

**Academy Films Limited**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2016**



# Academy Films Limited

## Company Information

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<b>Directors</b>	J Glazer E J Gower
<b>Secretary</b>	E J Gower
<b>Company number</b>	05860629
<b>Registered office</b>	Kingston Smith LLP Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street London W1T 1QL
<b>Auditors</b>	Kingston Smith LLP Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street London W1T 1QL
<b>Bankers</b>	HSBC Bank Plc 196 Oxford Street London W1D 1NT

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# Academy Films Limited

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# Academy Films Limited

## Strategic Report

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016.

### **Fair review of the business**

The directors are pleased to report that in year ended 30 June 2016 the business had another successful year, securing a number of large contracts, coupled with continued strong working capital management.

The company results are in line with expectations with turnover increasing from £18.3m to £20.5m and a profit for the year of £2.5m (2015: £2.2m).

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

Looking forward the main risks and uncertainties to the business are financial pressures on clients and advertising agencies, the outlook of the economy with the government austerity measures and inflation. As ever the directors recognise the importance of these issues and will continue to manage the business accordingly.

### **Development and performance**

At the end of the financial year the directors feel the company is well placed to meet these challenges, underpinned by a strong balance sheet including net assets of over £1.6m (2015: £1.8m) and cash balances of over £2.0m (2015: £3.6m).

On behalf of the board



E J Gower  
Director

Date: 9-2-17

# Academy Films Limited

## Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the production of television commercials.

### Directors

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

J Glazer  
E J Gower

### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £2,750,000 (2015: £1,493,350). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2015: £nil).

### Future developments

The company expects the market to be challenging, but is confident that trading will continue to be profitable in the forthcoming year.

### Auditors

The auditors, Kingston Smith LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# Academy Films Limited

## Directors' Report (Continued)

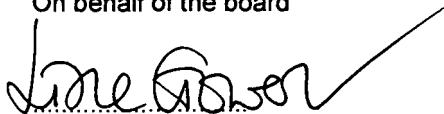
For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



E J Gower  
Director

Date: 9-2-17

# Academy Films Limited

## Independent Auditors' Report

### To the Members of Academy Films Limited

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We have audited the financial statements of Academy Films Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. 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 102.

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 auditors**

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. 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 Annual Report 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 profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

# Academy Films Limited

## Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

### To the Members of Academy Films Limited

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#### **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.

*Kingston Smith LLP*

**Peter Smithson (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP**

**Statutory Auditor**

.....9/2/17.....

Charlotte Building  
17 Gresse Street  
London  
W1T 1QL



# Academy Films Limited

## Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	20,486,167	18,272,320
Cost of sales		(15,326,011)	(13,715,456)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>5,160,156</b>	<b>4,556,864</b>
Administrative expenses		(1,973,972)	(1,841,801)
<b>Operating profit</b>	4	<b>3,186,184</b>	<b>2,715,063</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	11,873	11,355
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(3,759)	(2,207)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>3,194,298</b>	<b>2,724,211</b>
Taxation	9	(646,785)	(562,112)
<b>Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>2,547,513</b>	<b>2,162,099</b>

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The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

# Academy Films Limited

## Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016		2015	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	11		33,933		40,733
<b>Current assets</b>					
Work in progress	13	220,420		23,089	
Debtors	14	3,736,097		1,505,810	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,002,597		3,629,796	
		5,959,114		5,158,695	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	15	(4,422,491)		(3,426,385)	
Net current assets			1,536,623		1,732,310
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,570,556		1,773,043
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	17		400		400
Profit and loss reserves			1,570,156		1,772,643
<b>Total equity</b>			1,570,556		1,773,043

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9/2/17 and are signed on its behalf by:



E J Gower  
Director

Company Registration No. 05860629

# Academy Films Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 July 2014</b>		400	1,103,894	1,104,294
<b>Year ended 30 June 2015:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,162,099	2,162,099
Dividends	10	-	(1,493,350)	(1,493,350)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>		400	1,772,643	1,773,043
<b>Year ended 30 June 2016:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,547,513	2,547,513
Dividends	10	-	(2,750,000)	(2,750,000)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2016</b>		400	1,570,156	1,570,556

# Academy Films Limited

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	21	1,881,538		2,206,249	
Interest paid		(3,759)		(2,207)	
Income taxes paid		(762,113)		(441,402)	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<u>1,115,666</u>		<u>1,762,640</u>	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(4,738)		(42,673)	
Interest received		11,873		11,355	
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities</b>			7,135		(31,318)
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Dividends paid		(2,750,000)		(1,493,350)	
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>			<u>(2,750,000)</u>		<u>(1,493,350)</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>			(1,627,199)		237,972
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			3,629,796		3,391,824
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>			<u>2,002,597</u>		<u>3,629,796</u>

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# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Academy Films Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Charlotte Building, 17 Gresse Street, London, W1T 1QL.

#### 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.

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 are the first financial statements of Academy Films Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 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 are recoverable.

# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 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:

Plant and machinery	33.33% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line

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.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Work in progress

Work in progress is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of work in progress 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.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### **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.

# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.10 Taxation

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

#### ***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.





# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.



# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts is assessed on an individual basis with revenue earned being ascertained based on the stage of completion of the contract which is estimated using a combination of the milestones in the contract and the time spent to date compared to the total time expected to be required to undertake the contract. Estimates of the total time required to undertake the contracts are made on a regular basis and subject to management review. These estimates may differ from the actual results due to a variety of factors such as efficiency of working, accuracy of assessment of progress to date and client decision making.

