

# **Testament Pictures, LLC**

**A Delaware Limited Liability Company**

Financial Statement and Independent Auditor's Report

April 29, 2022 (inception)

# TESTAMENT PICTURES, LLC

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To the Managing Member of  
Testament Pictures, LLC  
Wilmington, DE

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statement of Testament Pictures, LLC (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of April 29, 2022 (inception) and the related notes to the financial statement.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of April 29, 2022 (inception), in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Substantial Doubt About the Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern**

The accompanying financial statement has been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As described in Note 3 to the financial statement, the Company has not yet commenced planned principal operations and has not generated revenues or profits as of April 29, 2022 (inception). These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statement does not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statement**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statement, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statement is available to be issued.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is 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 absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statement.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

*Artesian CPA, LLC*

**Artesian CPA, LLC**  
Denver, Colorado  
October 6, 2022

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**TESTAMENT PICTURES, LLC**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**As of April 29, 2022 (inception)**

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**ASSETS**

Current Assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-
Total Current Assets		-

TOTAL ASSETS	\$	-
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**LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY**

Liabilities	\$	-
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Member's Equity		-
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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	\$	-
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See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report and accompanying notes, which are an integral part of this financial statement.

**TESTAMENT PICTURES, LLC**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
**As of April 29, 2022 (inception)**

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**NOTE 1: NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

Testament Pictures, LLC (the “Company”) is a limited liability company formed on April 29, 2022 under the laws of Delaware. The Company was organized for the production of a new TV Series entitled “Testament”. The Company is 100% owned by its parent company, RoarLight Ltd., United Kingdom-based film and television production company.

As of April 29, 2022 (inception), the Company has not commenced planned principal operations nor generated revenue. The Company’s activities since inception have consisted of formation activities and preparations to raise capital. Once the Company commences its planned principal operations, it will incur significant additional expenses. The Company is dependent upon additional capital resources for the commencement of its planned principal operations and is subject to significant risks and uncertainties; including failing to secure funding to operationalize the Company’s planned operations or failing to profitably operate the business.

**NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

The Company adopted the calendar year as its basis of reporting.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the balance sheet in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the balance sheet. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents and Concentration of Cash Balance

The Company considers all highly liquid securities with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company’s cash and cash equivalents in bank deposit accounts, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. As of April 29, 2022 (inception), the Company has no cash and cash equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) guidance specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect market assumptions. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

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Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments whose value is based on quoted market prices such as exchange-traded instruments and listed equities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (e.g., quoted prices of similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active).

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Financial instruments are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flows or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet approximates their fair value.

Revenue Recognition

ASC Topic 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” establishes principles for reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity’s contracts to provide goods or services to customers.

Revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods or services are transferred to a customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The Company applies the following five steps in order to determine the appropriate amount of revenue to be recognized as it fulfills its obligations under each of its agreements: 1) identify the contract with a customer; 2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; 3) determine the transaction price; 4) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract; and 5) recognize revenue as the performance obligation is satisfied.

As of April 29, 2022 (inception), the Company has not earned any revenue.

Organizational Costs

In accordance with FASB ASC 720, “Other Expenses”, organizational costs, including accounting fees, legal fees, and costs of incorporation, are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes

The Company is a limited liability company. Accordingly, under the Internal Revenue Code, all taxable income or loss flows through to its members. Therefore, provision for income tax is not recorded in the financial statement. Income from the Company is reported and taxed to the members on their individual tax returns.

The Company complies with FASB ASC 740, “Income Taxes” for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a Company’s financial statement, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken

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or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. FASB ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. Based on the Company's evaluation, it has been concluded that there are no significant uncertain tax positions requiring recognition in the Company's financial statement. The Company believes that its income tax positions would be sustained on audit and does not anticipate any adjustments that would result in a material change to its financial position.

The Company may in the future become subject to federal, state and local income taxation though it has not been since its inception. The Company is not presently subject to any income tax audit in any taxing jurisdiction.

**NOTE 3: GOING CONCERN**

The accompanying balance sheet has been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company is a business that has not commenced planned principal operations, plans to incur significant costs in pursuit of its capital financing plans, and has not generated any revenues as of April 29, 2022 (inception). These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the next twelve months is dependent upon its ability to obtain capital financing from investors sufficient to meet current and future obligations and deploy such capital to produce profitable operating results. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in these efforts. The balance sheet does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

**NOTE 4: MEMBER'S EQUITY**

The Company is 100% owned by its parent company, RoarLight, Ltd., as of April 29, 2022 (inception). No capital has been contributed to the Company as of April 29, 2022 (inception).

The debts, obligations, and liabilities of the Company, whether arising in contract, tort, or otherwise, are solely the debts, obligations, and liabilities of the Company, and no member of the Company is obligated personally for any such debt, obligation, or liability.

**NOTE 5: RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases" (Topic 842). This ASU requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability under most operating leases in its balance sheet. The ASU is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2021, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. We are continuing to evaluate the impact of this new standard on our financial reporting and disclosures.

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report



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In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350), simplifying Accounting for Goodwill Impairment* (“ASU 2017-04”). ASU 2017-04 removes the requirement to perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation to measure goodwill impairment. A goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit’s carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. The amendments in this update are effective for public entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2020. For all other entities, the amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-04 to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statement.

In August 2020, FASB issued ASU 2020-06, *Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity* (“ASU 2020-06”), as part of its overall simplification initiative to reduce costs and complexity of applying accounting standards while maintaining or improving the usefulness of the information provided to users of financial statements. Among other changes, the new guidance removes from GAAP separation models for convertible debt that require the convertible debt to be separated into a debt and equity component, unless the conversion feature is required to be bifurcated and accounted for as a derivative or the debt is issued at a substantial premium. As a result, after adopting the guidance, entities will no longer separately present such embedded conversion features in equity, and will instead account for the convertible debt wholly as debt. The new guidance also requires use of the “if-converted” method when calculating the dilutive impact of convertible debt on earnings per share, which is consistent with the Company’s current accounting treatment under the current guidance. The guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted, but only at the beginning of the fiscal year. The adoption of ASU 2020-06 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statement.

Management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards could have a material effect on the accompanying balance sheet. As new accounting pronouncements are issued, the Company will adopt those that are applicable under the circumstances.

**NOTE 6: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

The Company may be subject to pending legal proceedings and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of business. The results of such proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, but the Company does not anticipate that the final outcome, if any, arising out of any such matter will have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

**NOTE 7: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Loan and Security Agreement

On June 1, 2022, the Company entered into a loan and security agreement with a related party to lend in an amount up to \$1,000,000 to fund the ad-buying for its current round of financing for the content pursuant to an offering of the equity securities of the Company. The loan is secured by substantially all the personal properties of the Company and matures on the earlier of (a) the date that is five (5)

See accompanying Independent Auditor’s Report

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days after the Company receives funds from the offering, and (b) the date that is six (6) months after the date of the agreement. The principal amount outstanding under each loan advance shall accrue an interest at a rate of 12% per annum. All outstanding principal and any accrued interest under each loan advance and all other obligations are due and payable in one lump sum payment on the maturity date.

Promotion and Marketing Service Agreement

On July 5, 2022, the Company has promotion and marketing service agreement with a third party for video production and partnership with total consideration of \$160,000. The payment schedule is based on specific milestones as stated in the service agreement.

Management's Evaluation

Management has evaluated all subsequent events through October 6, 2022, the date the financial statement was available to be issued and determined there are no material events requiring disclosure or adjustment to the financial statement.