Company Registration No. 09577149 (England and Wales)

B25 Limited

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

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B25 Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Work in progress	6	-		213,916,164	
Debtors	8	7,605,485		27,965,178	
Cash at bank and in hand		878,852		2,750,830	
		8,484,337		244,632,172	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	9	(8,234,237)		(244,632,072)	
Net current assets		=	250,100		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			250,000		-
Total equity		-	250,100		100

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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Andrew Noakes

Director

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John Rochuck --- 1EBEE2838B7346C...

John Roebuck

Director

Company Registration No. 09577149

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

B25 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 124 Finchley Road, London, NW3 5JS.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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 Reporting period

The Company's financial year covers the year from 1 July 2020 through to 30 June 2021. The prior period's financial statements were presented for a period of six months from 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020 in order to align the accounting period appropriately with the stage of production of the film. As such comparative amounts in these accounts are not entirely comparable.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for film rights transferred, 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.

Revenue from the sale of film rights is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the rights have passed to the buyer, 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.

These conditions are considered to be met at the point that the film is delivered which took place in the current year.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks take the form of work in progress. Work in progress relates to direct production costs, net of tax credits, subsidies and grants, incurred on film productions not yet delivered. Production costs are recognised in the income statement as soon as the production is delivered and the related sale is recognised.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

1.5 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 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.8 Taxation

The tax credit represents the sum of the tax currently recoverable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently recoverable is based on relievable losses arising in the year as the result of film tax relief legislation. Relievable losses differ from net losses as reported in the profit and loss account because they include an additional deduction relating to qualifying film development expenditure and exclude items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, as well as items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's tax position is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.12 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Turnover and other revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of film rights	221,439,943	-
Production services fee	250,000	-
	221,689,943	-
	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	221,689,943	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

3	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021	2020
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	16,000	22,000
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services	4,000	5,000
	Accountancy services	2,000	3,000
		6,000	8,000
		=	=====

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company during the year was 5 (2020 - 25).

5 Government grants

Government grants totalling £139,996 have been recognised within the profit and loss relating to grants received under the Job Retention Scheme. Of this amount £44,509 relates to the year ended 30 June 2021 and £95,487 relates to the prior period but was previously held as part of work in progress and has now been released on completion of the film.

There were claims outstanding as at 30 June 2021 of £13,054.

6 Work in progress

Work in progress	2021 £	2020 £
Work in progress	-	213,916,164

Work in progress comprises costs incurred on film production for which the film had not yet been completed or delivered. These are held at the lower of the cost and net realisable value. All work in progress from the prior year has now been released to the profit and loss on completion and delivery of the film.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

7	Taxation		
		2021	2020
	Command Acres	£	£
	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(E1 OE1 26O)	
	ok corporation tax on profits for the current period	(51,951,369)	
	The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	r the year based	on the profit
		2021 f	2020 £
		-	-
	Loss before taxation	(51,701,369)	-
			
	Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the		
	UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(9,823,260)	-
	Enhanced losses arising from the film tax credit	(39,464,572)	(4,300,820)
	Differences between the rate of corporation tax and the rate of relief		4
	under the film tax credit	(12,468,328)	(1,134,137)
	Losses carried forward	9,804,791	709,387
	Tax credit recognised in Work in Progress		4,725,570
	Taxation credit for the period	(51,951,369) ————	
8	Debtors		
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	-	1,001
	Corporation tax recoverable	444,306	4,725,571
	Other debtors	7,161,179	23,238,606
		7,605,485	27,965,178

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2021

9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
,	Amounts owed to parent undertaking	7,940,656	242,902,701
	Other creditors	293,581	1,729,371
		8,234,237	244,632,072

10 Charges

Amounts owed to parent undertakings are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Company.

11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Darren Drake.

The auditor was Saffery Champness LLP.

12 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 1AC.35 of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions entered into between two or more members of the group, where any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

The Company benefits from a cross-guarantee from Eon Productions Limited, its parent, in respect of any amounts falling due to its bankers.

13 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Eon Productions Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with registered office at Regina House, 124 Finchley Road, London, NW3 5JS.

In the opinion of the directors, there is no single ultimate controlling party.