#### Trade debtors recoverability

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

#### Depreciation of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2016	2015
	£	£
<b>Turnover</b>		
Production of television commercials	20,486,167	18,272,320
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	11,873	11,355
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

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# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

### 3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

#### Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £	2015 £
UK	15,402,647	15,746,330
Europe and USA	5,083,520	2,525,990
	<u>20,486,167</u>	<u>18,272,320</u>

### 4 Operating profit

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(33,140)	(30,647)
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	17,100	14,300
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	11,538	8,697
Operating lease charges	232,940	243,051
	<u>232,940</u>	<u>243,051</u>

### 5 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Management	5	5
Production	16	17
	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	1,279,950	1,158,303
Social security costs	148,884	146,977
	<u>1,428,834</u>	<u>1,305,280</u>

# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 6 Directors' remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	283,616	282,035

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

Remuneration for qualifying services	181,503	180,085
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### 7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	11,873	11,355

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	11,873	11,355
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### 8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Other interest	3,759	2,207

### 9 Taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	646,785	562,112

# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

### 9 Taxation

(Continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before taxation	3,194,298	2,724,211
<i>Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.75%)</i>	638,860	565,274
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7,503	4,123
Other non-reversing timing differences	1,174	(7,285)
Tax charge for the year	647,537	562,112
<b>Reconciliation - the current year tax charge does not reconcile to the above analysis. Please review figures in the database.</b>	(752)	-

### 10 Dividends

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary interim dividend for the current year	1,000,000	393,350
Ordinary final dividend for the prior year	1,750,000	1,100,000
	2,750,000	1,493,350





# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

### 11 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 July 2015	27,164	82,704	109,868
Additions	3,357	1,381	4,738
At 30 June 2016	<u>30,521</u>	<u>84,085</u>	<u>114,606</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 July 2015	22,699	46,436	69,135
Depreciation charged in the year	2,881	8,657	11,538
At 30 June 2016	<u>25,580</u>	<u>55,093</u>	<u>80,673</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 June 2016	<u>4,941</u>	<u>28,992</u>	<u>33,933</u>
At 30 June 2015	<u>4,465</u>	<u>36,268</u>	<u>40,733</u>

### 12 Financial instruments

	2016	2015
	£	£
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,582,144	1,386,014
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost	<u>2,631,425</u>	<u>2,308,981</u>

### 13 Work in progress

	2016	2015
	£	£
Work in progress	<u>220,420</u>	<u>23,089</u>



# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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<b>14 Debtors</b>		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>			
Trade debtors		2,199,241	932,595
Other debtors		84,840	6,223
Prepayments and accrued income		1,452,016	566,992
		<u>3,736,097</u>	<u>1,505,810</u>

<b>15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Loans and overdrafts	<b>16</b>	200,000	200,000
Trade creditors		729,593	573,514
Corporation tax		446,785	562,113
Other taxation and social security		440,108	310,291
Other creditors		594,287	381,795
Accruals and deferred income		2,011,718	1,398,672
		<u>4,422,491</u>	<u>3,426,385</u>

<b>16 Loans and overdrafts</b>		<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Redeemable preference shares payable within one year		<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

The rights of the redeemable preference shares are included in note 17.



# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 17 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary A Shares of £1 each	100	100
100 Ordinary B Shares of £1 each	100	100
100 Ordinary C Shares of £1 each	100	100
100 Ordinary D Shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>

The 'A' ordinary, 'B' ordinary, 'C' ordinary, 'D' ordinary shares and the redeemable ordinary shares all rank pari passu with the exception of when there are surplus assets of the company available for distribution among the members. In such a circumstance the following will apply:

Amounts will be paid upon the Redeemable Ordinary Shares.

Amounts will be repaid upon the 'A' ordinary, 'C' and 'D' ordinary shares.

All remaining assets will be distributed pari passu amongst the holders of the 'A' ordinary, 'C' ordinary, 'D' ordinary and redeemable ordinary shares.

The 'B' ordinary shares shall not confer any further right of participation in the profits or assets of the company.

# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 18 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	184,600	67,500
Between two and five years	676,867	-
	<u>861,467</u>	<u>67,500</u>

### 19 Related party transactions

During the year a dividend of £1,442,716 (2015: £842,055) was paid to E J Gower, a director and shareholder of the company. A dividend of £679,784 (2015: £363,000) was paid to J Glazer, a director and shareholder of the company. A dividend of £550,000 (2015: £288,295) was paid to S Cooper, a shareholder of the company.

At the balance sheet date £496,145 (2015: £374,632) was owed to E J Gower, £98,083 (2015: £7,112) was owed to J Glazer and £14,722 (2015: £5,863) and £14,722 was owed by S Cooper.

No guarantees have been given or received.

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2016 £	2015 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>604,449</u>	<u>537,548</u>

### 20 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is E J Gower by virtue of her shareholding.

# Academy Films Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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### 21 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the year after tax	2,547,513	2,162,099
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged	646,785	562,112
Finance costs	3,759	2,207
Investment income	(11,873)	(11,355)
Operating profit	3,186,184	2,715,063
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	11,538	8,697
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(197,331)	535,766
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(2,230,287)	985,944
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,111,434	(2,039,221)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<u>1,881,538</u>	<u>2,206,249</u>