

**101 Films International Limited**

**Directors' report and financial statements**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Company Information

Directors	Laurence Howard Martin Lyon
Company secretary	Inca Lockhart-ross
Registered number	11827924
Registered office	The Malthouse Daveys Lane Lewes BN7 2BF

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## Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements of 101 Films International Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Laurence Howard  
Martin Lyon

### 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;
- 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 2020

### **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.

### **COVID-19**

The directors have considered the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's operations, with a particular focus on its effects on its suppliers and employees.

The directors do not consider this to be cause for material uncertainty in respect of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has adapted well, successfully employing contingency plans, and the directors' consider that the Company has sufficient resources to continue for the foreseeable future, despite the current crisis.

This report was approved by the board on 29 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

**Laurence Howard**

Director

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

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of 101 Films International Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, 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 2020 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. 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 2020

### Other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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; 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' 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 2020

### 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 the 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; we considered the impact of COVID-19 on the company and its internal controls; 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 and taxation legislation.

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

- making enquiries of management;
- inspecting legal 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 Group to management override of controls by checking the implementation of controls and enquiring of individuals involved in the financial reporting process, taking into account the impact of COVID-19 on controls during the period;
- reviewed journal entries throughout the year to identify unusual transactions;
- performed analytical procedures to identify any large, unusual or unexpected transactions and investigated any large variances from the prior period;
- carried out substantive testing verifying the occurrence and cutt off of income through verification to supporting documentation; and
- carried out substantive testing to check the occurrence and cutt-off of expenditure



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

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 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](http://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 2021

## Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

		Year ended 31 December 2020	Period from 9 February 2019 to 31 December 2019
	Note	£	£
Turnover		39,429	-
Cost of sales		(179)	-
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>39,250</b>	<b>-</b>
Administrative expenses		(212,036)	(122,665)
Other operating income		-	45,453
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(172,786)</b>	<b>(77,212)</b>
Interest payable and expenses		(12,809)	(2,719)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(185,595)</b>	<b>(79,931)</b>
<b>Loss for the financial year/period</b>		<b>(185,595)</b>	<b>(79,931)</b>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 or 2019.

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

**Statement of financial position**

As at 31 December 2020

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	212,096	106,612
Cash at bank and in hand	7	35,275	8,126
		<u>247,371</u>	<u>114,738</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(512,797)	(194,569)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<b>(265,426)</b>	<b>(79,831)</b>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u><b>(265,426)</b></u>	<u><b>(79,831)</b></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(265,526)	(79,931)
		<u><b>(265,426)</b></u>	<u><b>(79,831)</b></u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 29 September 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

**Laurence Howard**  
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

**Statement of changes in equity**

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
<b>At 1 February 2019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>			
Loss for the period	-	(79,931)	(79,931)
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(79,931)</b>	<b>(79,831)</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(185,595)	(185,595)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(265,526)</b>	<b>(265,426)</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Malthouse, Daveys Lane, Lewes, BN7 2BF.

### 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.

#### 2.3 Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as the Company has returned to profitability in the period following the year end, and has received significant investment from group entities that will allow it to further increase the profitability and financial strength of the Company.

The directors have considered the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's operations, with a particular focus on its effects on the Company's suppliers and employees.

The directors do not consider this to be cause for material uncertainty in respect of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has adapted well, successfully employing contingency plans, and the directors' consider that the Company has sufficient resources to continue for the foreseeable future, despite the current crisis.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 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.

For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 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 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.

#### 2.9 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.

#### 2.10 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.

#### 2.11 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.

##### Financial liabilities

##### Fair value through profit or loss

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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 (2019 - £NIL).



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 5. Taxation

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Period from 9 February 2019 to 31 December 2019 £
<b>Total current tax</b>	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	-	-
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	-	-
<b>Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period</b>		

The tax assessed for the year/period is higher than (2019 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19 %). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Period from 9 February 2019 to 31 December 2019 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(185,595)	(79,931)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	(35,263)	(15,187)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	178	189
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	-	1,808
Group relief	35,085	13,190
<b>Total tax charge for the year/period</b>	-	-

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

As at 31 December 2020, the government had enacted legislation to decrease the rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2021. However, on 3 March 2021 the government announced its intention to increase the corporation tax rate from 1 April 2023. The rate will taper from 19% for businesses with profits of less than £50,000 to 25% for businesses with profits over £250,000. This bill was passed into law in June 2021.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	24,604	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,560	-
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	141,247	97,686
Other debtors	6,985	130
Prepayments and accrued income	28,700	8,796
	<u>212,096</u>	<u>106,612</u>

### 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	35,275	8,126
	<u>35,275</u>	<u>8,126</u>

### 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other loans	373,000	161,000
Trade creditors	49,445	14,797
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,155	434
Other creditors	53	-
Accruals and deferred income	89,144	18,338
	<u>512,797</u>	<u>194,569</u>

Other loans represent a loan received from the company's parent undertaking, which is secured by means of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

### 9. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019.

### 10. Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 11. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Trinity Pictures Distribution Limited. Trinity Pictures Distribution Limited prepares consolidated accounts for the smallest and largest group of undertakings which include the company. The ultimate parent undertaking is Amomcri LP and the ultimate controlling party is considered to be Paul McGowan by virtue of his ownership of Amcomri LP.

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.