Company Registration No. 10073607 (England and Wales)

BIRD BOX PICTURES LIMITED

(FORMERLY BB88 LIMITED)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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(FORMERLY BB88 LIMITED)
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BIRD BOX PICTURES LIMITED
(FORMERLY BB88 LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Current assets					
Inventories - Film development costs		541,287		404,425	
Trade and other receivables	3	114,444		100,755	
Cash and cash equivalents		2,982		902	
		658,713		506,082	
Current liabilities	4	(598,241)		(429,544)	
Net current assets			60,472		76,538
Equity					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Retained earnings			60,372		76,438
Total equity			60,472		76,538

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2017 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 November 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

K Bell
Director

Company Registration No. 10073607

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Bird Box Pictures Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, Imperial House, 8 Kean Street, London, WC2B 4AS.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue 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.

1.3 Inventories - Film Development Costs

Film development costs are recorded as a current asset. The cost will be amortised to the income statement over the period in which the the development rights to the relevant film are exploited.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.5 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 trade and other payables, and loans from fellow group companies 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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

1.8 Leases

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Trade and other receivables

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Corporation tax recoverable	-	80,885
Other receivables	114,444	19,870
	114,444	100,755

4 Current liabilities

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Taxation and social security	7,377	7,052
Other payables	590,864	422,492
	598,241	429,544

5 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

6 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017	2016
Amounts due from related parties	**£**	**£**
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	70,000	-

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.