Company Registration No. 02609821 (England and Wales)

OLD STREET FILMS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

OLD STREET FILMS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 MARCH 2018

	Notes	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		9,516		11,849
Current assets					
Stocks		170,000		154,000	
Debtors	**4**	3,145		1,878	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,679		1,328	
		174,824		157,206	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(10,900)		(8,551)	
Net current assets			163,924		148,655
Total assets less current liabilities			173,440		160,504
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**6**		(185,562)		(175,016)
Provisions for liabilities			11,749		15,001
Net (liabilities)/assets			(373)		489
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**7**		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(375)		487
Total equity			(373)		489

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 MARCH 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 April 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R T F Lemkin
Director

Company Registration No. 02609821

OLD STREET FILMS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2018

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2016	2	519	521
Year ended 31 March 2017:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(32)	(32)
Balance at 31 March 2017	2	487	489
Year ended 30 March 2018:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(862)	(862)
Balance at 30 March 2018	2	(375)	(373)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Old Street Films Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Claremont House, 1 Market Square, Bicester, Oxon, OX26 6AA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% Reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.7 Taxation

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

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

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

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

2 **Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 2).

3 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2017 and 30 March 2018	43,042	72,440	115,482
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2017	35,511	68,122	103,633
Depreciation charged in the year	1,506	827	2,333
At 30 March 2018	37,017	68,949	105,966
Carrying amount			
At 30 March 2018	6,025	3,491	9,516
At 31 March 2017	7,531	4,318	11,849

4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	3,026	1,836
Other debtors	119	42
	3,145	1,878

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	8,344	7,405
Corporation tax	857	1
Other taxation and social security	736	-
Other creditors	963	1,145
	10,900	8,551

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	185,562	175,016

7 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

8 Related party transactions

Mr Robert Lemkin has a directors' current account through which various transactions have been processed. The balance owing to the director at the year end is £185,562 (2017: £175,016).

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.