

Company Registration No. 15744009 (England and Wales)

The Runner Films Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2025

The Runner Films Limited

Company information

Director	Mr D A Kosse
Company number	15744009
Registered office	C/O Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Independent auditor	Saffery LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

The Runner Films Limited

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The Runner Films Limited

Director's report

For the period ended 30 June 2025

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of motion picture production.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 7.

Director

The director who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr D A Kosse

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr D A Kosse

Director

10 October 2025

The Runner Films Limited

**Director's responsibilities statement
For the period ended 30 June 2025**

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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. He is 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.

The Runner Films Limited

Independent auditor's report

To the member of The Runner Films Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Runner Films Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2025 and of its profit for the period 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

The Runner Films Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the member of The Runner Films Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the director's report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the director's report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The Runner Films Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the member of The Runner Films Limited

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the directors, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the company by discussions with directors and updating our understanding of the sector in which the company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the company include The Companies Act 2006, and UK Tax legislation, specifically legislation relating to creative industry tax incentives.

In addition, the company is subject to other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to its ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These include anti-bribery legislation, employment law and health & safety.

Audit response to risks identified

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance. We have reviewed management's assessment of how the company, and production, comply with the relevant laws and regulations governing access to the creative industry tax incentives.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The Runner Films Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the member of The Runner Films Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member in an auditor's 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Stephen Lee

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of Saffery LLP

10 October 2025

Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

The Runner Films Limited

Income statement

For the period ended 30 June 2025

		Period ended 30 June 2025 £	Period ended 31 October 2024 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	22,452,951	-
Cost of sales		(27,525,030)	-
Gross (loss)/profit		(5,072,079)	-
Administrative expenses		(27,116)	-
Other operating income		6,826,260	-
Profit before taxation		1,727,065	-
Tax on profit	5	(1,706,565)	-
Profit for the financial period		20,500	-

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The Runner Films Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2025**

		30 June 2025		31 October 2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	6	9,960,873		1	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,306,300		-	
		<u>13,267,173</u>		<u>1</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	7	<u>(13,246,672)</u>		<u>-</u>	
Net current assets			20,501		1
			<u><u>20,501</u></u>		<u><u>1</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			20,500		-
			<u>20,501</u>		<u>-</u>
Total equity			<u><u>20,501</u></u>		<u><u>1</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 10 October 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D A Kosse
Director

Company Registration No. 15744009

The Runner Films Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the period ended 30 June 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Runner Films Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O Buzzacott LLP, 130 Wood Street, London, EC2V 6DL.

1.1 Reporting period

The company has prepared accounts for the period from 01 November 2024 to 30 June 2025. This is in order to align with the stage of production. The current period of accounts is 8 months. The prior period of accounts was from 26 May 2024 to 31 October 2024. The prior 5 month period is therefore not directly comparable to the current period accounts.

1.2 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 £.

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

1.3 Going concern

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

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

The Runner Films Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2025

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 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 debtors, 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 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.

The Runner Films Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2025

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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 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

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

The Runner Films Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2025

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Audio visual expenditure credit (AVEC) estimate

A key accounting estimate within the financial statements for this company is the valuation of the AVEC available. The estimate is based on the assessment of the value of qualifying expenditure as per HMRC legislations and guidance plus assessment of the qualification of the underlying production as eligible for the AVEC incentive.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2025	2024
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of film rights	22,432,451	-
Production fee	20,500	-
	<u>22,452,951</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>22,452,951</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
	2025	2024
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	22,452,951	-
	<u>22,452,951</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>22,452,951</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
	2025	2024
	£	£
Other revenue		
Government grant	6,826,260	-
	<u>6,826,260</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>6,826,260</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

The Runner Films Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**
For the period ended 30 June 2025**4 Employees**

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

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Employees	91	-

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,768,679	-
Social security costs	238,450	-
Pension costs	8,227	-
	<u>2,015,356</u>	<u>-</u>

5 Taxation

	2025	2024
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	<u>1,706,565</u>	<u>-</u>

The actual charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Profit before taxation	<u>1,727,065</u>	<u>-</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2024: 0%)	431,766	-
Difference to profit arising per the accounts due to audio-visual expenditure credit claim	(51,020)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8,057	-
Step 2 amount carried forward	<u>1,317,762</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation charge for the period	<u>1,706,565</u>	<u>-</u>

The Runner Films Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the period ended 30 June 2025

6 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,196,074	1
Other debtors	5,764,799	-
	<u>9,960,873</u>	<u>1</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
	Notes	
Bank loans	8	8,021,544
Trade creditors		996,594
Other creditors		1,629,878
Accruals and deferred income		2,598,656
		<u>13,246,672</u>

8 Loans and overdrafts

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	8,021,544	-
	<u>8,021,544</u>	<u>-</u>
Payable within one year	8,021,544	-
	<u>8,021,544</u>	<u>-</u>

Although the bank loan matures on 31 December 2026, it is repayable on demand. The interest rate on the loan is at a margin of 1.75% on the base rate. The amount is secured by a fixed and floating charge.

9 Retirement benefit schemes

	2025	2024
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	8,227	-
	<u>8,227</u>	<u>-</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The Runner Films Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2025

10 Share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At the period end, four charges were held over the Company. Coutts & Co hold two fixed charges over the Company's assets. Film Finances Inc. holds a fixed charge over title rights and interest in and to the production. The final fixed charge is held by Rockwood Pictures Limited and relates to all rights in and to the production.

12 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Rockwood Pictures Limited, registered in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company will be consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, Mill Street Media, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The consolidated financial statements for this company may be obtained from C/O Buzzacott LLP, 130 Wood Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2V 6DL, or from Companies House.

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1a of FRS102 from disclosing transactions entered into between two or more members of the group, where any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

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.