

BFN PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

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BFN PRODUCTIONS LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC278008)**BALANCE SHEET
31 JANUARY 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		15,667		19,667
Tangible assets	5		<u>523</u>		<u>780</u>
			16,190		20,447
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	1,396		16,263	
Cash at bank		<u>25,498</u>		<u>9,514</u>	
		26,894		25,777	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>164,377</u>		<u>136,479</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(137,483)</u>		<u>(110,702)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(121,293)		(90,255)
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		<u>8,750</u>		<u>11,750</u>
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(130,043)</u>		<u>(102,005)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			<u>(130,143)</u>		<u>(102,105)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(130,043)</u>		<u>(102,005)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 January 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

BFN PRODUCTIONS LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC278008)

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 JANUARY 2022

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 October 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

I Shapiro - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

BFN Productions Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The registered office is Caledonia House, 89 Seaward Street, Glasgow, G41 1HJ.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company has net liabilities at the balance sheet date. The company is thus dependent on the continued financial support of its creditors. The directors are confident of this continuing support and of the company's long term trading prospects. After due consideration on the potential impact and future commitments, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis despite these uncertainties.

Judgements

The company considers on an annual basis the judgements that are made by management when applying its significant accounting policies that would have the most significant effect on amounts that are recognised in the financial statements. The directors consider there are no such significant judgements.

Turnover

Turnover represents the invoice value of goods sold and services rendered during the year, excluding value added tax. The company's policy is to recognise a sale when substantively all the risks and rewards in connection with the goods and services have been passed to the buyer.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of five years.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 33% on reducing balance

Tangible fixed assets are included at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like plant and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Government grants

Government grants relating to revenue are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that become receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs shall be recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants related to the purchase of assets are recognised on a systematic basis over the useful economic life of the underlying assets acquired with the grant.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable and loans from other third parties.

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and trade creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for evidence of impairment and if found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Taxation

Taxation represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense.

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2021 - 3) .

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Other intangible assets £
COST	
At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	<u>20,000</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 February 2021	333
Charge for year	<u>4,000</u>
At 31 January 2022	<u>4,333</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2022	<u>15,667</u>
At 31 January 2021	<u>19,667</u>

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	<u>3,996</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 February 2021	3,216
Charge for year	<u>257</u>
At 31 January 2022	<u>3,473</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2022	<u>523</u>
At 31 January 2021	<u>780</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,396	567
Other debtors	<u>-</u>	<u>15,696</u>
	<u>1,396</u>	<u>16,263</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	313	17,679
Taxation and social security	1,655	1,712
Other creditors	162,409	117,088
	<u>164,377</u>	<u>136,479</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>8,750</u>	<u>11,750</u>

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At the balance sheet date, the company owed the directors a total of £58,357 (2021 - £51,972) The amounts are interest free, unsecured and are repayable on demand.

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.