Company Registration No. 4841657 (England and Wales)	
ACCENT FILM AND TELEVISION LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ACCENT FILM AND TELEVISION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Accent Film and Television Limited for the year ended 31 July 2020 which comprise, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Accent Film and Television Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 5 January 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Accent Film and Television Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Accent Film and Television Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Accent Film and Television Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Accent Film and Television Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Accent Film and Television Limited. You consider that Accent Film and Television Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Accent Film and Television Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Dartnell Accounting Limited

Chartered Accountants

27 January 2021

16 Gorselands Close West Byfleet Surrey KT14 6PU

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		125,782		117,971
Current assets					
Debtors	4	348		4,747	
Cash at bank and in hand		175,105		154,339	
		175,453		159,086	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(48,824)		(35,922)	
Net current assets			126,629		123,164
Total assets less current liabilities			252,411		241,135
Provisions for liabilities			(22,371)		(20,551)
Net assets			230,040		220,584
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			3		3
Profit and loss reserves			230,037		220,581
Total equity			230,040		220,584

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 31 July 2020 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 31 JULY 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27 January 2021

Mr A Homeshaw **Director**

Company Registration No. 4841657

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Accent Film and Television Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 85 Claygate Lane, Hinchley Wood, Surrey, KT10 0BQ.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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 the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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:

Fixtures and fittings 25% reducing balance
Computers 25% straight line
Motor vehicles 25% 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

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) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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 Equity instruments

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

1.7 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.

1.8 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

2 Employees

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

				2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total			2	3
3	Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures and	Computers M	latar vahialas	Total
		fittings	•		Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 August 2019	419,231	23,650	46,243	489,124
	Additions	50,227			50,227
	At 31 July 2020	469,458	23,650	46,243	539,351
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 August 2019	31 1 ,955	23,081	36,117	371,153
	Depreciation charged in the year	39,375	510	2,531	42,416
	At 31 July 2020	351,330	23,591	38,648	413,569
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 July 2020	118,128	59	7,595	125,782
	At 31 July 2019	107,276	569	10,126	117,971
4	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors			181	4,499
	Other debtors			167	248
				348	4,747

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Corporation tax	9,620	10,615
	Other taxation and social security	12,926	326
	Other creditors	26,278	24,981
		48,824	35,922

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.