Company Registration No. 12778016 (England and Wales)	
Big Blue Films Limited	
Unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2023	
Pages for filing with the registrar	

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Statement of financial position As at 31 July 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	387,783		515,163	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,249		497,722	
		420,032		1,012,885	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	ear 5	(420,031)		(1,027,948)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			1		(15,063
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			-		(15,064)
Total equity		_			(15,063

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

For the financial year ended 31 July 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 November 2023.

Hugh Pearson

Director

Company Registration No. 12778016

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Big Blue Films Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 56 Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, GL8 8EQ.

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 \pounds .

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

1.2 Turnover

In respect of long-term contracts for ongoing services, turnover represents the value of work done in the period, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Value of work done in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for ongoing services is determined by reference to the stage of completion.

1.3 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.

1.4 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 31 July 2023

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions where practicable, else at the average rate over the period in which the transactions were incurred. At each reporting 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

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.

3 Employees

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

Total 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3			2023 Number	2022 Number
Amounts falling due within one year: 2023 £ £ 2022 £ £ Trade debtors 39.404		Total	2	2
Amounts falling due within one year: £ Center of the proposition of th	4	Debtors	2023	2022
Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors 348,379 (163,467 - 351,696 - 351,696 - 351,696 - 351,696 - 351,696 - 351,696 - 351,696 - 351,696 - 361,696 -		Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors - 351,696 387,783 515,163 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ Trade creditors 250,460 69,322 Amounts owed to parent undertaking 109,935 123,526 Taxation and social security 642 - Other creditors 58,994 835,100			39,404	-
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ Trade creditors 250,460 69,322 Amounts owed to parent undertaking 109,935 123,526		Corporation tax recoverable	348,379	163,467
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ Trade creditors 250,460 69,322 Amounts owed to parent undertaking 109,935 123,526 Taxation and social security 642 - Other creditors 58,994 835,100		Other debtors	-	351,696
Trade creditors 250,460 69,322 Amounts owed to parent undertaking 109,935 123,526 Taxation and social security 642 - Other creditors 58,994 835,100			387,783	515,163
Trade creditors 250,460 69,322 Amounts owed to parent undertaking 109,935 123,526 Taxation and social security 642 - Other creditors 58,994 835,100	5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors 250,460 69,322 Amounts owed to parent undertaking 109,935 123,526 Taxation and social security 642 - Other creditors 58,994 835,100	-	creations amounts turing due within one year	2023	2022
Amounts owed to parent undertaking 109,935 123,526 Taxation and social security 642 - Other creditors 58,994 835,100				
Taxation and social security 642 - Other creditors 58,994 835,100 — — —		Trade creditors	250,460	69,322
Other creditors 58,994 835,100		Amounts owed to parent undertaking	109,935	123,526
		Taxation and social security	642	-
		Other creditors	58,994	835,100
420,031 1,027,948			420,031	1,027,948

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 July 2023

6	Called up share capital	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1	l	1

7 Related party transactions

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

8 Parent company

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Oceanic Films Limited. Oceanic Films Limited is a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is Karen Pearson.

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.