,743</u>	<u>350,130</u>

The directors did not receive any emoluments for their services to the Company during the period (2015: £Nil). Amounts paid by group undertakings in relation to qualifying services were immaterial in the current and prior periods.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2016

6. Taxation

(a) Factors affecting tax for the period

The tax for the period differs from loss before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20.75%). A reconciliation of the current tax for the period to the tax on the loss at the standard rate is set out below:

	Period ended 30 June 2016 £	Period ended 25 June 2015 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,968,173)	(1,591,843)
Corporation tax at 20% (2015: 20.75%)	(393,635)	(330,307)
Effects of:		
Depreciation and impairment (less than) in excess of capital allowances	(43,535)	35,928
Losses not brought to account	169,552	294,379
Current tax credit for the period	(267,618)	-

The tax credit was recognised based on the group relief amount received.

(b) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has incurred taxable losses (excluding capital losses and capital allowances) which are available to offset against future taxable profits of £11,144,010 (2015: £10,296,252). A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of these losses as the Company does not anticipate that taxable profits will arise within the immediate future.

(c) Change in corporate tax rate

Reductions in the UK corporate tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. The Finance Act (No. 2) 2015 was enacted on 18 November 2015 and introduced a reduction in the headline rate of UK corporation tax from the current rate of 20% to reduced rates of 19% and 18% with effect from 1 April 2017 and 1 April 2020 respectively. A further reduction in the headline rate to 17% to apply from 1 April 2020 was enacted in the Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016.

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Capital work in progress £	Furniture, fittings & equipment £	Total £
Cost:			
At 26 June 2015	-	593,991	593,991
Additions during the period	154,429	71,386	225,815
At 30 June 2016	154,429	665,377	819,806
Depreciation and impairment:			
At 26 June 2015	-	593,991	593,991
Impairment loss	154,429	71,386	225,815
At 30 June 2016	154,429	665,377	819,806
Net book value:			
At 30 June 2016	-	-	-
At 25 June 2015	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2016

7. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets is estimated based on its value-in-use. The negative trading position is not expected to change in the foreseeable future, as a result, additions during the period of £225,815 (2015: £173,149) have been impaired.

8. Stock

	30 June 2016 £	25 June 2015 £
Finished goods held for resale	22,256	30,700

9. Trade and other receivables

	30 June 2016 £	25 June 2015 £
Current:		
Trade and sundry debtors (refer Note 13)	979,253	800,482
Prepayments	303,604	165,728
	<u>1,282,857</u>	<u>966,210</u>
Non-current:		
Amounts owing by related undertakings	267,618	-
	<u>267,618</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts owing by related undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 June 2016 £	25 June 2015 £
Trade creditors (refer Note 13)	7,302,735	5,030,810
Sundry creditors and accruals	107,839	217,456
Amounts owing to related undertakings	5,602,719	5,597,154
	<u>13,013,293</u>	<u>10,845,420</u>

Amounts owing to related undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

11. Authorised, issued and called up share capital

	30 June 2016 £	25 June 2015 £
Authorised, called up and fully paid		
2 (2015: 2) Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2016

12. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Village Roadshow UK Holdings Pty. Ltd., a company incorporated in Australia. The directors consider the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be Positive Investments Proprietary Limited, a company incorporated in Australia.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Village Roadshow Limited, a company incorporated in Australia. Copies of the group financial statements can be obtained from the Secretary, Village Roadshow Limited, Level 1, 500 Chapel Street, South Yarra, Victoria, 3141, Australia.

13. Contingent liability

As disclosed in the 25 June 2015 report and financial statements, litigation was in progress between the Company, the Company's landlord and its sub-tenant. In April 2011, the litigation between the Company and the sub-tenant was settled, and the Company recovered all remaining amounts owing by the sub-tenant as part of that settlement. The Company is continuing to take action against the landlord seeking damages.

The landlord is also seeking payment of unpaid rent totalling approximately £7.1 million which has been fully accrued. At the date of signing these financial statements, the unpaid amount is approximately £8.8 million, and there is also a total of £1.2 million in VAT receivable relating to the unpaid rent at the date of signing these financial statements.

Included in trade and sundry debtors in Note 9 and trade creditors in Note 10 as at 30 June 2016 are amounts relating to VAT receivable (from HM Revenue and Customs ("HMRC")) and VAT payable (to the landlord) of £140,482. These VAT amounts relate to unpaid invoices received from the landlord that are more than four years old at the date of signing these accounts. If these invoices are paid, the VAT receivable amount may not be recoverable from HMRC, and if that is the case, the relevant VAT amounts will not be paid to the landlord.

14. Capital commitments

Capital commitments in relation to tangible assets as at 30 June 2016 are £38,607 (2015: £28,333).

15. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	30 June 2016	25 June 2015
	Land & Buildings	Land & Buildings
	£	£
Operating leases which expire:		
Within one year	1,246,403	1,246,403
In two to five years inclusive	4,985,612	4,985,612
Over five years	6,232,015	7,478,418
	<u>12,464,030</u>	<u>13,710,433</u>

16. Transition to FRS101

For all periods up to and including the period ended 25 June 2015, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with previous existing United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("UK GAAP"). These financial statements, for the period ended 30 June 2016, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with FRS101.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with FRS101 applicable for periods beginning on or after 27 June 2014 and the significant accounting policies meeting those requirements are described in the relevant notes.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2016

16. Transition to FRS101 (continued)

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has started from an opening balance sheet as at 27 June 2014, the Company's date of transition to FRS101, and made changes in accounting policies and other restatements required for the first-time adoption of FRS101. On transition to FRS101, the Company has applied the requirements of paragraphs 6-33 of IFRS1, *First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*.

The Company has adopted the accounting requirements of the reduced disclosure framework under FRS101 in these financial statements. Given that the Company previously applied the fair value provisions of previous existing UK GAAP, the adoption of FRS101 had no material impact to previously reported amounts in profit or equity or balance sheet classifications as at 27 June 2014.