

101 Films International Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Registered number: 11827924

Company Information

Directors	Laurence Howard Martin Lyon Robert Price (appointed 4 October 2022)
Registered number	11827924
Registered office	2 John Street London England WC1N 2ES

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Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements of 101 Films International Limited ('the company') for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Laurence Howard

Martin Lyon

Robert Price (appointed 4 October 2022)

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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 to 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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 29 September 2023 and signed on its behalf.

Laurence Howard

Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of 101 Films International Limited

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of 101 Films International Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report to the members of 101 Films International Limited (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Other information (continued)

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters 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 year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- 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 in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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;
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Director's report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report to the members of 101 Films International Limited (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the Senior Statutory Auditor ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we made enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, and their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- we identified the laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the company through discussions with directors and other management at the planning stage;
- the audit team held a discussion to identify any particular areas that were considered to be susceptible to misstatement, including with respect to fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- we focused our planned audit work on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company including the Companies Act 2006, employment legislation and taxation legislation.

We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through:

- making enquiries of management;
- inspecting legal expenditure and correspondence throughout the period for any potential litigation or claims; and
- considering the internal controls in place that are designed to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- determined the susceptibility of the company to management override of controls by checking the implementation of controls and enquiring of individuals involved in the financial reporting process during the period;
- reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- performed analytical procedures to identify any large, unusual or unexpected transactions;
- reviewed accounting estimates and evaluated where judgements or decisions made by management indicated bias on the part of the company's management;
- tested the occurrence of income through agreeing a sample of turnover entries to supporting documentation; and
- carried out substantive testing to check the occurrence and cut-off of expenditure.

Independent auditor's report to the members of 101 Films International Limited (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the members and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken 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.

Peter Chapman (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of

Buzzacott LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

29 September 2023

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		367,127	1,237,893
Cost of sales		(1,637)	(3,911)
Gross profit		365,490	1,233,982
Administrative expenses		(1,437,831)	(266,375)
Operating (loss)/profit		(1,072,341)	967,607
Interest payable and similar expenses		(92,610)	(53,821)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(1,164,951)	913,786
Tax on (loss)/profit	6	-	(173,916)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(1,164,951)	739,870

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021:ENIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	2,590,801	1,290,998
		<u>2,590,801</u>	<u>1,290,998</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	505,194	585,986
Cash at bank and in hand	9	9,224	16,591
		<u>514,418</u>	<u>602,577</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(3,795,726)	(1,419,131)
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,281,308)</u>	<u>(816,554)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(690,507)</u>	<u>474,444</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(690,507)</u></u>	<u><u>474,444</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	100	100
Profit and loss account		(690,607)	474,344
		<u><u>(690,507)</u></u>	<u><u>474,444</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on
and were signed on its behalf by: 29 September 2023

Laurence Howard

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	100	(265,526)	(265,426)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	739,870	739,870
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	739,870	739,870
At 1 January 2022	100	474,344	474,444
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(1,164,951)	(1,164,951)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,164,951)	(1,164,951)
At 31 December 2022	100	(690,607)	(690,507)

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 John Street, London, England, WC1N 2ES and the company number is 11827924.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101') and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 FRS 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Amcomri Entertainment Inc as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from amcomrientertainment.com.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. When considering the going concern basis for preparation of the accounts, the directors have considered both the reasons for the losses made historically and the actions which have been taken since the period end. The directors have reviewed the trading outlook for the group under its parent entity, and received a letter of support from the parent entity.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.5 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. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

The Company has contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company adjusts the transaction prices of these contracts for the time value of money.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised on the satisfaction of performance obligations, such as the transfer of a promised good, identified in the contract between the Company and the customer.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Rendering of services

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. Revenue from digital distribution of titles and the revenue from sale of the rights to distribute certain titles in certain markets is recognised on an accrual basis at the point the agreements are made because all performance obligations on the Company have been satisfied. Furthermore, these sales are recognised net of the royalties due to producers as the Company does not retain the rights to make significant adjustments to the saleable titles.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

2.10 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.15 Financial Instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument.

Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either fair value or amortised cost, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Fair value through profit or loss

All of the Company's financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses being recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss, when the financial liability is held for trading, or is designated as at fair value through profit or loss. This designation may be made if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise, or the financial liability forms part of a group of financial instruments which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, or the financial liability forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities which are neither contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Recoverability of debtors

The directors review the Company's debtors and use their judgement to estimate the recoverable values. Provisions are made specifically against debtors when recoverability is uncertain.

4. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2021 - £NIL).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Auditors remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable for the audit of the annual accounts	<u>4,282</u>	<u>3,000</u>

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the auditor in respect of:		
- taxation compliance services	1,150	1,150
- all other non-audit services	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>
	<u>1,900</u>	<u>1,900</u>

6. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	173,916
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	<u>1,201</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,201</u>	<u>173,916</u>
Double taxation relief	-	(1,485)
	<u>1,201</u>	<u>172,431</u>
Foreign tax		
Foreign tax on income for the year	3,664	1,485
Foreign tax in respect of prior periods	<u>(1,201)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>3,664</u>	<u>173,916</u>
Total current tax		
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,664)	-
	<u>(3,664)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred tax		
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>-</u>	<u>173,916</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

6. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%).

The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(1,164,951)</u>	<u>913,786</u>
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	(221,361)	173,619
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	27,470	297
Group relief	193,891	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>173,916</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 10 June 2021, the Finance Bill 2021 received Royal Assent. The Bill confirms an increase in the corporation tax rate from 1 April 2023. From this date, the rate will taper from 19% for businesses with profit of less than £50,000 to 25% for businesses with profits over £250,000.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

7. Intangible assets

	Distribution rights £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	1,325,232
Additions - external	1,749,790
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	3,075,022
	<hr/>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	34,234
Charge for the year	249,987
Impairment charge	200,000
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	484,221
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	<u>2,590,801</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,290,998</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

8. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	8,959	104,026
Amounts owed by group undertakings	295,158	54,504
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	-	142,333
Other debtors	10,582	2,677
Prepayments and accrued income	185,629	282,446
Tax recoverable	1,201	-
Deferred taxation	3,665	-
	<u>505,194</u>	<u>585,986</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	9,224	16,591
	<u>9,224</u>	<u>16,591</u>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Other loans	1,253,631	164,818
Trade creditors	77,151	141,902
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,698,136	792,459
Corporation tax	173,632	172,431
Other creditors	246,032	-
Accruals and deferred income	347,144	147,521
	<u>3,795,726</u>	<u>1,419,131</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	<u>1,253,631</u>	<u>164,818</u>

The Other loans are from a specialist film financing company, it pays interest of 1% per month. They are secured by means of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Company.

12. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
Charged to profit or loss	3,665
At end of year	<u>3,665</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Tax losses carried forward	3,665	-
	<u>3,665</u>	<u>-</u>

13. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2021 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

14. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

15. Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

16. Related party transactions

During the year the Company was charged interest by parent undertakings of £92,610 (2021 £40,863). The Company was charged £298,148 (2021 £Nil) by parent undertakings for management services supplied. During the year, the Company recognised an impairment loss of balances due from fellow subsidiaries of £142,333 (2021 £Nil). On 31 December 2022 the Company owed £1,698,136 (31 December 2021 £787,588) to parent undertakings. On 31 December 2022 the Company owed £nil (31 December 2021 £4,879) to fellow subsidiary undertakings. On 31 December 2022 the Company was owed £295,159 (31 December 2021 £196,837) from fellow subsidiary undertakings.

17. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Trinity Pictures Distribution Limited. Amcomri Entertainment Inc is the ultimate parent undertaking and the entity that prepares consolidated accounts for the smallest and largest group of undertakings which include the company. Amcomri Entertainment Inc is listed on the Neo exchange. Amcomri Entertainment Inc is incorporated in Canada with a registered office of 22 Mathers Drive Stoney Creek, Ontario, L8G 4J3. It is listed on the NEO exchange and has no ultimate controlling party.

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